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* A person of 30 may secure £1000 at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 : 15*s*.

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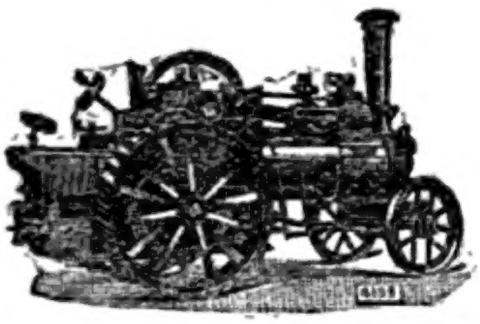
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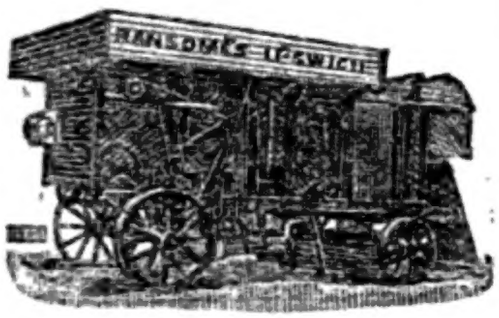
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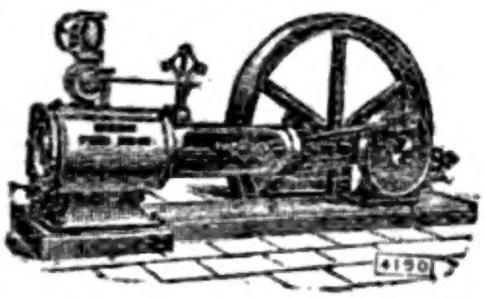
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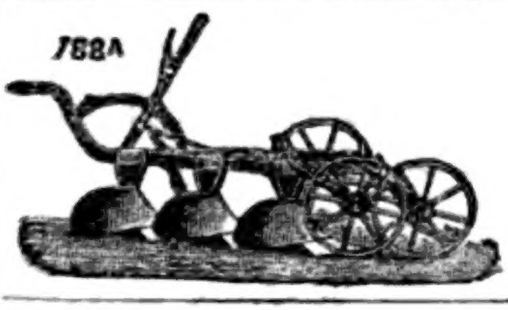
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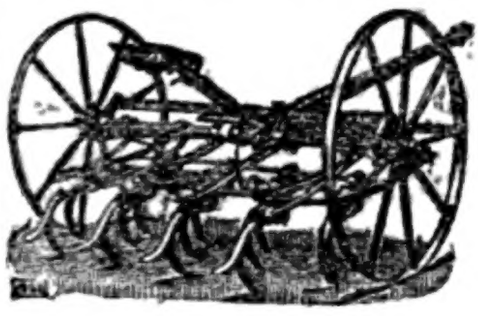
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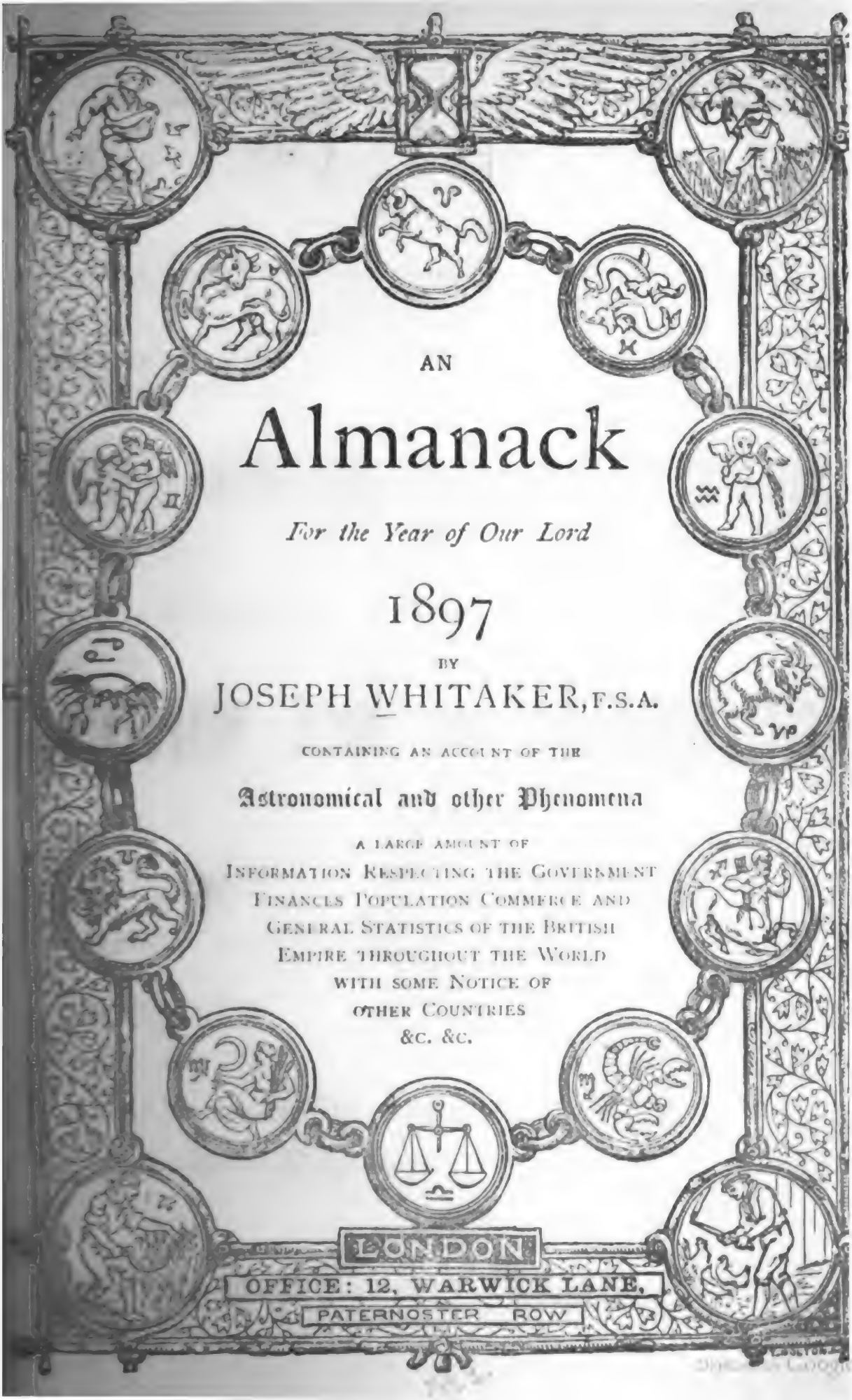
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PREFACE.

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In the earlier portion of the Almanack many alterations will be found. An alphabetical arrangement of Government Offices has been substituted for that hitherto adopted, and the Knighthood now contains for the first time the Royal Victorian Order, the Royal Red Cross, the Albert Medal, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, while the Military Knights of Windsor have found a place in the Army lists.

Many complaints having reached us as to the inadequacy of the list of Fairs hitherto provided; this has in the present issue been entirely recast, and we believe that it will now be found to meet all requirements, both as to accuracy and fulness.

In the Supplementary portion appears an article in commemoration of the LONGEST REIGN in the country's annals. An absolutely Perpetual Calendar, for finding any date from the time of the Creation, with some account of the origins of the Gregorian, Julian and other methods of computing the year, will be found of interest. The work of the Royal Commissions on Vaccination and in connection with the administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund, receive attention; while the Educational article is now presented largely in tabular form. Among miscellaneous subjects specially treated are Agriculture, London Water Companies, Tramways, the Postal Work of the World, and the Food Supply of the Kingdom; while Hall Marks on Plate have been reinstated after a year's absence from our pages. The geographical-political articles have been extended in scope, and further maps added to render them intelligible to all.

These and other additions have made it necessary to again enlarge the ALMANACK, which now extends to 760 pages. In spite of extension so much information is omitted year by year to make way for new topics, that it has been thought advisable to construct an Index to Former Issues (1869—1896), which will be found at the end of the book.

The information given has in all cases been corrected throughout, and brought down to the latest possible date.

Year by year it has been our pleasing duty to acknowledge the assistance of, and to repeat our thanks to, numerous correspondents, both in England and beyond seas, many of whom take an almost personal interest in the correctness of the information afforded by the Almanack; we trust we may continue to enjoy this friendly co-operation in the future as in the past, and no effort on our part shall be lacking to maintain the position WHITAKER'S ALMANACK has reached, as the best in the world.

In order that full advantage may be taken of such suggestions, letters should reach our hands not later than October.

WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON, *28th November*, 1896.

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DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of Sun or Moonlight. These small figures represent the twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M., and have four divisions, each representing three hours. From the 13th to the 20th of January there is moonlight from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M., but from the 1st to the 5th and from the 27th to the 31st it will be seen that there is no moonlight. In the summer months the Sun comes to our aid.

The Diagrams used are—

HOURS FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE AND OTHER LAMPS.

Lamps must be lighted during the period of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, which times will be found in the Calendar pages.

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1897.

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND 60 AND 61 OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Common Notes for the Year.

Golden Number	XVII	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	May 24
Epact	26	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	,, 27
Solar Cycle	2	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	June 6
Roman Indiction	10	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 13
Dominical Letter	C	Sundays after Trinity	,, 20
Julian Period	6610	*Corpus Christi*	June 17
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 14	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	,, 20
Ash Wednesday	March 3	Queen's Coronation (1838)	,, 28
Good Friday	April 16	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
Easter Day. (*See* p. 63)	,, 18	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 29
St. George's Day	,, 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Rogation Sunday	May 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Saturday	Dec. 25

Beginnings of the Seasons.

		d.	h.			d.	h.
Spring, Sun enters Aries	(0° long.)	March 20	8M	Autumn, Sun enters Libra	(180°)	Sept. 22	7A
Summer ,, ,,	Cancer (90°)	June 21	4M	Winter ,, ,,	Capricornus (270°)	Dec. 21	1A

The EQUINOXES occur when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11 and end April 14	Trinity	Begin June 15 and end Aug. 12
Easter	,, April 27 ,, June 4	Michaelmas	,, Oct. 24 ,, Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DIVINO) TERMS.—*Hilary* begins Jan. 11, ends Feb. 1; CALL DAY, Jan. 26. *Easter* begins April 27, ends May 24; CALL DAY, May 12. *Trinity* begins June 15, ends July 5; CALL DAY, June 30. *Michaelmas* begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 25; CALL DAY, Nov. 17.

University Terms.

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 14	April 10
Easter	April 21	June 4
Trinity	June 5	July 10
Michaelmas	October 11	December 17

The Act, July 6.

CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 8	March 29
Easter	April 20	June 24
Michaelmas	October 1	December 19

The Commencement, June 22.

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1897, A.M. 5657–58.)

The Year 5657 commenced September 8, 1896.

Jan.	4	New Moon	Sebat	1	
Feb.	3	New Moon	Adar	1	
,,	15	Fast of Esther	,,	13	
,,	16	Purim	,,	14	
,,	17	Shusan Purim	,,	15	
Mar.	5	New Moon	Veadar	1	
April	3	New Moon	Nisan	1	
,,	17	Festival of Passover	,,	15	
,,	18	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	16	
,,	23	,, ,, 7th day ends	,,	21	
,,	24	,, ,,	,,	22	
May	3	New Moon	Yiar	1	
,,	20	Festival, 33rd day of Omer	,,	18	
June	1	New Moon	Sivan	1	
,,	6	Festival of Weeks	,,	6	
,,	7	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	7	
July	1	New Moon	Tamus	1	
,,	17	Fast of Tamus	,,	17	
,,	30	New Moon	Ab	1	
Aug.	7	Fast, Destruction of Temple	,,	9	
,,	29	New Moon	Elul	1	
Sept.	27	First day of New Year, 5658	Tishri	1	
,,	29	Fast of Guedaliah	,,	3	
Oct.	6	Fast of Expiation	,,	10	
,,	11	Feast of Tabernacles	,,	15	
,,	17	Hosana Raba	,,	21	
,,	18	Feast of the 8th day	,,	22	
,,	19	Rejoicing of the Law	,,	23	
,,	27	New Moon	Hesvan	1	
Nov.	26	New Moon	Kislev	1	
Dec.	20	Dedication of the Temple	,,	25	
,,	26	New Moon	Tebet	1	

NOTE.—All the Jewish Sabbaths, Festivals, and Fasts commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1314–1315.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1314.	Shaaban	January 5	1315.	Saphar	July 2
,,	Ramadán	February 3	,,	Rabia I.	July 31
,,	Shawall	March 5	,,	Rabia II.	August 30
,,	Dulkaada	April 3	,,	Jomada I.	September 28
,,	Dulheggia	May 3	,,	Jomada II.	October 28
1315.	Muharram	June 2	,,	Rajab	November 26
			,,	Shaaban	December 26

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A Calendar

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,¶ *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 **1801 1807 1818 1829 1835** **1846** **1857** 1903 **1863** 1914 **1874** 1925 **1885** 1931 * **1691** 1942	4	7	7	3	5*	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 **1802 1813 1819 1830 1841** **1847** **1858** 1909 **1869** 1915 **1875** 1926 **1886** 1937 **1697** 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 **1803 1814 1825 1831 1842** **1853** **1859** 1910 **1870** 1921 **1881** 1927 **1887** 1938 **1898** 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 **1805 1811 1822 1833 1839** **1850** 1901 **1861** 1907 **1867** 1918 **1878** 1929 **1889** 1935 **1895** 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 **1806 1817 1823 1834 1845** **1851** 1902 **1862** 1913 **1873** 1919 **1879** 1930 **1890** 1941 .. 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 **1809 1815 1826 1837 1843** **1854** 1905 **1865** 1911 **1871** 1922 **1882** 1933 **1893** 1939 **1699** 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 **1810 1821 1827 1838 1849** **1855** **1866** 1906 **1877** 1917 **1883** 1923 **1894** 1934 **1900** 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 **1804 1832 1860 1888** .. 1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 **1808 1836 1864 1892** 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 .. **1812 1840 1868 1896** 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 .. **1816 1844 1872** .. 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 .. **1820 1848 1876** .. 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 **1824 1852 1880** .. 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 **1828 1856 1884** .. 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week May 4 fell in the year 1891, in the table of years look for 1891, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 5. which directs to col. 5. in which it will be seen that May 4 fell on Monday.

¶ 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3—13 were omitted).

1		2		3		4		5*		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesd.	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesd.	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesd.	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday*	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesd.	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesd.	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesd.	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesd.	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesd.	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesd.	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

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Day of M.	Lights and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
			Sun enters Aquarius 19*d.* 6*h.* A.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	*	F	**Circumcision.** H. M. procl. Emp. of India, 1877.	8 9	3 59	1	364
2		S	*For Special High Tides, see p.* 20.	8 8	4 1	2	363
3		S	**Second Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	4 2	3	362
4		M	* *For use of this Column, showing Daily Darkness*	8 8	4 3	4	361
5		Tu	*and Moonlight, see note at end of p.* 10.	8 8	4 4	5	360
6		W	**Epiphany.** Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 5	6	359
7		Th	St. Distaff's Day. Calais lost, 1558.	8 7	4 6	7	358
8		F	*St. Lucian.* Cambridge Lent Term begins.	8 6	4 7	8	357
9		S	Napoleon III. d. 1873; b. 20 April, 1808.	8 6	4 9	9	356
10		S	**First S. aft. Epiph.** Penny Post instituted, '40.	8 5	4 10	10	355
11		M	Hilary Law Sittings begin. Plough Monday.	8 5	4 11	11	354
12		Tu	Earl of Crewe b. 1858. Earl of Iddesleigh d. '87.	8 4	4 13	12	353
13		W	*St. Hilary.* "John Strange Winter" b. 1856.	8 3	4 14	13	352
14		Th	Oxfd. Lent Tm. begins. Mq. of Lansdowne b. '45.	8 2	4 16	14	351
15		F	British Museum opd., 1759. Lord Derby b. '41.	8 1	4 18	15	350
16		S	Sir John Moore died (Corunna) 1809.	8 0	4 19	16	349
17		S	**Second Sunday after Epiphany.**	8 0	4 21	17	348
18		M	*St. Prisca.* German Emp. procl. at Versailles, 1871	7 59	4 22	18	347
19		Tu	Sir H. Bessemer b. 1813. Isaac D'Israeli d. 1848.	7 58	4 24	19	346
20		W	*St. Fabian.* Anne of Austria died, 1666.	7 57	4 25	20	345
21		Th	*St. Agnes.* Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.	7 55	4 27	21	344
22		F	*St. Vincent.* Rorke's Drift, '79. Mooltan taken, '49.	7 54	4 29	22	343
23		S	William Pitt d. 1806. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 53	4 31	23	342
24		S	**Third S. aft. Epiph.** Charles Jas. Fox b. 1749.	7 52	4 33	24	341
25		M	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Robt. Burton d. 1640.	7 50	4 35	25	340
26		Tu	Jenner (vaccination) d. '23. Gen. Gordon kd., '85.	7 49	4 37	26	339
27		W	William II. (German Emperor) b. 1859.	7 47	4 39	27	338
28		Th	Capitulation of Paris (Favre & Bismarck) 1871.	7 46	4 40	28	337
29		F	First Reformed Parlmt. met, '33. VC inst., '56.	7 45	4 41	29	336
30		S	Charles I. beheaded, 1649; b. 19 Nov. 1600.	7 43	4 43	30	335
31		S	**Fourth Sun. aft. Epiph.** Felix Faure b. 1841.	7 42	4 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3*d.*	6*h.*	3*m.*	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	10	9	46	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	18	8	17	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	25	8	9	Afternoon.

Apogee 11*d.* 8*h.* A. 251,400 | Perigee 25*d.* 2*h.* A. 230,100

RAINFALL IN JANUARY, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 9 days. The total fall for the month was 0·63 inch; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1·36 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

January 1.—Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.—Dog and establishment licences renewable. Queen's taxes due.

—. Parliamentary and Local Government Registers of Electors come into force.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

7. Last day for Assessment Committee to send returns to Local Government Board under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

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THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (8th.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ⊙'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	4 1	1·18	18 49 36	11·04	22 57 53	13·1	18 45 35
2	4 29	1·16	18 54 0	11·02	22 52 26	14·2	18 49 32
3	4 57	1·15	18 58 25	11·01	22 46 31	15·4	18 53 28
4	5 24	1·13	19 2 49	10·99	22 40 9	16·5	18 57 25
5	5 51	1·11	19 7 12	10·97	22 33 20	17·6	19 1 21
6	6 17	1·09	19 11 35	10·95	22 26 4	18·7	19 5 18
7	6 43	1·07	19 15 57	10·93	22 18 22	19·8	19 9 14
8	7 8	1·05	19 20 19	10·91	22 10 13	20·9	19 13 11
9	7 33	1·02	19 24 41	10·88	22 1 39	22·0	19 17 8
10	7 58	1·00	19 29 2	10·86	21 52 39	23·1	19 21 4
11	8 21	0·97	19 33 22	10·83	21 43 13	24·1	19 25 1
12	8 44	0·95	19 37 41	10·81	21 33 22	25·2	19 28 57
13	9 7	0·92	19 42 0	10·78	21 23 6	26·2	19 32 54
14	9 28	0·89	19 46 19	10·75	21 12 25	27·2	19 36 50
15	9 49	0·86	19 50 36	10·72	21 1 21	28·2	19 40 47
16	10 10	0·83	19 54 53	10·69	20 49 52	29·2	19 44 43
17	10 29	0·80	19 59 9	10·66	20 37 59	30·2	19 48 40
18	10 48	0·77	20 3 25	10·63	20 25 43	31·2	19 52 37
19	11 6	0·74	20 7 40	10·60	20 13 4	32·1	19 56 33
20	11 24	0·71	20 11 53	10·57	20 0 3	33·1	20 0 30
21	11 40	0·68	20 16 7	10·54	19 46 38	34·0	20 4 26
22	11 56	0·65	20 20 19	10·51	19 32 52	34·9	20 8 23
23	12 12	0·61	20 24 31	10·47	19 18 44	35·8	20 12 19
24	12 26	0·58	20 28 42	10·44	19 4 15	36·7	20 16 16
25	12 39	0·55	20 32 52	10·41	18 49 24	37·5	20 20 12
26	12 52	0·52	20 37 1	10·38	18 34 13	38·4	20 24 9
27	13 4	0·48	20 41 10	10·34	18 18 42	39·2	20 28 6
28	13 16	0·45	20 45 18	10·31	18 2 51	40·1	20 32 2
29	13 26	0·42	20 49 25	10·28	17 46 40	40·9	20 35 59
30	13 36	0·38	20 53 31	10·24	17 30 10	41·7	20 39 55
31	13 44	0·35	20 57 36	10·21	17 13 22	42·4	20 43 52

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1896.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure. lbs.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		
1	49·2	39·2	37	30·020	0·00	...	S	
2	51·3	43·7	37	30·017	0·02	...	SW	
3	43·8	38·6	37	30·036	0·00	...	SE	
4	42·9	38·1	36	30·145	0·00	...	ESE	
5	39·7	36·8	36	30·405	0·00	...	ESE	
6	38·1	36·0	36	30·475	0·00	...	ESE	
7	36·4	32·2	36	30·513	0·00	0·1	NE	
8	44·8	34·1	36	30·531	0·00	0·1	NNE	
9	39·4	32·5	36	30·706	0·00	1·0	NE	
10	36·8	33·9	36	30·573	0·04	...	NNE	
11	42·0	36·0	36	30·435	0·02	...	NNE	
12	38·8	36·4	36	30·111	0·00	...	W	
13	43·7	37·3	36	29·706	0·02	...	W	
14	48·0	36·0	36	29·365	0·07	...	SW	
15	52·3	34·6	36	29·367	0·09	0·7	SW	
16	49·2	38·2	37	29·860	0·00	0·6	WSW	
17	52·9	43·3	37	29·991	0·00	0·2	WSW	
18	47·0	43·2	37	30·042	0·00	...	WSW	
19	48·9	32·6	37	30·172	0·00	0·3	NE	0·9
20	41·0	28·3	37	30·279	0·00	2·7	ENE	0·6
21	38·0	34·5	37	30·211	0·00	...	NE	0·2
22	43·3	32·7	37	30·077	0·00	0·7	W	0·4
23	39·8	29·9	38	30·131	0·00	...	SE	0·2
24	46·7	39·0	38	29·952	0·01	3·6	SSW	3·8
25	51·0	42·0	38	29·761	0·25	...	SSW	3·3
26	49·1	40·4	38	30·069	0·00	0·7	NNE	1·0
27	48·2	41·0	38	30·149	0·00	...	S	2·7
28	48·0	34·0	38	30·299	0·11	0·4	NNE	3·0
29	41·7	31·5	38	30·672	0·00	0·1	WSW	...
30	41·1	30·2	38	30·694	0·00	1·9	WSW	0·3
31	42·4	36·3	38	30·605	0·00	...	N	0·8

Under examination.

MEMORANDA.

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31. S.

☽ The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	d. h.	
1	6 52	1 40	10 17	17 6 53	27 17 18	59 37	16 16	27 18	42○13
2	7 56	2 47	11 20	18 11 23	26 58 30	59 15	16 10	28 18	421○3
3	8 41	4 8	aft.	19 13 38	24 54 31	58 42	16 1	0 6	4○123
4	9 12	5 33	1 17	20 11 53	21 23 9	58 2	15 50	1 6	☿4○3●
5	9 34	6 56	2 9	21 5 37	16 48 18	57 17	15 38	2 6	4321○
6	9 51	8 13	2 55	21 55 13	11 33 22	56 31	15 25	3 6	34○21
7	10 4	9 26	3 39	22 41 35	5 57 59	55 48	15 14	4 6	314○2
8	10 16	10 39	4 20	23 25 50	0 17 25s	55 10	15 4	5 6	2○314
9	10 27	11 50	5 0	0 9 5	5 16 33n	54 41	14 56	6 6	21○34
10	10 36	mrn.	5 41	0 52 23	10 34 12	54 22	14 50	7 6	○1234
11	10 52	1 0	6 23	1 36 43	15 26 31	54 13	14 48	8 6	○234●
12	11 9	2 12	7 7	2 22 59	19 43 58	54 14	14 48	9 6	231○4
13	11 30	3 22	7 54	3 11 49	23 15 42	54 26	14 51	10 6	3○214
14	11 59	4 33	8 45	4 3 32	25 49 33	54 47	14 57	11 6	31○24
15	aft.	5 41	9 38	4 57 54	27 13 8	55 15	15 5	12 6	2○41●
16	1 25	6 38	10 33	5 54 9	27 16 0	55 48	15 14	13 6	214○3
17	2 42	7 23	11 27	6 51 0	25 52 33	56 25	15 24	14 6	4○123
18	4 0	7 57	mrn.	7 47 9	23 4 7	57 1	15 34	15 6	41○23
19	5 21	8 23	0 24	8 41 41	18 59 5	57 36	15 43	16 6	☿423○
20	6 41	8 42	1 12	9 34 14	13 51 25	58 6	15 51	17 6	43○1●
21	8 8	8 57	2 1	10 25 7	7 58 21	58 31	15 58	18 6	431○2
22	9 32	9 11	2 49	11 15 3	1 38 37n	58 50	16 3	19 6	42○1●
23	10 55	9 25	3 37	12 5 1	4 48 32s	59 3	16 7	20 6	421○3
24	mrn.	9 40	4 25	12 56 8	11 3 20	59 10	16 9	21 6	○4123
25	0 19	9 57	5 15	13 49 27	16 45 21	59 13	16 10	22 6	1○234
26	1 48	10 18	6 9	14 45 47	21 33 13	59 11	16 9	23 6	23○14
27	3 16	10 48	7 6	15 45 20	25 5 46	59 5	16 8	24 6	32○4●
28	4 38	11 31	8 6	16 47 22	27 4 50	58 54	16 5	25 6	31○24
29	5 45	aft.	9 7	17 50 17	27 19 48	58 38	16 0	26 6	32○14
30	6 37	1 44	10 8	18 51 58	25 51 19	58 17	15 54	27 6	21○34
31	7 12	3 7	11 5	19 50 38	22 51 25s	57 50	15 47	28 6	○2143

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
1	20 8 0	21 45 50	4 44 48	10 48 27	15 41 39
6	20 32 56	22 8 23	4 41 8	10 47 54	15 43 34
11	20 46 53	22 30 17	4 38 59	10 47 3	15 45 24
16	20 43 48	22 51 34	4 38 20	10 45 56	15 47 7
21	20 23 19	23 12 17	4 39 5	10 44 32	15 48 43
26	19 58 2	23 32 27	4 41 7	10 42 53	15 50 11
31	19 43 3	23 52 7	4 44 22	10 41 0	15 51 30

Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

1	21 53 31s	15 19 18s	25 22 38n	8 50 9n	17 35 37s
6	19 43 12	13 7 23	25 16 56	8 54 55	17 41 23
11	17 39 3	10 47 47	25 12 28	9 1 26	17 46 50
16	16 14 15	8 22 14	25 9 41	9 9 37	17 51 43
21	16 8 53	5 52 20	25 8 45	9 19 21	17 56 5
26	17 2 3	3 19 38	25 9 37	9 30 29	17 59 53
31	18 9 47s	0 45 37s	25 12 5n	9 42 51n	18 3 18s

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	8 7	8 9	13 4	1 8	0 8
15	9 0	11 7	9 5	12 1	1 9	0 8
25	9 0	13 4	10 3	10 9	1 9	0 9

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 17	3 3	8 4	7 1	19 1	7 2
16 17	4 4	9 0	6 4	19 7	7 4
16 16	5 1	9 8	5 8	20 1	7 5

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

January 1. Day breaks at 6*h.* 1*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6*h.* 6*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 7*h.* 50*m.*

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·6*s.*

Jan. 6. Mercury at greatest elongation (19°) East, 7*h. aft.*

Jan. 6. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7*h. aft.* ♀ 3° 7′ S.

Jan. 7. Occultation of B.A.C. 7986, magnitude 6. The disappearance takes place at 4*h.* 16*m. aft.*, 32° from the vertex.

Jan. 14. Occultation of 19 Tauri, magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 1*h.* 30*m. morn.*, 65° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2*h.* 26*m. morn.*, 202° from the vertex.

Jan. 14. Occultation of 20 Tauri, magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 1*h.* 58*m. morn.*, 100° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2*h.* 30*m. morn.*, 169° from the vertex.

Jan. 17. Occultation of ε Geminorum, magnitude 3. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 6*m. morn.*, 130° from the vertex. At the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 9·3*s.*

Jan. 22. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 2*h. aft.*

In this month the Mornings increase 27*m.*, and the Afternoons 46*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star till towards the end of the month. Not well situated for observation on account of its southern declination.

♀ Venus is an evening star, and may be well observed in this month, after sunset, in the South-west.

♂ Mars can be well observed, in the constellation Taurus, throughout the month, a little to the North of the star ζ Tauri.

♃ Jupiter may be observed in Leo; rising, in the late evening, in the North-east.

♄ Saturn cannot be well observed in this month. Not far from β Scorpii.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	...	0 0	9 29	9 57	4 59	5 33	4 13	4 45	10 13	10 44	0 21	0 50	9 9	9 41
2	S	0 33	1 2	10 24	10 50	5 3	5 33	5 13	5 40	11 14	11 43	1 19	1 47	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
3	S	1 31	1 57	11 16	11 41	7 0	7 27	6 7	6 34	...	0 11	2 13	2 38	10 57	11 21
4	M	2 23	2 46	...	0 6	7 52	8 14	6 39	7 23	0 37	1 1	3 1	3 23	11 44	...
5	Tu	3 9	3 31	0 29	0 51	8 37	8 58	7 46	8 7	1 25	1 47	3 45	4 6	0 7	0 29
6	W	3 53	4 13	1 11	1 31	9 17	9 36	8 27	8 48	2 7	2 27	4 27	4 48	0 50	1 11
7	Th	4 33	4 52	1 50	2 8	9 55	10 12	9 7	9 26	2 46	3 4	5 8	5 27	1 31	1 51
8	F	5 10	5 28	2 25	2 43	10 29	10 46	9 44	10 2	3 21	3 39	5 47	6 7	2 10	2 29
9	S	5 46	6 4	3 0	3 18	11 2	11 18	10 20	10 39	3 56	4 14	6 26	6 46	2 48	3 7
10	S	6 23	6 42	3 36	3 55	11 35	11 53	11 0	11 24	4 32	4 51	7 6	7 27	3 27	3 48
11	M	7 2	7 23	4 17	4 42	...	0 13	11 49	...	5 11	5 32	7 51	8 18	4 12	4 37
12	Tu	7 47	8 13	5 9	5 42	0 38	1 6	0 16	0 44	5 58	6 28	8 47	9 19	5 5	5 34
13	W	8 43	9 18	6 19	7 0	1 28	2 15	1 14	1 46	7 1	7 38	9 54	10 30	6 6	6 40
14	Th	9 58	10 37	7 39	8 15	2 55	3 36	2 19	2 54	8 16	8 54	11 6	11 41	7 16	7 51
15	F	11 15	11 51	8 50	9 20	4 15	4 51	3 30	4 5	9 30	10 2	...	0 14	8 26	8 57
16	S	...	0 23	9 46	10 9	5 22	5 50	4 36	5 2	10 30	10 55	0 44	1 8	9 26	9 52
17	S	0 50	1 14	10 30	10 51	6 16	6 38	5 25	5 46	11 19	11 42	1 30	1 52	10 15	10 35
18	M	1 36	1 57	11 12	11 32	7 1	7 22	6 7	6 29	...	0 5	2 13	2 33	10 54	11 12
19	Tu	2 18	2 37	11 51	...	7 42	8 1	6 49	7 8	0 26	0 46	2 52	3 10	11 30	11 49
20	W	2 56	3 14	0 10	0 30	8 19	8 38	7 28	7 48	1 5	1 26	3 28	3 47	...	0 8
21	Th	3 33	3 52	0 50	1 9	8 57	9 15	8 7	8 26	1 46	2 5	4 6	4 25	0 28	0 48
22	F	4 11	4 30	1 28	1 47	9 34	9 52	8 45	9 4	2 24	2 43	4 45	5 5	1 8	1 28
23	S	4 49	5 9	2 6	2 26	10 11	10 30	9 24	9 45	3 3	3 23	5 26	5 47	1 49	2 10
24	S	5 28	5 48	2 46	3 6	10 49	11 8	10 5	10 25	3 42	4 2	6 8	6 30	2 31	2 53
25	M	6 9	6 31	3 26	3 48	11 27	11 47	10 47	11 12	4 22	4 44	6 54	7 18	3 15	3 39
26	Tu	6 54	7 20	4 13	4 43	...	0 10	11 42	...	5 8	5 35	7 47	8 19	4 6	4 38
27	W	7 49	8 21	5 17	5 58	0 39	1 13	0 16	0 52	6 6	6 43	8 54	9 35	5 13	5 49
28	Th	8 58	9 43	6 45	7 32	1 54	2 40	1 29	2 8	7 24	8 9	10 18	10 59	6 29	7 9
29	F	10 29	11 13	8 14	8 54	3 28	4 13	2 48	3 29	8 53	9 35	11 39	...	7 50	8 30
30	S	11 56	...	9 30	10 1	4 55	5 33	4 9	4 46	10 13	10 46	0 18	0 53	9 8	9 43
31	S	0 33	1 5	10 26	10 49	6 6	6 34	5 17	5 42	11 15	11 40	1 22	1 48	10 11	10 33
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. ft.	
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14	
Neaps ,,		17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sths.	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Sths.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	9 19M	1 23A	5 27A	10 17M	3 0A	7 43A	1 26A	9 57A	6 33M	9 11A	4 4M	10 53M	4 27M	8 57M	1 27A
8	9 4M	1 27A	5 50A	10 3M	3 4A	8 5A	0 55A	9 25A	6 0M	8 42A	3 36M	10 26M	4 2M	8 32M	1 2A
15	8 27M	1 5A	5 43A	9 48M	3 7A	8 26A	0 26A	8 56A	5 30M	8 12A	3 7M	9 58M	3 38M	8 7M	0 36A
22	7 32M	0 10A	4 48A	9 32M	3 8A	8 44A	0 1A	8 30A	5 2M	7 41A	2 38M	9 30M	3 12M	7 41M	0 10A
29	6 42M	11 12M	3 42A	9 14M	3 8A	9 2A	11 36M	8 6A	4 39M	7 10A	2 8M	9 1M	2 48M	7 16M	11 44M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H. M. S.	Decl. N. ° ′ ″
1	1 21 17·0	88 45 57
10	1 21 7·9	88 45 58
19	1 20 59·4	88 45 58
28	1 20 50·9	88 45 58

Angular Distance of the Moon from Mars.

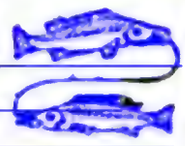
D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. ° ′ ″	9 P.M. ° ′ ″	Midnight. ° ′ ″
9	East	64 31 57	63 1 30	61 31 13
10	East	52 32 25	51 3 1	49 33 42
11	East	40 39 3	39 10 3	37 41 4
12	East	28 46 49	27 17 38	25 48 25

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major are on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of small stars in the right leg of Pollux, in R.A. 6*h.* 48*m.*, and Decl. 18° 8′ N., nearly midway between γ and ζ Geminorum. This cluster is triangular in shape, and, in small telescopes, hardly distinguishable from a nebula. It can be best observed on the nights immediately before and after the 2nd. There is a very fine cluster in Canis Major, in R. A. 6*h.* 43*m.*, and Decl. 20° 39′ S., about 4° South of Sirius. With a very small astronomical telescope the individual stars can be easily distinguished; and with a low power eye-piece, on the larger instruments, the field appears full of stars of various magnitudes.

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Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.



Sun enters Pisces 18*d.* 9*h.* M.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.		The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		M	George Cruikshank, caricaturist, died, 1878.	7 40	4 47	32	333
2		Tu	Purification B. V. M. Candlemas. Scottish Qr. Day.	7 39	4 49	33	332
3		W	*St. Blaize.* Marquess of Salisbury born, 1830.	7 37	4 51	34	331
4		Th	George Herbert, Poet and Divine, died, 1633.	7 36	4 53	35	330
5		F	*St. Agatha.* Sir Robt. Peel b. 1788; d. 2 July, '50.	7 34	4 55	36	329
6		S	Sir Henry Irving b. 1838. Seringapatam, 1792.	7 32	4 57	37	328
7		☉	Fifth Sun. aft. Epiph. Chas. Dickens b. 1812.	7 31	4 58	38	327
8		M	Half-Qr. Day. Earl of Mayo assassinated, 1872.	7 29	5 0	39	326
9		Tu	General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., born, 1828.	7 27	5 2	40	325
10		W	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 25	5 4	41	324
11		Th	Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, b. 1847.	7 23	5 6	42	323
12		F	Immanual Kant d. '04. Custom House burnt, '14.	7 21	5 8	43	322
13		S	The Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.	7 20	5 9	44	321
14		☉	Septuages. *St. Valentine.* Bat. of St. Vincent, 1797.	7 18	5 11	45	320
15		M	Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., born 1841.	7 16	5 13	46	319
16		Tu	Lindley Murray, American Quaker and gram-	7 14	5 15	47	318
17		W	Duchess of Albany b. 1861. [marian, d. 1826.	7 12	5 17	48	317
18		Th	Martin Luther d. 1546; b. 10 Nov., 1483.	7 10	5 19	49	316
19		F	Nicolaus Copernicus, astr., b. 1473; d. 24 May, 1543.	7 8	5 20	50	315
20		S	Duchess of Fife b. 1867; marr. 27 July, 1889.	7 6	5 22	51	314
21		☉	Sexagesima Sunday. Trinidad taken, 1797.	7 4	5 24	52	313
22		M	George Washington b. 1732; d. 14 Dec. 1799.	7 2	5 26	53	312
23		Tu	Sir Joshua Reynolds, first Pres. R.A., d. 1792.	7 0	5 28	54	311
24		W	St. Matthias, A. & M. R. W. Hanbury b. 1845.	6 58	5 29	55	310
25		Th	Sir Christopher Wren, architect, died, 1723.	6 55	5 31	56	309
26		F	H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria b. 1861.	6 53	5 33	57	308
27		S	Henry W. Longfellow b. 1807; d. 24 Mar. 1882.	6 51	5 35	58	307
28		☉	Quinquagesima. Order of St. Patrick inst. 1783.	6 49	5 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	1*d.*	8*h.*	13*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	9	7	25	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	17	10	11	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	24	3	44	Morning.

Apogee 8*d.* 5*h.* A. 251,400 | Perigee 20*d.* 1*h.* A. 227,500

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1897.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall ..... Tu.	12	6	6	12
Wolverhampton ... W.	13	7	7	13
Birmingham ..... Th.	14	8	8	14
Stourbridge ..... F.	15	9	9	15
Dudley ..... S.	16	10	10	16

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends. Copies of Register of Voters to be sent to Secretary of State within three weeks.

10. Last day for County Councils to approve rating basis under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, and to send their returns as to valuation to Local Government Board.

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

20. Notice of Election of Borough Auditors to be published. Nominations must be delivered by the 22nd.

28. Hare-hunting ends.

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 6 days. The total fall for the month was 0·36 inch; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1·12 inches.

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THE SUN.

Day	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (South) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ⊙'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	13 52	0·32	21 1 41	10·17	16 56 15	43·2	20 47 48
2	14 0	0·28	21 5 44	10·14	16 38 50	43·9	20 51 45
3	14 6	0·25	21 9 47	10·10	16 21 8	44·6	20 55 41
4	14 11	0·21	21 13 49	10·07	16 3 9	45·3	20 59 38
5	14 16	0·18	21 17 51	10·04	15 44 54	46·0	21 3 35
6	14 20	0·14	21 21 51	10·00	15 26 23	46·7	21 7 31
7	14 23	0·11	21 25 51	9·97	15 7 36	47·3	21 11 28
8	14 25	0·08	21 29 49	9·93	14 48 33	47·9	21 15 24
9	14 27	0·04	21 33 47	9·90	14 29 16	48·5	21 19 21
10	14 27	0·01	21 37 45	9·87	14 9 45	49·1	21 23 17
11	14 27	0·02	21 41 41	9·83	13 49 59	49·7	21 27 14
12	14 26	0·06	21 45 37	9·80	13 30 0	50·2	21 31 10
13	14 25	0·09	21 49 32	9·77	13 9 48	50·8	21 35 7
14	14 22	0·12	21 53 26	9·74	12 49 23	51·3	21 39 4
15	14 19	0·15	21 57 19	9·71	12 28 46	51·8	21 43 0
16	14 15	0·18	22 1 12	9·68	12 7 57	52·3	21 46 57
17	14 10	0·21	22 5 4	9·65	11 46 57	52·8	21 50 53
18	14 5	0·24	22 8 55	9·62	11 25 45	53·2	21 54 50
19	13 59	0·26	22 12 45	9·59	11 4 22	53·7	21 58 46
20	13 52	0·29	22 16 35	9·56	10 42 49	54·1	22 2 43
21	13 45	0·32	22 20 24	9·54	10 21 7	54·5	22 6 39
22	13 37	0·34	22 24 13	9·51	9 59 14	54·9	22 10 36
23	13 29	0·37	22 28 1	9·49	9 37 12	55·3	22 14 33
24	13 19	0·39	22 31 49	9·46	9 15 2	55·6	22 18 29
25	13 10	0·42	22 35 35	9·44	8 52 42	56·0	22 22 26
26	13 0	0·44	22 39 22	9·42	8 30 15	56·3	22 26 22
27	12 49	0·46	22 43 8	9·40	8 7 41	56·6	22 30 19
28	12 38	0·48	22 46 53	9·37	7 44 59	56·9	22 34 15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1896.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.*	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	39·0	36·4	38	30·427	0·00	...	NE	0·0
2	39·0	30·5	38	30·416	0·00	2·5	NE	0·0
3	41·8	29·4	38	30·522	0·00	4·3	E	3·0
4	41·0	34·2	38	30·429	0·00	0·1	WSW	0·3
5	47·0	34·3	39	30·383	0·00	...	WSW	1·3
6	42·9	35·2	39	30·383	0·00	...	SW	1·3
7	44·5	35·8	39	30·287	0·00	...	SW	2·3
8	54·1	34·3	39	30·029	0·00	2·6	SSW	6·2
9	53·2	41·5	39	30·091	0·11	0·7	WSW	3·3
10	51·0	35·1	39	30·274	0·00	1·4	WSW	1·9
11	50·1	39·2	39	30·301	0·00	1·7	WSW	2·2
12	56·2	38·4	39	30·129	0·03	7·0	WSW	4·1
13	48·7	40·0	39	30·289	0·00	2·2	NE	0·7
14	43·2	36·1	39	30·290	0·00	...	S	0·3
15	48·0	39·0	39	30·288	0·00	...	NNE	1·0
16	40·9	36·2	39	30·459	0·00	...	NE	0·6
17	42·2	33·0	39	30·318	0·00	4·3	ESE	1·6
18	37·1	31·0	39	30·051	0·00	...	ESE	0·9
19	55·5	33·5	39	29·652	0·00	2·3	SSE	2·2
20	54·0	46·4	39	29·552	0·05	...	S	1·3
21	47·7	41·5	39	29·607	0·11	...	S	0·6
22	42·7	32·5	39	29·673	0·00	7·9	E	3·5
23	40·0	28·8	39	30·161	0·00	7·7	ENE	3·5
24	40·4	26·7	39	30·288	0·00	8·2	E	2·7
25	34·0	24·3	40	30·090	0·00	1·6	E	2·7
26	35·2	25·0	40	29·907	0·00	...	N	2·6
27	43·9	33·9	40	30·041	0·00	2·1	N	1·4
28	54·1	43·0	40	29·982	0·01	...	W	3·5
29	52·9	44·3	40	29·891	0·05	...	W	2·8

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanack are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest readings of the *Thermometer* with the average for 50 years; the mean of *Barometer* at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily *Rainfall*, the daily *Sunshine*; the general direction and maximum force of the *Wind*, also daily.

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. A.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	7 37	4 30	11 58	20 45 26	18 39 36s	57 18	15 38	29 6	1○423
2	7 58	5 49	aft.	21 36 21	13 37 45	56 43	15 29	0 16	423○1
3	8 10	7 6	1 31	22 24 0	8 6 20	56 7	15 19	1 16	4321○
4	8 22	8 19	2 13	23 9 19	2 22 43s	55 32	15 10	2 16	4 43○2
5	8 33	9 31	2 55	23 53 17	3 18 57n	55 1	15 1	3 16	4 43○1
6	8 44	10 43	3 35	0 36 55	8 47 3	54 36	14 54	4 16	421○3
7	8 58	11 53	4 17	1 21 7	13 51 30	54 20	14 50	5 16	4○213
8	9 13	mrn.	5 0	2 6 45	18 22 41	54 12	14 48	6 16	41○23
9	9 32	1 5	5 46	2 54 31	22 10 37	54 15	14 48	7 16	4 24○1
10	9 57	2 17	6 35	3 44 50	25 4 32	54 28	14 52	8 16	321○4
11	10 31	3 25	7 26	4 37 45	26 53 13	54 52	14 59	9 16	4 3○24
12	11 20	4 26	8 20	5 32 47	27 26 15	55 25	15 8	10 16	3○124
13	aft.	5 16	9 14	6 29 1	26 36 10	56 5	15 19	11 16	21○34
14	1 34	5 55	10 8	7 25 18	24 20 35	56 51	15 31	12 16	○2134
15	2 55	6 24	11 1	8 20 38	20 43 28	57 37	15 44	13 16	1○234
16	4 20	6 46	11 52	9 14 30	15 54 57	58 22	15 56	14 16	2○314
17	5 45	7 3	mrn.	10 6 54	10 10 15	59 0	16 6	15 16	321○4
18	7 10	7 17	0 41	10 58 21	3 48 14n	59 29	16 14	16 16	31○12
19	8 37	7 32	1 30	11 49 40	2 49 53s	59 47	16 19	17 16	43○2●
20	10 4	7 47	2 20	12 41 51	9 21 22	59 53	16 21	18 16	421○3
21	11 32	8 4	3 11	13 35 52	15 22 48	59 49	16 19	19 16	4○13●
22	mrn.	8 24	4 4	14 32 27	20 30 57	59 35	16 16	20 16	41○23
23	1 2	8 51	5 1	15 31 47	24 24 11	59 15	16 10	21 16	42○31
24	2 26	9 30	6 0	16 33 17	26 45 7	58 51	16 4	22 16	4321○
25	3 39	10 23	7 1	17 35 30	27 24 2	58 24	15 56	23 16	34○12
26	4 34	11 31	8 1	18 36 36	26 21 22	57 56	15 49	24 16	341○2
27	5 14	aft.	8 58	19 34 57	23 47 24	57 27	15 41	25 16	21○34
28	5 41	2 11	9 51	20 29 43	19 59 7s	56 58	15 33	26 16	2○134

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
5	19 42 29	0 11 18	4 48 42	10 38 55	15 52 41
10	19 53 15	0 30 1	4 54 1	10 36 41	15 53 43
15	20 11 32	0 48 13	5 0 12	10 34 20	15 54 34
20	20 34 36	1 5 53	5 7 10	10 31 54	15 55 16
25	21 0 43	1 22 56	5 14 49	10 29 25	15 55 48

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

5	° 19	′ 4	″ 57s	° 1	′ 48	″ 14n	° 25	′ 15	″ 53n	° 9	′ 56	″ 15n	° 18	′ 6	″ 7s
10	19	36	22	4	20	22	25	20	34	10	10	24	18	8	24
15	19	39	0	6	49	19	25	25	45	10	25	3	18	10	10
20	19	10	28	9	13	37	25	30	57	10	39	56	18	11	23
25	18	9	42s	11	31	57n	25	35	46n	10	54	48n	18	12	4s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	9 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	2 0	0 9
15	9 0	9 3	12 6	8 9	2 0	0 9
25	8 9	8 1	14 1	8 1	2 0	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 14	4 3	10 8	5 2	20 4	7 6
15	16 13	3 5	11 9	4 7	20 6	7 7
25	16 10	3 1	13 3	4 3	20 6	7 9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 315° 28′ ♒.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 42*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 6*h*. 46*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 9*h*. 7*m*.

Feb. 1. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See page 70.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·5*s*.

Feb. 8. Occultation of 26 Arietis; magnitude 6. The disappearance takes place at 9*h*. 53*m*. *aft*., 57° from the vertex.

Feb. 15. Venus at greatest elongation (47°) East, 10*h*. *aft*.

Feb. 15. Occultation of 8 Cancri, magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 7*h*. 14*m*. *aft*., 233° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h*. 20*m*, *aft*., 242° from the vertex.

Feb. 16. Mercury at greatest elongation (26°) West, 5*h*. *morn*.

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·9*s*.

Feb. 23. Jupiter in opposition to the Sun, 2*h*. *aft*.

Feb. 27. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 9*h*. *aft*.

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m*., and the Afternoons 49*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in this month. In Sagittarius till about the 15th, when it enters Capricornus.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month.

♂ MARS may be well observed throughout the nights in this month. Not far from ζ Tauri on the 28th. In conjunction with the Moon on the 11th, at 8*h*. *aft*.

♃ JUPITER may be observed rising, in the early evening, in the North-east.

♄ SATURN in Scorpio; badly placed for observation.

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Day of Month	Day of Week	Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places— London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). Morn.	Dublin (Bar). After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	1 32	1 56	11 11	11 32	6 59	7 22	6 5	6 28	...	0 4	2 11	2 33	10 54	11 14
2	Tu	2 19	2 39	11 53	...	7 44	8 3	6 50	7 11	0 27	0 48	2 54	3 13	11 33	11 51
3	W	2 58	3 16	0 13	0 32	8 22	8 40	7 31	7 49	1 8	1 28	3 31	3 48	...	0 10
4	Th	3 34	3 52	0 50	1 7	8 57	9 14	8 7	8 25	1 47	2 5	4 6	4 24	0 29	0 47
5	F	4 10	4 27	1 24	1 39	9 30	9 45	8 41	8 56	2 21	2 36	4 41	4 56	1 4	1 20
6	S	4 42	4 56	1 54	2 9	9 59	10 14	9 12	9 28	2 51	3 6	5 12	5 28	1 36	1 52
7	S	5 12	5 26	2 24	2 39	10 28	10 42	9 43	9 58	3 21	3 36	5 44	6 1	2 8	2 25
8	M	5 42	5 57	2 54	3 10	10 57	11 11	10 13	10 30	3 51	4 6	6 18	6 37	2 41	2 58
9	Tu	6 14	6 32	3 27	3 45	11 26	11 43	10 49	11 12	4 23	4 42	6 56	7 17	3 17	3 38
10	W	6 52	7 15	4 8	4 34	...	0 5	11 39	...	5 3	5 26	7 48	8 10	4 2	4 29
11	Th	7 40	8 10	5 6	5 47	0 30	1 3	0 8	0 41	5 55	6 33	8 44	9 22	5 2	5 39
12	F	8 48	9 33	6 35	7 23	1 43	2 30	1 18	1 59	7 15	8 1	10 9	10 52	6 20	7 [illegible]
13	S	10 21	11 6	8 7	8 48	3 19	4 6	2 41	3 22	8 46	9 27	11 34	...	7 44	8 23
14	S	11 48	..	9 22	9 49	4 49	5 23	4 2	4 37	10 3	10 33	0 13	0 46	8 58	9 28
15	M	0 24	0 53	10 12	10 33	5 53	6 18	5 5	5 28	10 58	11 21	1 11	1 34	9 55	10 17
16	Tu	1 17	1 38	10 52	11 11	6 40	7 2	5 49	6 8	11 43	...	1 55	2 14	10 36	10 54
17	W	1 59	2 18	11 30	11 49	7 22	7 41	6 28	6 48	0 4	0 25	2 32	2 51	11 11	11 29
18	Th	2 36	2 54	...	0 8	8 0	8 17	7 7	7 26	0 45	1 4	3 9	3 26	11 47	...
19	F	3*12	3*30	0 27	0 46	8 35	8 54	7 45	8 4	1 23	1 43	3 44	4 3	0 6	0 25
20	S	3*48	4* 7	1 5	1 24	9 12	9 31	8 22	8 41	2 2	2 21	4 22	4 41	0 44	1 4
21	S	4*27	4*46	1 43	2 2	9 49	10 7	9 0	9 20	2 40	2 59	5 1	5 21	1 26	1 45
22	M	5* 5	5 24	2 22	2 43	10 26	10 46	9 40	10 2	3 19	3 39	5 42	6 4	2 6	2 28
23	Tu	5 45	6 6	3 3	3 24	11 5	11 24	10 23	10 45	3 59	4 20	6 27	6 52	2 50	3 13
24	W	6 29	6 54	3 48	4 17	11 46	...	11 14	11 48	4 44	5 12	7 19	7 51	3 39	4 11
25	Th	7 24	7 59	4 54	5 38	0 14	0 50	...	0 29	5 44	6 25	8 31	9 15	4 50	5 32
26	F	8 40	9 29	6 31	7 25	1 34	2 26	1 12	1 56	7 12	8 2	10 5	10 53	6 17	7 3
27	S	10 23	11 11	8 12	8 54	3 21	4 11	2 42	3 27	8 51	9 33	11 38	...	7 48	8 29
28	S	11 54	...	9 28	9 55	4 55	5 30	4 8	4 44	10 10	10 39	0 18	0 51	9 5	9 36

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames, will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded. See Tides, p. 71.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southes h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southes h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southes h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southes h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southes h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	6 18M	10 39M	3 0A	8 55M	3 8A	9 21A	11 14M	7 44A	4 17M	6 38A	1 37M	8 32M	2 23M	6 50M	11 17M
12	6 11M	10 29M	2 47A	8 35M	3 6A	9 37A	10 53M	7 24A	3 58M	6 5A	1 7M	8 4M	1 57M	6 24M	10 51M
19	6 11M	10 31M	2 51A	8 15M	3 4A	9 53A	10 34M	7 6A	3 41M	5 33A	0 36M	7 34M	1 30M	5 57M	10 24M
26	6 11M	10 40M	3 9A	7 54M	3 0A	10 6A	10 16M	6 49A	3 25M	5 0A	0 5M	7 5M	1 4M	5 31M	9 58M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	20	47·0	88	45	58
10	1	20	38·9	88	45	56
19	1	20	31·1	88	45	55
28	1	20	25·3	88	45	53

Angular Distance of the Moon from Pollux.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
8	East	72	34	19	71	5	59	69	37	40
9	East	60	47	16	59	18	43	57	50	5
10	East	48	56	16	47	26	54	45	57	23
11	East	36	57	1	35	26	22	33	55	34

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a very beautiful cluster of stars situated in the Crab's southern claw, in R.A. 8*h.* 45*m.* 32*s.*, and Decl. 12° 13′ N., consisting of some 200 stars from the 8th to 13th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be best observed in this month. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It is situated in R.A. 8*h.* 34*m.*, and Decl. 20° 20′ N., about 1° to the west of a line joining the stars δ and γ Cancri.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found in R.A. 8*h.* 6*m.* 15*s.*, and Decl. 18° 0′ N. Two of the stars are only 1″ apart, and the third about 5″ from them.

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Day of M.	Day of W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. h. m.	The Sun Sets. h. m.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
		Sun enters Aries 20*d.* 8*h.* M. Spring Commences.				
1	M	St. David's Day. Mamelukes massacred, 1811.	6 47	5 38	60	305
2	Tu	*St. Chad.* Shrove Tues. Horace Walpole d. 1797.	6 44	5 40	61	304
3	W	**Ash Wednesday.** John Wesley died 1791.	6 42	5 42	62	303
4	Th	Lord Chancellor Somers born, 1652.	6 40	5 44	63	302
5	F	Sir Austen Hy. Layard b. 1817; d. 5 July, 1894.	6 38	5 45	64	301
6	S	Rev. John Richard Green, historian, d. in 1883.	6 36	5 47	65	300
7	S	**Quadragesima. First S. in Lent.** *St. Perpetua.*	6 34	5 49	66	299
8	M	Sir Rd. Temple b. '28. Battle of Aboukir, 1801.	6 31	5 51	67	298
9	Tu	William I., first German Emperor, d. 1888.	6 29	5 52	68	297
10	W	Ember Day. Prince of Wales married, 1863.	6 27	5 54	69	296
11	Th	Gen. Sir James Outram d. 1863; b. 29 Jan. 1803.	6 25	5 56	70	295
12	F	*St. Gregory.* Ember Day.	6 22	5 57	71	294
13	S	Ember D. Lord R. Churchill b. '49; d. 24 Jan. '95.	6 20	5 59	72	293
14	S	**Second Sun. in Lent.** King of Italy b. 1844.	6 18	6 1	73	292
15	M	Viscount Melbourne b. 1779; d. 24 Nov. 1848.	6 16	6 3	74	291
16	Tu	Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, d. 1861.	6 13	6 4	75	290
17	W	St. Patrick's Day. Phil. Massinger, poet, d. 1640.	6 11	6 6	76	289
18	Th	*Edward, K. W. S.* Princess Louise b. 1848.	6 9	6 8	77	288
19	F	David Livingstone b. 1813; d. May, 1873.	6 6	6 9	78	287
20	S	Earl of Jersey b. 1845. Heinrik Ibsen b. 1828.	6 4	6 11	79	286
21	S	**Third Sunday in Lent.** *St. Benedict.*	6 2	6 13	80	285
22	M	Goethe, German poet, d. 1832; b. 28 Aug. 1749.	6 0	6 14	81	284
23	Tu	Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen d. '94. Batt. of Novara, '49.	5 57	6 16	82	283
24	W	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 55	6 18	83	282
25	Th	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 53	6 19	84	281
26	F	Duke of Cambridge b. 1819. Grand National.	5 50	6 21	85	280
27	S	John Brown, the Queen's attendant, d. 1883.	5 48	6 23	86	279
28	S	**Fourth S. in Lent.** Mid Lent. Mothering Day.	5 46	6 24	87	278
29	M	Camb. Lent Term ends. Rev. John Keble d. '66.	5 44	6 26	88	277
30	Tu	Massacre of Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 41	6 28	89	276
31	W	Charlotte Brontë d. 1855. Andrew Lang b. 1844.	5 39	6 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	3*d.*	11*h.*	56*m.*	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	11	3	28	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	18	9	28	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	25	11	59	Morning.

Apogee 8*d.* 1*h.* A. 251,300 | Perigee 20*d.* 0*h.* A. 224,200

RAINFALL IN MARCH, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 22 days. The total fall for the month was 2·99 inches; *above* the average of fifty years, 1841–90, by 1·53 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.

—. Last day for Assessment Committee to approve Supplemental Valuation lists as to Rateable Value of land under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896. They come into force on 1st prox.

15. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

18. Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural parishes to take place on or within seven days before or after 25th.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for the past half-year.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ⊙'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	12 26	0·50	22 50 38	9·35	7 22 10	57·2	22 38 12
2	12 13	0·52	22 54 22	9·33	6 59 15	57·4	22 42 9
3	12 1	0·54	22 58 6	9·31	6 36 14	57·6	22 46 5
4	11 47	0·56	23 1 49	9·29	6 13 8	57·9	22 50 2
5	11 34	0·58	23 5 32	9·28	5 49 56	58·1	22 53 58
6	11 20	0·60	23 9 14	9·26	5 26 40	58·3	22 57 55
7	11 5	0·61	23 12 56	9·24	5 3 20	58·4	23 1 51
8	10 50	0·63	23 16 38	9·23	4 39 55	58·6	23 5 48
9	10 35	0·64	23 20 19	9·21	4 16 28	58·7	23 9 44
10	10 19	0·66	23 24 0	9·20	3 52 57	58·8	23 13 41
11	10 3	0·67	23 27 41	9·18	3 29 23	58·9	23 17 37
12	9 47	0·69	23 31 21	9·17	3 5 47	59·0	23 21 34
13	9 30	0·70	23 35 1	9·16	2 42 9	59·1	23 25 31
14	9 14	0·71	23 38 41	9·15	2 18 30	59·2	23 29 27
15	8 56	0·72	23 42 20	9·14	1 54 49	59·2	23 33 24
16	8 39	0·73	23 45 59	9·13	1 31 7	59·2	23 37 20
17	8 21	0·74	23 49 38	9·12	1 7 25	59·2	23 41 17
18	8 4	0·74	23 53 17	9·11	0 43 43	59·2	23 45 13
19	7 46	0·75	23 56 56	9·10	0 20 1	59·2	23 49 10
20	7 28	0·76	0 0 34	9·10	North.	59·2	23 53 6
21	7 9	0·76	0 4 12	9·09	0 27 21	59·2	23 57 3
22	6 51	0·76	0 7 51	9·09	0 51 1	59·1	0 0 59
23	6 33	0·77	0 11 29	9·09	1 14 39	59·0	0 4 56
24	6 14	0·77	0 15 7	9·09	1 38 16	59·0	0 8 53
25	5 56	0·77	0 18 45	9·09	2 1 50	58·9	0 12 49
26	5 38	0·77	0 22 23	9·09	2 25 22	58·8	0 16 46
27	5 19	0·77	0 26 1	9·09	2 48 51	58·6	0 20 42
28	5 1	0·76	0 29 40	9·09	3 12 17	58·5	0 24 39
29	4 42	0·76	0 33 18	9·09	3 35 39	58·3	0 28 35
30	4 24	0·76	0 36 56	9·10	3 58 57	58·2	0 32 32
31	4 6	0·75	0 40 35	9·10	4 22 11	58·0	0 36 28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1896.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Avge. 60 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE.	WIND (Pressure lbs. to feet) Direction.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	52·1	39·2	40	29·443	0·07	...	WSW	4·5
2	48·8	36·8	40	29·352	0·00	1·5	WSW	5·8
3	48·5	37·0	40	28·712	0·30	2·5	SW	18·0
4	48·1	34·9	40	28·733	0·17	1·2	WSW	8·9
5	49·2	35·0	40	29·362	0·01	0·4	W	7·4
6	53·8	44·0	40	29·536	0·02	...	W	20·5
7	50·2	40·5	40	29·852	0·44	...	WSW	8·3
8	55·7	50·2	40	29·752	0·02	1·5	WSW	9·8
9	59·1	45·2	41	29·807	0·23	...	W	5·3
10	54·1	36·6	41	30·140	0·00	1·0	NE	1·8
11	59·1	43·3	41	29·868	0·08	3·0	SW	3·2
12	47·5	36·6	41	29·916	0·02	2·0	E	1·4
13	44·3	33·9	41	29·779	0·00	...	SE	1·1
14	53·9	39·4	41	29·646	0·03	...	SW	2·5
15	53·0	32·1	41	29·718	0·00	1·0	SW	8·4
16	55·9	43·9	41	29·592	0·02	1·5	WSW	27·5
17	56·8	41·3	41	29·709	0·01	0·7	SW	5·8
18	52·0	37·7	41	29·455	0·88	...	NNE	3·7
19	48·1	33·2	41	29·821	0·00	1·7	S	0·4
20	49·3	38·4	41	29·715	0·13	...	SSW	6·0
21	54·0	46·4	41	29·673	0·12	...	SSW	2·7
22	67·7	46·5	41	29·831	0·00	8·6	S	0·7
23	62·7	43·3	41	29·837	0·00	2·8	WSW	0·4
24	63·7	44·3	42	29·639	0·07	6·0	ESE	2·5
25	62·4	47·4	42	29·561	0·00	4·3	SSW	3·4
26	53·3	45·2	43	29·610	0·08	1·8	WSW	11·0
27	50·2	36·5	43	29·853	0·01	4·1	WNW	14·0
28	46·2	35·3	43	29·372	0·24	0·4	NW	13·0
29	43·0	37·0	44	29·652	0·03	...	N	5·7
30	51·0	33·2	44	29·913	0·00	4·3	NNE	4·3
31	51·0	36·3	44	30·013	0·01	3·5	NNE	1·7

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Southes Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 0h. A.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 0	3 32	10 40	21 20 50	15 16 28	56 28	15 25	27 16	1○234
2	6 18	4 48	11 26	22 8 47	9 57 6	55 59	15 17	28 16	2○134
3	6 31	6 2	aft.	22 54 25	4 19 15s	55 31	15 9	0 0	231○4
4	6 41	7 15	0 50	23 38 39	1 22 50n	55 4	15 2	1 0	3○124
5	6 53	8 26	1 31	0 22 23	6 56 27	54 41	14 56	2 0	31○24
6	7 5	9 36	2 12	1 6 29	12 10 16	54 23	14 51	3 0	2○14●
7	7 19	10 48	2 55	1 51 45	16 53 44	54 10	14 47	4 0	42○13
8	7 36	mrn.	3 40	2 38 49	20 56 27	54 6	14 46	5 0	41○23
9	7 59	0 0	4 27	3 28 5	24 8 2	54 10	14 47	6 0	4○413
10	8 29	1 8	5 17	4 19 40	26 18 8	54 24	14 51	7 0	42130
11	9 11	2 13	6 9	5 13 14	27 17 19	54 49	14 58	8 0	43○21
12	10 5	3 7	7 2	6 8 6	26 58 23	55 23	15 7	9 0	431○2
13	11 12	3 50	7 55	7 3 20	25 17 48	56 6	15 19	10 0	423○1
14	aft.	4 22	8 47	7 58 4	22 16 44	56 57	15 33	11 0	42○3●
15	1 50	4 46	9 38	8 51 47	18 1 18	57 51	15 47	12 0	1○23●
16	3 13	5 6	10 28	9 44 25	12 42 16	58 45	16 2	13 0	○2134
17	4 36	5 23	11 18	10 36 21	6 34 37n	59 34	16 16	14 0	213○4
18	6 7	5 38	mrn.	11 28 19	0 2 39s	60 13	16 26	15 0	3○214
19	7 35	5 50	0 8	12 21 16	6 46 46	60 38	16 33	16 0	31○24
20	9 7	6 7	0 59	13 16 9	13 11 53	60 46	16 35	17 0	23○14
21	10 39	6 27	1 54	14 13 45	18 50 38	60 39	16 33	18 0	21○34
22	mrn.	6 52	2 51	15 14 16	23 16 41	60 16	16 27	19 0	4○243
23	0 9	7 28	3 52	16 17 3	26 8 40	59 43	16 18	20 0	4○123
24	1 28	8 18	4 54	17 20 35	27 14 38	59 4	16 7	21 0	42130
25	2 31	9 24	5 56	18 22 50	26 34 46	58 21	15 56	22 0	43○1●
26	3 14	10 40	6 54	19 22 4	24 20 18	57 39	15 44	23 0	431○2
27	3 46	aft.	7 48	20 17 24	20 49 13	56 59	15 33	24 0	432○1
28	4 7	1 20	8 38	21 8 49	16 21 21	56 23	15 23	25 0	421○3
29	4 25	2 36	9 24	21 56 52	11 15 16	55 50	15 14	26 0	4○423
30	4 38	3 50	10 7	22 42 27	5 47 4	55 21	15 7	27 0	4○23●
31	4 51	5 0	10 48	23 26 32	0 10 36s	54 56	15 0	28 0	4○241○

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
2	21 28 51	1 39 15	5 23 4	10 26 57	15 56 10
7	21 58 24	1 54 41	5 31 53	10 24 32	15 56 21
12	22 29 3	2 8 59	5 41 11	10 22 14	15 56 21
17	23 0 43	2 21 48	5 50 55	10 20 3	15 56 11
22	23 33 32	2 32 46	6 1 0	10 18 3	15 55 51
27	0 7 41	2 41 25	6 11 24	10 16 16	15 55 20

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS

2	18 36 28s	13 42 58n	25 39 47n	11 9 23n	18 12 14s
7	14 30 58	15 45 14	25 42 37	11 23 24	18 11 53
12	11 53 39	17 37 14	25 43 54	11 36 37	18 11 1
17	8 45 14	19 17 17	25 43 19	11 48 49	18 9 39
22	5 6 47	20 43 32	25 40 35	11 59 50	18 7 49
27	1 0 30s	21 53 50n	25 35 27n	12 9 30n	18 5 32s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
2	8 9	7 5	15 5	7 5	2 0	0 9
7	8 9	6 8	17 8	6 9	2 0	0 9
27	8 8	6 6	20 7	6 4	1 9	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
2	16 8	2 8	14 8	4 0	20 6	8 0
7	16 6	2 6	16 9	3 7	20 4	8 1
27	16 3	2 5	19 7	3 4	20 0	8 2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 313° 59′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 53*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 7*h*. 31*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 10*h*. 51*m*.

Mar. 5. Venus at least distance from the Sun, 1*h*. *morn*.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·9*s*.

Mar. 9. Occultation of 19 Tauri, magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 4*h*. 53*m*. *aft*., 108° from the vertex: the reappearance at 5*h*. 57*m*. *aft*., 189° from the vertex.

Mar. 13. Occultation of ε Geminorum; magnitude 3. The disappearance takes place at 1*h*. 49*m*. *morn*., 127° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2*h*. 14*m*. *morn*., 183° from the vertex.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·3*s*.

Mar. 20. Sun enters Aries: Spring commences, 8*h*. *morn*.

Mar. 23. A near approach of the Moon to π Scorpii; magnitude 3. Least distance of star from Moon's limb at 2*h*. 11*m*. *morn*., 33° from the vertex.

Mar. 23. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 6*h*. *morn*.

Mar. 26. Occultation of B.A.C. 6562; magnitude 6. The reappearance takes place at 5*h*. 52*m*. *morn*., 257° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h*. 8*m*., and the Afternoons 51*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star in the early portion of the month. Too near the Sun for easy observation in the latter half.

♀ VENUS is an evening star; at greatest brilliancy on the 23rd.

♂ MARS can be well observed in this month; a little to the north of η and μ Geminorum on the 27th.

♃ JUPITER can be well observed throughout the nights in this month; in the constellation Leo, a few degrees East of Regulus.

♄ SATURN almost stationary between β and δ Scorpii. Rises about midnight, in South-east.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Ea
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	Aft
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.
0 31	0 59	10 17	10 37	5 59	6 23	5 11	5 33	11 4	11 27	1 16	1 39	10 1	10
1 22	1 44	10 57	11 16	6 46	7 7	5 53	6 13	11 49	...	2 0	2 19	10 41	10
2 4	2 23	11 33	11 49	7 26	7 42	6 33	6 51	0 9	0 28	2 37	2 54	11 14	11
2 39	2 54	...	0 5	7 59	8 15	7 7	7 23	0 45	1 1	3 9	3 24	11 44	...
3 9	3 24	0 21	0 37	8 30	8 46	7 39	7 55	1 17	1 33	3 38	3 54	0 0	0
3 39	3 54	0 52	1 7	8 59	9 13	8 10	8 23	1 48	2 3	4 9	4 23	0 31	0
4 9	4 23	1 21	1 35	9 27	9 41	8 37	8 52	2 17	2 31	4 37	4 53	1 1	1
4 38	4 52	1 49	2 3	9 55	10 8	9 7	9 22	2 46	3 0	5 8	5 23	1 32	1
5 6	5 20	2 18	2 34	10 22	10 37	9 37	9 53	3 15	3 30	5 39	5 56	2 3	2
5 36	5 53	2 50	3 7	10 52	11 7	10 10	10 28	3 46	4 3	6 15	6 35	2 37	2
6 12	6 33	3 26	3 51	11 24	11 48	10 51	11 21	4 22	4 46	6 57	7 24	3 17	3
6 58	7 27	4 22	5 0	...	0 18	11 55	...	5 15	5 50	7 58	8 37	4 17	4
8 4	8 47	5 47	6 41	0 56	1 43	0 35	1 17	6 32	7 20	9 24	10 14	5 38	6
9 39	10 28	7 30	8 13	2 36	3 26	2 3	2 47	8 7	8 52	10 58	11 39	7 8	7
11 12	11 50	8 49	9 19	4 12	4 50	3 28	4 4	9 29	10 1		0 13	8 25	8
...	0 22	9 43	10 3	5 21	5 46	4 35	4 59	10 27	10 49	0 43	1 4	9 23	9
0 47	1 8	10 21	10 40	6 9	6 29	5 19	5 37	11 10	11 31	1 24	1 43	10 6	10
1 28	1 47	10 59	11 18	6 50	7 9	5 56	6 16	11 52	...	2 2	2 20	10 41	10
2 6	2°24	11 37	11 57	7 28	7 47	6 35	6 55	0 12	0 32	2 39	2 57	11 17	11
2°42	3° 1	...	0 18	8 7	8 27	7 15	7 36	0 53	1 14	3 16	3 35	11 56	...
3°21	3°41	0 39	1 0	8 47	9 6	7 57	8 16	1 35	1 56	3 56	4 16	0 17	0
4° 2	4°23	1 21	1 41	9 27	9 46	8 37	8 58	2 17	2 38	4 37	4 59	1 [illegible]	1
4°44	5 5	2 2	2 23	10 7	10 27	9 20	9 42	2 59	3 20	5 22	5 45	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
5 26	5 48	2 45	3 10	10 48	11 10	10 5	10 30	3 42	4 6	6 9	6 37	2 3[illegible]	[illegible]
6 14	6 43	3 37	4 9	11 35	...	11 2	11 39	4 33	5 3	7 8	7 42	3 28	4
7 15	7 52	4 47	5 33	0 5	0 43	...	0 22	5 37	6 20	8 24	9 10	4 43	5
8 35	9 25	6 27	7 17	1 29	2 22	1 6	1 49	7 8	7 54	10 1	10 45	6 13	6
0 15	10 58	7 59	8 37	3 13	3 58	2 33	3 14	8 38	9 16	11 26	...	7 36	8
1 37	...	9 7	9 31	4 38	5 9	3 51	4 23	9 49	10 15	0 1	0 31	8 44	9
0 10	0 35	9 52	10 12	5 35	5 58	4 47	5 8	10 38	10 59	0 53	1 13	9 35	9
0 57	1 17	10 29	10 46	6 19	6 38	5 28	5 45	11 19	11 38	1 33	1 52	10 14	10

SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days

RCURY ☿		VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			TURN ♄		
Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Set
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 52M	3 35A	7 32M	2 55A	10 18A	10 0M	6 34A	3 10M	4 27A	11 29A	6 36M	0 37M	5 4M	9 31
11 7M	4 9A	7 8M	2 47A	10 26A	9 45M	6 19A	2 55M	3 55A	10 59A	6 7M	0 9M	4 36M	9 3
11 25M	4 51A	6 45M	2 37A	10 29A	9 31M	6 5A	2 41M	3 23A	10 28A	5 38M	11 37A	4 8M	8 35
11 44M	5 38A	6 18M	2 23A	10 28A	9 19M	5 52A	2 27M	2 51A	9 58A	5 9M	11 9A	3 40M	8 7

T RIGHT ASCENSION AND ATION OF THE POLE STAR.		
. A.	DECL. N.	
M. S.	° ′ ″	D.
20 24·6	88 45 53	9
20 19·7	88 45 51	10
20 15·5	88 45 48	11
20 13·9	88 45 45	12

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM REGULUS.

Position of Star.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.	Midnight.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
East	89 43 15	88 14 29	86 45 38
East	77 50 30	76 20 52	74 51 6
East	65 48 44	64 17 37	62 46 17
East	53 32 51	51 59 38	50 26 7

night, in the beginning of March, the ons Ursa Major, Leo, Crater, and Hydra meridian. In Ursa Major is a large Nebula, appearing as a mass of attenu- from 3½′ to 4 in diameter; it is situated 1h. 8m. 40s., and Decl. 55° 38′ N. Its pic examination leads to the inference mass of incandescent gas.
mes to the meridian about midnight towards the end of this month. Between Virg and Coma Berenices is a large Nebula, one of th class known as "Spiral Nebulæ," situated in R. A 12h. 13m. 29s., and Decl. 15° 0′ N. With a larg telescope of 8 inches aperture it appears to b resolvable in the centre into two bright star-lik points. This constellation is thickly strewed wit nebulæ, which may be best observed on th evenings immediately before and after the 2nd.

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Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN ENTERS TAURUS 19*d.* 8*h.* A.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises H. M.	Sets H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		Th	All Fools' Day. Prince Bismarck born, 1815.	5 37	6 31	91	274
2		F	Léon Gambetta born, 1838; d. 31 Dec. 1882.	5 34	6 33	92	273
3		S	*St. Richard.* Dr. Abernethy b. 1764; d. 20 Ap.'31.	5 32	6 34	93	272
4		S	**Fifth Sunday in Lent.** *St. Ambrose.*	5 30	6 36	94	271
5		M	Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster d. 1886; b. 11 July, '18.	5 28	6 38	95	270
6		Tu	Old Lady Day. Albert Dürer died, 1528.	5 25	6 39	96	269
7		W	Duke of Albany b. 1853; d. 28 March, 1884.	5 23	6 41	97	268
8		Th	King of Denmark born, 1818. [1843.	5 21	6 43	98	267
9		F	King of the Belgians b. 1835. Adelina Patti b.	5 19	6 44	99	266
10		S	"Gen." Booth b. 1829. Oxford Lent T. ends.	5 17	6 46	100	265
11		S	**Palm Sun.** Holy Week. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.	5 14	6 48	101	264
12		M	Lord Rodney defeated the French fleet, 1782.	5 12	6 49	102	263
13		Tu	Magdala stormed, 1868. Edict of Nantes, 1598.	5 10	6 51	103	262
14		W	HILARY SITTINGS END. Princess Beatrice b. 1857.	5 8	6 53	104	261
15		Th	Maundy Thursday. Matthew Arnold d. 1888.	5 6	6 54	105	260
16		F	**Good Friday.** Culloden, 1746. Sir A. W. Woods	5 3	6 56	106	259
17		S	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790. [b. 1816.	5 1	6 57	107	258
18		S	**Easter Day.** Fox, Martyrologist, d. 1587. ['81.	4 59	6 59	108	257
19		M	**Easter M.** Bank H. Primrose D. Beaconsfield d.	4 57	7 1	109	256
20		Tu	**Easter T.** K. of Roumania b. '39. Camb. E. T. begins.	4 55	7 3	110	255
21		W	Lady Burdett-Coutts b. 1814. Oxf. East. T. begins.	4 53	7 4	111	254
22		Th	Order of the Garter founded, 1344–47.]	4 51	7 6	112	253
23		F	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare d. 1616; b. 1564.	4 49	7 8	113	252
24		S	Russo-Turkish war began, '77. Danl. Defoe d. 1731.	4 47	7 9	114	251
25		S	**First Sun. after Easter. St. Mark, E. and M.**	4 45	7 11	115	250
26		M	Gabriel Rossetti, poet, d. 1854. [b. 1737.	4 43	7 12	116	249
27		Tu	EAST. LAW SITS. BEGIN. Edwd. Gibbon, historian,	4 41	7 14	117	248
28		W	Mutiny of *Bounty*, 1789.	4 39	7 16	118	247
29		Th	Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W. Grenfell born, 1841.	4 37	7 17	119	246
30		F	Sir J. Lubbock b. 1834. Duke of Argyll b. 1823.	4 35	7 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	2*d.*	4*h.*	24*m.*	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	10	8	27	Morning.
○ Full Moon	17	6	25	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	23	9	48	Afternoon.

Perigee 5*d.* 2*h.* M. 252,400 | Perigee 17*d.* 9*h.* A. 222,200.

RAINFALL IN APRIL, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 0·57 inches; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1·03 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. On this day the new valuation and rating basis under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, come into operation, and the five years during which the Act is to continue in force begin to run.

—. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed. Quarter Sessions to be held unless otherwise fixed.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

6. Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks send registration precepts to Overseers before 15th inst.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days after this date.

19. English Bk. and Edinburgh Spring Holiday.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (·)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 48	0·75	0 44 13	9·11	4 45 20	57·8	0 40 25
2	3 30	0·74	0 47 52	9·11	5 8 24	57·5	0 44 22
3	3 12	0·74	0 51 30	9·12	5 31 22	57·3	0 48 18
4	2 55	0·73	0 55 9	9·12	5 54 15	57·0	0 52 15
5	2 37	0·72	0 58 48	9·13	6 17 1	56·8	0 56 11
6	2 20	0·72	1 2 28	9·14	6 39 41	56·5	1 0 8
7	2 3	0·71	1 6 7	9·15	7 2 14	56·2	1 4 4
8	1 46	0·70	1 9 47	9·16	7 24 39	55·9	1 8 1
9	1 29	0·69	1 13 27	9·17	7 46 57	55·6	1 11 57
10	1 13	0·68	1 17 7	9·18	8 9 7	55·2	1 15 54
11	0 57	0·67	1 20 47	9·19	8 31 9	54·9	1 19 51
12	0 41	0·65	1 24 28	9·20	8 53 2	54·5	1 23 47
13	0 25	0·64	1 28 9	9·21	9 14 46	54·1	1 27 44
14	0 10	0·63	1 31 50	9·23	9 36 21	53·7	1 31 40
15	Bef.	0·61	1 35 32	9·24	9 57 47	53·3	1 35 37
16	0 19	0·60	1 39 14	9·26	10 19 2	52·9	1 39 33
17	0 33	0·58	1 42 56	9·27	10 40 7	52·5	1 43 30
18	0 47	0·57	1 46 39	9·29	11 1 2	52·1	1 47 26
19	1 1	0·55	1 50 22	9·31	11 21 46	51·6	1 51 23
20	1 14	0·53	1 54 6	9·33	11 42 18	51·1	1 55 20
21	1 26	0·51	1 57 50	9·34	12 2 40	50·6	1 59 16
22	1 38	0·49	2 1 34	9·36	12 22 50	50·2	2 3 13
23	1 50	0·47	2 5 19	9·38	12 42 47	49·6	2 7 9
24	2 1	0·45	2 9 5	9·40	13 2 33	49·1	2 11 6
25	2 11	0·43	2 12 51	9·43	13 22 5	48·6	2 15 2
26	2 22	0·41	2 16 37	9·45	13 41 24	48·0	2 18 59
27	2 31	0·39	2 20 24	9·47	14 0 30	47·5	2 22 55
28	2 40	0·37	2 24 12	9·49	14 19 23	46·9	2 26 52
29	2 49	0·34	2 28 0	9·51	14 38 1	46·3	2 30 49
30	2 57	0·32	2 31 48	9·53	14 56 24	45·7	2 34 45

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1896.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to feet.) Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	49·6	36·5	45	29·925	0·02	...	NW	3·6
2	49·0	33·6	45	29·984	0·00	3·6	N	3·9
3	50·0	37·7	45	29·978	0·00	1·1	NE	0·4
4	52·6	37·1	45	29·991	0·14	...	NW	1·8
5	53·2	47·0	45	30·027	0·02	...	N	2·4
6	57·3	45·5	45	30·039	0·00	...	NW	1·0
7	62·0	48·2	45	30·083	0·00	2·1	NNW	1·1
8	65·1	48·3	45	30·080	0·00	0·9	NNW	1·9
9	57·2	48·5	45	30·089	0·00	.	WNW	1·1
10	56·0	41·5	45	30·040	0·07	2·6	W	3·2
11	54·8	41·4	45	29·729	0·06	0·2	WNW	15·0
12	54·3	39·9	45	29·693	0·09	1·8	WNW	22·5
13	52·6	36·0	45	29·972	0·00	6·4	NNW	5·6
14	48·0	38·2	45	29·843	0·08	...	SW	1·8
15	52·5	38·0	46	30·059	0·03	5·2	NE	11·9
16	50·5	37·5	46	29·955	0·03	...	SW	9·6
17	59·1	40·3	46	29·991	0·00	2·0	WNW	3·5
18	58·0	42·2	46	30·197	0·00	1·4	WNW	0·8
19	63·2	39·7	47	30·248	0·00	0·4	V'ble	1·3
20	57·0	39·2	47	30·268	0·00	0·4	E	1·8
21	57·4	37·0	47	30·288	0·00	6·5	E	1·8
22	65·1	33·7	47	30·090	0·00	9·6	V'ble	3·3
23	56·1	40·5	48	30·038	0·00	3·1	NNE	3·0
24	58·8	34·3	48	30·054	0·00	5·7	V'ble	1·8
25	62·0	45·5	48	29·889	0·00	3·7	WSW	2·3
26	68·2	50·2	48	29·904	0·00	0·9	W	2·1
27	69·0	46·1	48	29·868	0·00	0·6	WSW	7·9
28	63·2	46·0	48	29·674	0·00	8·0	WSW	5·8
29	59·7	43·2	49	29·545	0·01	7·3	WSW	7·9
30	58·8	44·2	50	29·740	0·00	3·1	N	3·7

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	5 2	6 13	11 29	0 10 1	5 21 53n	54 36	14 54	29 0	31○24
2	5 14	7 23	aft.	0 53 48	10 39 5	54 19	14 49	0 8	32○14
3	5 27	8 34	0 52	1 38 40	15 30 1	54 7	14 46	1 8	21○34
4	5 43	9 46	1 36	2 25 12	19 43 45	54 0	14 44	2 8	○1234
5	6 3	10 55	2 22	3 13 50	23 9 22	53 59	14 44	3 8	○234●
6	6 32	mrn.	3 11	4 4 37	25 36 21	54 6	14 46	4 8	21○34
7	7 9	0 0	4 2	4 57 14	26 55 27	54 21	14 50	5 8	32○14
8	7 56	0 59	4 53	5 51 3	26 59 56	54 44	14 56	6 8	314○2
9	8 58	1 44	5 45	6 45 10	25 46 38	55 17	15 5	7 8	4143○1
10	10 8	2 20	6 36	7 38 48	23 16 25	55 59	15 17	8 8	421○3
11	11 26	2 47	7 27	8 31 27	19 34 6	56 49	15 31	9 8	4○213
12	aft.	3 9	8 16	9 23 3	14 47 47	57 45	15 46	10 8	41○23
13	2 8	3 25	9 4	10 13 59	9 8 33	58 43	16 2	11 8	4142○3
14	3 33	3 40	9 53	11 5 0	2 50 45n	59 39	16 17	12 8	432○1
15	5 0	3 55	10 44	11 57 3	3 47 17s	60 27	16 30	13 8	341○2
16	6 30	4 11	11 37	12 51 13	10 22 30	61 2	16 40	14 8	413○1●
17	8 4	4 29	mrn.	13 48 29	16 27 14	61 19	16 44	15 8	21○4●
18	9 39	4 52	0 34	14 49 20	21 31 11	61 17	16 43	16 8	○134●
19	11 7	5 24	1 36	15 53 23	25 6 2	60 55	16 38	17 8	1○234
20	mrn.	6 10	2 40	16 59 5	26 52 2	60 18	16 27	18 8	2○134
21	0 18	7 11	3 44	18 4 4	26 43 51	59 30	16 15	19 8	32○4●
22	1 12	8 26	4 46	19 6 1	24 51 19	58 38	16 0	20 8	31○24
23	1 47	9 48	5 43	20 3 38	21 34 20	57 44	15 46	21 8	3○214
24	2 12	11 9	6 35	20 56 41	17 15 48	56 54	15 32	22 8	21○4●
25	2 31	aft.	7 22	21 45 45	12 16 39	56 9	15 20	23 8	4○13●
26	2 45	1 41	8 6	22 31 50	6 54 8	55 31	15 9	24 8	41○23
27	2 59	2 52	8 48	23 16 1	1 22 6s	54 59	15 1	25 8	42○13
28	3 9	4 3	9 28	23 59 21	4 7 50n	54 35	14 54	26 8	423○●
29	3 22	5 12	10 9	0 42 46	9 25 11	54 16	14 49	27 8	431○2
30	3 34	6 23	10 50	1 27 9	14 19 38n	54 4	14 45	28 8	43○12

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 43 25	2 47 11	6 22 6	10 14 42	15 54 40
6	1 20 38	2 49 34	6 33 2	10 13 24	15 53 52
11	1 58 32	2 48 8	6 44 11	10 12 22	15 52 54
16	2 35 16	2 42 46	6 55 30	10 11 38	15 51 49
21	3 8 20	2 34 1	7 6 58	10 11 11	15 50 37
26	3 35 34	2 23 11	7 18 32	10 11 1	15 49 19

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

1	3 28 38n	22 45 23n	25 27 41n	12 17 43n	18 2 48s
6	8 10 6	23 14 28	25 17 6	12 24 22	17 59 40
11	12 44 51	23 16 32	25 3 33	12 29 23	17 56 10
16	16 47 27	22 47 0	24 46 54	12 32 44	17 52 20
21	19 56 18	21 43 26	24 27 6	12 34 25	17 48 12
26	22 2 10n	20 8 40n	24 4 2n	12 34 25n	17 43 50s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	6 7	24 7	6 0	1 9	1 0
15	8 8	7 6	28 4	5 6	1 8	1 0
25	8 8	9 6	30 8	5 3	1 8	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 0	2 5	23 4	3 2	19 6	8 3
15	15 57	2 9	26 9	3 0	19 1	8 4
25	15 55	3 6	29 2	2 8	18 6	8 5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 312° 21′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 36*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 8*h*. 31*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 12*h*. 54*m*.

Apr. 2. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 3*h*. *morn*.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Apr. 7. Venus stationary in the Heavens, 4*h*. *morn*.

Apr. 9. Occultation of Mars. At the time of disappearance Mars will be below the horizon at Greenwich. The reappearance takes place at 9*h*. 2*m*. *morn*., 290° from the vertex, as Mars is rising.

Apr. 9. Occultation of 48 Geminorum; magnitude 6. The disappearance takes place at 9*h*. 54*m*. *aft*., 60° from the vertex.

Apr. 12. Occultation of R Leonis; magnitude varying from 5 to 11. The disappearance takes place at 8*h*. 59*m*. *aft*., 151° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h*. 56*m*. *aft*., 243° from the vertex.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·1*s*.

Apr. 21. Occultation of X (3) Sagittarii; magnitude varying from 4 to 6. The disappearance takes place at 2*h*. 52*m*. *morn*., 57° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h*. 49*m*. *morn*., 308° from the vertex.

Apr. 22. Occultation of σ Sagittarii; magnitude 2. The disappearance takes place at 4*h*. 48*m*. *morn*., 64° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h*. 3*m*. *morn*., 256° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings increase 1*h*. 2*m*., the Afternoons 48*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, well placed for observation after sunset in the latter portion of the month.

♀ VENUS an evening star throughout the month.

♂ MARS may be observed after sunset, in the North-west, in Gemini.

♃ JUPITER in Leo, near to Regulus. Can be well observed throughout the month.

♄ SATURN almost stationary; near to β Scorpii.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	1 36	1 54	11 3	11 19	6 57	7 13	6 3	6 20	11 56	...	2 9	2 25	10 45	10 59
2	F	2 10	2 25	11 34	11 49	7 29	7 45	6 36	6 51	0 13	0 29	2 40	2 54	11 13	11 28
3	S	2 39	2 54	...	0 5	8 0	8 14	7 7	7 23	0 45	1 1	3 9	3 23	11 43	11 59
4	S	3 9	3 24	0 21	0 36	8 29	8 44	7 39	7 54	1 17	1 33	3 38	3 53	...	0 15
5	M	3 38	3 53	0 51	1 6	8 59	9 14	8 8	8 23	1 48	2 3	4 8	4 23	0 31	0 47
6	Tu	4 8	4 23	1 21	1 36	9 27	9 41	8 38	8 53	2 17	2 32	4 38	4 54	1 2	1 17
7	W	4 38	4 53	1 51	2 7	9 56	10 11	9 9	9 26	2 47	3 3	5 10	5 28	1 34	1 52
8	Th	5 9	5 26	2 24	2 43	10 27	10 44	9 43	10 3	3 20	3 39	5 47	6 9	2 11	2 31
9	F	5 46	6 9	3 4	3 28	11 4	11 26	10 26	10 56	4 0	4 24	6 33	7 0	2 54	3 20
10	S	6 35	7 5	3 59	4 34	11 55	...	11 31	...	4 53	5 25	7 34	8 11	3 53	4 30
11	S	7 39	8 19	5 16	6 4	0 30	1 12	0 9	0 50	6 4	6 47	8 53	9 40	5 11	5 52
12	M	9 3	9 49	6 51	7 31	2 0	2 47	1 32	2 11	7 29	8 8	10 22	10 58	6 32	7 8
13	Tu	10 29	11 4	8 5	8 35	3 28	4 5	2 46	3 20	8 44	9 15	11 31	11 59	7 41	8 11
14	W	11 36	...	9 1	9 23	4 36	5 3	3 50	4 17	9 43	10 7	...	0 24	8 38	9 3
15	Th	0 4	0 27	9 44	10 4	5 27	5 50	4 39	5 0	10 30	10 52	0 45	1 5	9 27	9 48
16	F	0 49	1 9	10 23	10 44	6 12	6 33	5 19	5 39	11 14	11 37	1 25	1 45	10 8	10 27
17	S	1 29	1 50	11 6	11 28	6 54	7 16	6 1	6 23	...	0 0	2 6	2 27	10 47	11 8
18	S	2 12	2 33	11 51	...	7 38	8 0	6 46	7 9	0 23	0 46	2 48	3 9	11 29	11 52
19	M	2 55	3 17	0 14	0 37	8 22	8 45	7 32	7 55	1 10	1 34	3 31	3 54	...	0 16
20	Tu	3 39	4 3	1 1	1 24	9 7	9 30	8 17	8 41	1 57	2 20	4 17	4 42	0 40	1 5
21	W	4 27	4 50	1 48	2 12	9 53	10 16	9 5	9 30	2 44	3 8	5 7	5 33	1 30	1 56
22	Th	5 14	5 40	2 37	3 4	10 40	11 4	9 56	10 24	3 33	4 0	6 1	6 31	2 23	2 52
23	F	6 8	6 38	3 32	4 3	11 30	...	10 57	11 34	4 28	4 58	7 3	7 37	3 23	3 57
24	S	7 10	7 44	4 39	5 20	0 0	0 35	...	0 13	5 30	6 8	8 15	8 57	4 34	5 15
25	S	8 23	9 5	6 6	6 50	1 16	2 2	0 54	1 33	6 49	7 28	9 42	10 21	5 54	6 31
26	M	9 48	10 26	7 27	8 0	2 46	3 25	2 10	2 42	8 5	8 39	10 54	11 25	7 4	7 35
27	Tu	10 59	11 30	8 29	8 55	3 59	4 30	3 14	3 44	9 9	9 37	11 53	...	8 5	8 32
28	W	11 58	...	9 16	9 36	4 57	5 21	4 11	4 33	10 1	10 22	0 18	0 39	8 56	9 18
29	Th	0 21	0 41	9 55	10 12	5 41	6 1	4 53	5 11	10 42	11 1	0 58	1 16	9 38	9 57
30	F	1 0	1 19	10 29	10 46	6 20	6 39	5 28	5 46	11 20	11 38	1 34	1 52	10 14	10 29

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southing	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southing	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southing	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southing	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southing	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	5 40M	0 6A	6 32A	5 50M	2 3A	10 16A	9 9M	5 40A	2 12M	2 21A	9 29A	4 41M	10 40A	3 12M	7 40M
9	5 32M	0 32A	7 32A	5 21M	1 37A	9 53A	8 57M	5 27A	1 59M	1 50A	8 59A	4 12M	10 11A	2 43M	7 11M
16	5 22M	0 56A	8 30A	4 50M	1 3A	9 16A	8 49M	5 16A	1 44M	1 22A	8 31A	3 44M	9 41A	2 14M	6 43M
23	5 14M	1 13A	9 12A	4 22M	0 23A	8 24A	8 41M	5 4A	1 29M	0 53A	8 3A	3 17M	9 12A	1 45M	6 14M
30	5 3M	1 17A	9 31A	3 55M	11 40M	7 25A	8 34M	4 53A	1 13M	0 25A	7 35A	2 49M	8 41A	1 15M	5 45M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	20	13·0	88	45	44
10	1	20	13·6	88	45	41
19	1	20	15·3	88	45	38
28	1	20	18·2	88	45	36

Angular Distance of the Moon from Jupiter.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
7	East	71	42	40	70	12	43	68	42	39
8	East	59	38	59	58	7	46	56	36	21
9	East	47	23	9	45	50	6	44	16	47
10	East	34	50	52	33	15	29	31	39	47

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Boötes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici, near η Ursæ Majoris, can be observed in this month: it is situated in R.A. 13*h*. 25*m*. 30*s*., and in Decl. 47° 46′ N. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." Later observations placed it among the "Spiral" Nebulæ. That this is not a true incandescent Nebula is shown by the absence of bright lines in its spectrum. In R.A. 15*h*. 13*m*. 16*s*., Decl. 2° 30′ N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel could distinguish over 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-feet reflector, but found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be distinguished. Lord Rosse says that the stars range from the 12th to 15th mag. The evenings about the 1st are the best for observing these objects.



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.



SUN ENTERS GEMINI 20*d.* 8*h.* A.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.		The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1		S	**SS. Philip & James.** D. of Connaught b. 1850.	4 33	7 21	121	244
2		S	**Second S. af. Easter.** John Galt, novelist, b. 1779.	4 31	7 22	122	243
3		M	*Invention.* Holy Rood. Royal Academy opens.	4 30	7 24	123	242
4		Tu	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, '95.	4 28	7 25	124	241
5		W	Napoleon Bonaparte d. 1821. 2,000 Guineas.	4 26	7 27	125	240
6		Th	*St. John ante Port. Lat.* Phœnix Pk. murders, '82.	4 24	7 29	126	239
7		F	Earl of Rosebery born, 1847. 1,000 Guineas.	4 22	7 30	127	238
8		S	Charles II. proclaimed King, 1660.	4 21	7 32	128	237
9		S	**Third Sunday after Easter.** Half-Quarter Day.	4 19	7 33	129	236
10		M	Indian Mutiny commenced, 1857.	4 17	7 35	130	235
11		Tu	London University buildings opened, 1870.	4 16	7 37	131	234
12		W	Sir John Herschel d. '71. Pass. of the Douro, 1809.	4 14	7 38	132	233
13		Th	Old May Day. Sir A. Sullivan b. 1842. [1610.	4 13	7 40	133	232
14		F	Fahrenheit b. 1686. Henry IV. of France assass.	4 11	7 41	134	231
15		S	Daniel O'Connell d. 1847; born 6 Aug. 1775.	4 10	7 43	135	230
16		S	**Fourth S. after Easter.** Sir H. H. Fowler b. '30.	4 8	7 44	136	229
17		M	King of Spain b. '86. Revised New Test. issued, '81.	4 7	7 46	137	228
18		Tu	Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, born, 1868.	4 5	7 47	138	227
19		W	*St. Dunstan.* Newmarket Stakes.	4 4	7 48	139	226
20		Th	Christopher Columbus died, 1506.	4 3	7 50	140	225
21		F	Maria Edgeworth, novelist, died, 1849.	4 2	7 51	141	224
22		S	Mutiny at the Nore, 1797. Alexander Pope b. 1688.	4 0	7 53	142	223
23		S	**Fifth Sunday after Easter.** Rogation Sunday.	3 59	7 54	143	222
24		M	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1819). Rogation Day.	3 58	7 55	144	221
25		Tu	*St. Augustin.* Rogation Day.	3 57	7 56	145	220
26		W	H.R.H. Duchess of York b. 1867. Rogation D.	3 56	7 58	146	219
27		Th	**Ascension Day.** *Ven. Bede.* Calvin died, 1564.	3 55	7 59	147	218
28		F	Noah Webster (English Dictionary) d. 1843.	3 54	8 0	148	217
29		S	Restoration Day. Sir Humphry Davy d. 1829.	3 53	8 1	149	216
30		S	**Sunday after Ascension.** Alfred Austin b. 1835.	3 52	8 3	150	215
31		M	Ld. Chelmsford b. 1827. E. of Glasgow b. 1833.	3 51	8 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	1*d.*	8*h.*	46*m.*	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	9	9	37	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	16	1	54	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	23	9	34	Morning.
● New Moon	31	0	26	Afternoon.

Apogee 2*d.* 7*h.* M. 252,700 | Perigee 16*d.* 7*h.* M. 221,900
Apogee 29*d.* 11*h.* M. 252,600

RAINFALL IN MAY, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 5 days. The total fall for the month was 0·26 inch; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1·74 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

–. Bank and general holiday in Scotland.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25. Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the end of the months of March, June, Sept., and December.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS are:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are, May 28; Nov. 28.

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THE SUN.

Day	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	3 4	0·30	2 35 38	9·56	15 14 33	45·1	2 38 42
2	3 11	0·28	2 39 27	9·58	15 32 27	44·4	2 42 38
3	3 17	0·25	2 43 17	9·60	15 50 5	43·8	2 46 35
4	3 23	0·23	2 47 8	9·63	16 7 28	43·1	2 50 31
5	3 28	0·21	2 51 0	9·65	16 24 34	42·4	2 54 28
6	3 33	0·18	2 54 51	9·67	16 41 24	41·7	2 58 24
7	3 37	0·16	2 58 44	9·70	16 57 58	41·0	3 2 21
8	3 41	0·14	3 2 37	9·72	17 14 14	40·3	3 6 18
9	3 44	0·12	3 6 30	9·74	17 30 13	39·6	3 10 14
10	3 46	0·09	3 10 24	9·77	17 45 55	38·9	3 14 11
11	3 48	0·07	3 14 19	9·79	18 1 18	38·1	3 18 7
12	3 50	0·04	3 18 14	9·81	18 16 23	37·3	3 22 4
13	3 50	0·02	3 22 10	9·83	18 31 10	36·6	3 26 0
14	3 51	0·00	3 26 6	9·85	18 45 38	35·8	3 29 57
15	3 50	0·02	3 30 3	9·88	18 59 48	35·0	3 33 53
16	3 50	0·05	3 34 0	9·90	19 13 38	34·2	3 37 50
17	3 48	0·07	3 37 58	9·93	19 27 8	33·4	3 41 47
18	3 46	0·10	3 41 57	9·95	19 40 19	32·5	3 45 43
19	3 44	0·12	3 45 56	9·98	19 53 10	31·7	3 49 40
20	3 40	0·14	3 49 56	10·00	20 5 41	30·9	3 53 36
21	3 37	0·16	3 53 56	10·02	20 17 51	30·0	3 57 33
22	3 33	0·19	3 57 57	10·04	20 29 40	29·1	4 1 29
23	3 28	0·21	4 1 58	10·07	20 41 9	28·3	4 5 26
24	3 22	0·23	4 6 0	10·09	20 53 16	27·4	4 9 22
25	3 17	0·25	4 10 2	10·11	21 3 2	26·5	4 13 19
26	3 10	0·27	4 14 5	10·13	21 13 26	25·6	4 17 16
27	3 3	0·30	4 18 9	10·15	21 23 28	24·6	4 21 12
28	2 56	0·31	4 22 13	10·17	21 33 8	23·7	4 25 9
29	2 48	0·33	4 26 17	10·19	21 42 25	22·8	4 29 5
30	2 40	0·35	4 30 22	10·21	21 51 20	21·8	4 33 2
31	2 32	0·37	4 34 27	10·23	21 59 52	20·9	4 36 58

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1896.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to feet.) Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	56·7	37·3	50	30·050	0·01	3·2	NNE	6·7
2	53·1	35·9	51	30·172	0·00	...	NNE	3·5
3	60·8	41·5	51	30·229	0·00	6·8	NNE	2·2
4	62·2	35·8	51	30·228	0·00	9·9	NE	2·5
5	67·0	36·4	52	30·099	0·00	4·0	NNE	2·4
6	60·4	44·2	52	30·111	0·00	0·8	NE	2·0
7	67·6	44·2	52	30·140	0·00	7·2	NE	2·9
8	62·8	44·5	52	30·043	0·00	6·3	NNE	3·0
9	66·7	44·2	52	29·993	0·00	11·1	ENE	7·5
10	71·3	43·7	52	30·024	0·00	13·7	ENE	3·9
11	72·3	45·4	52	30·137	0·00	11·5	ENE	3·4
12	78·1	46·0	52	30·196	0·00	12·1	ENE	5·8
13	71·7	48·4	52	30·151	0·00	8·1	ENE	1·7
14	76·1	44·9	52	29·972	0·00	10·5	WSW	1·2
15	70·6	47·6	52	29·956	0·00	1·8	NW	2·5
16	63·0	45·3	53	30·041	0·00	0·2	NNE	2·2
17	69·2	45·2	53	30·034	0·00	0·1	N	0·8
18	78·4	55·9	53	29·996	0·00	0·8	SW	0·6
19	69·7	50·6	54	29·902	0·01	3·5	NW	4·5
20	57·4	42·4	54	29·748	0·05	3·1	W	15·0
21	62·3	40·3	54	29·913	0·00	7·9	N	6·1
22	56·5	45·2	54	29·744	0·15	...	WSW	1·0
23	62·7	52·9	55	29·872	0·04	...	N	3·1
24	64·0	46·0	55	30·203	0·00	8·5	NNE	6·0
25	60·2	44·1	55	30·275	0·00	4·1	NE	2·2
26	65·2	45·0	55	30·158	0·00	3·9	ENE	3·7
27	67·0	43·9	56	30·056	0·00	10·9	NE	4·7
28	68·0	48·3	56	30·100	0·00	12·4	NE	4·3
29	77·7	47·4	56	29·924	0·00	3·0	N	3·1
30	62·7	46·0	57	29·993	0·00	1·2	NE	3·8
31	70·2	41·9	57	29·981	0·00	11·6	SE	0·9

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	3 50	7 35	11 34	2 13 10	18 40 30n	53 57	14 43	29 8	4213○
2	4 10	8 44	aft.	3 1 16	22 16 40	53 55	14 43	0 15	4○13●
3	4 34	9 52	1 7	3 51 35	24 57 5	53 59	14 44	1 15	1○423
4	5 8	10 52	1 57	4 43 48	26 31 51	54 8	14 47	2 15	2○134
5	5 54	11 42	2 49	5 37 14	26 53 41	54 24	14 51	3 15	231○4
6	6 50	mrn.	3 40	6 30 57	25 59 19	54 47	14 57	4 15	243○24
7	7 58	0 20	4 31	7 24 2	23 49 55	55 18	15 6	5 15	3○124
8	9 10	0 49	5 20	8 15 56	20 30 42	55 56	15 16	6 15	231○4
9	10 28	1 11	6 8	9 6 30	16 9 42	56 41	15 28	7 15	2○134
10	11 47	1 29	6 55	9 56 5	10 56 57	57 32	15 42	8 15	1○243
11	aft.	1 45	7 42	10 45 23	5 4 12n	58 27	15 57	9 15	24○13
12	2 30	2 0	8 30	11 35 24	1 14 26s	59 23	16 12	10 15	24○1
13	3 56	2 13	9 21	12 27 16	7 41 7	60 13	16 26	11 15	43○12
14	5 26	2 30	10 15	13 22 11	13 53 8	60 54	16 37	12 15	43○2●
15	7 0	2 50	11 14	14 21 5	19 22 29	61 19	16 44	13 15	423○
16	8 34	3 17	mrn.	15 24 11	23 38 22	61 25	16 46	14 15	42○13
17	9 55	3 56	0 18	16 30 29	26 13 1	61 11	16 42	15 15	41○23
18	10 58	4 52	1 24	17 37 41	26 50 29	60 38	16 33	16 15	4○13
19	11 43	6 3	2 29	18 42 57	25 32 22	59 52	16 20	17 15	214○3
20	mrn.	7 26	3 31	19 44 5	22 36 10	58 57	16 5	18 15	3○21●
21	0 14	8 51	4 27	20 40 15	18 27 11	57 59	15 50	19 15	3○24●
22	0 34	10 12	5 17	21 31 43	13 30 36	57 3	15 34	20 15	321○4
23	0 52	11 30	6 4	22 19 27	8 7 20	56 12	15 20	21 15	2○134
24	1 5	aft.	6 46	23 4 37	2 33 29s	55 28	15 8	22 15	1○234
25	1 18	1 54	7 28	23 48 23	2 58 36n	54 53	14 59	23 15	○2134
26	1 29	3 4	8 8	0 31 49	8 18 39	54 27	14 52	24 15	12○34
27	1 41	4 13	8 49	1 15 54	13 17 10	54 9	14 47	25 15	3○14●
28	1 57	5 24	9 32	2 1 26	17 44 25	53 59	14 44	26 15	314○2
29	2 15	6 35	10 17	2 49 0	21 29 54	53 56	14 43	27 15	24○32
30	2 38	7 43	11 4	3 38 51	24 22 38	54 0	14 44	28 15	42○1●
31	3 9	8 46	11 54	4 30 49	26 12 0n	54 8	14 47	29 15	41○23

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 55 22	2 12 4	7 30 11	10 11 10	15 47 56
6	4 6 39	2 2 31	7 41 55	10 11 36	15 46 30
11	4 9 5	1 55 52	7 53 41	10 12 18	15 45 0
16	4 3 49	1 52 49	8 5 29	10 13 18	15 43 29
21	3 54 0	1 53 27	8 17 18	10 14 33	15 41 57
26	3 44 12	1 57 32	8 29 6	10 16 3	15 40 25
31	3 38 32	2 4 34	8 40 54	10 17 48	15 38 57

Apparent Declination of the Above Planets.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
1	23	5	8n	18	12	31n	23	37	40n	12	32	47n	17	39	15s
6	23	9	48	16	10	23	23	7	59	12	29	31	17	34	32
11	22	21	8	14	18	14	22	34	58	12	24	39	17	29	45
16	20	48	18	12	47	52	21	58	42	12	18	15	17	24	56
21	18	51	2	11	45	8	21	19	13	12	10	24	17	20	9
26	17	0	11	11	10	33	20	36	33	12	1	6	17	15	29
31	15	45	42n	11	1	30n	19	50	46n	11	50	27n	17	10	59s

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	12 5	30 2	5 0	1 8	1 0
15	8 8	15 3	27 1	4 8	1 7	1 0
25	8 7	15 9	23 2	4 6	1 7	1 0

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 52	4 7	28 7	2 7	18 0	8 6
15 50	5 8	25 7	2 5	17 5	8 6
15 49	6 0	22 1	2 4	17 0	8 6

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 3*m. morn.*, and Twilight ends at 9*h.* 51*m. aft.*, the length of the Day being 14*h.* 48*m.*

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·2*s.*

May 6. Occultation of ω Geminorum; magnitude 5¼. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 51*m. aft.*, 44° from the vertex; at the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

May 7. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h. aft.* ♂ 0° 22′ N.

May 7. Vesta in conjunction with the Moon 6*h. morn.* Vesta 0° 16′ S.

May 16. Occultation of π Scorpii; magnitude 3. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 15*m. aft.*, 127° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 20*m. aft.*, 313° from the vertex.

May 18. Occultation of B.A.C. 6194; magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 11*h.* 33*m. aft.*, 38° from the vertex; the reappearance at 11*h.* 48*m. aft.*, 9° from the vertex.

May 18. Saturn in opposition to the Sun, 5*h. morn.*

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·4*s.*

In this month the Mornings increase 42*m.*, and the Afternoons 43*m.*

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star in the first half of the month. In inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st at 7*h. morn.*

♀ Vesta is a morning star, in Aries. Stationary on the 18th at 2*h. morn.*

♂ Mars is an evening star. Very near to δ Cancri on the 31st.

♃ Jupiter is an evening star, in Leo, near Regulus.

♄ Saturn rises in the South-east in the early evening.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	S	1 37	1 54	11 3	11 19	6 57	7 13	6 3	6 20	11 56	...	2 8	2 24	10 44	10 59
2	S	2 9	2 24	11 35	11 52	7 29	7 45	6 36	6 53	0 13	0 30	2 39	2 55	11 14	11 30
3	M	2 40	2 56	...	0 9	8 1	8 17	7 10	7 26	0 47	1 4	3 10	3 25	11 46	...
4	Tu	3 11	3 27	0 25	0 42	8 33	8 49	7 43	7 59	1 22	1 39	3 42	3 59	0 3	0 21
5	W	3 44	4 1	0 59	1 16	9 6	9 22	8 16	8 33	1 56	2 13	4 16	4 34	0 39	0 57
6	Th	4 18	4 35	1 33	1 51	9 38	9 55	8 50	9 9	2 30	2 47	4 52	5 11	1 15	1 34
7	F	4 53	5 12	2 10	2 30	10 13	10 32	9 29	9 49	3 5	3 25	5 31	5 53	1 54	2 16
8	S	5 33	5 56	2 52	3 15	10 52	11 14	10 12	10 39	3 47	4 11	6 18	6 45	2 40	3 6
9	S	6 21	6 48	3 41	4 13	11 39	...	11 10	11 46	4 37	5 6	7 14	7 49	3 35	4 8
10	M	7 19	7 52	4 48	5 26	0 9	0 44	...	0 23	5 37	6 12	8 25	9 3	4 43	5 19
11	Tu	8 27	9 5	6 7	6 44	1 22	2 2	0 59	1 33	6 48	7 22	9 40	10 15	5 51	6 25
12	W	9 42	10 16	7 17	7 47	2 40	3 15	2 4	2 34	7 55	8 26	10 46	11 14	6 55	7 24
13	Th	10 47	11 17	8 16	8 42	3 47	4 17	3 3	3 31	8 56	9 24	11 40	...	7 52	8 19
14	F	11 45	...	9 6	9 29	4 44	5 10	3 58	4 22	9 50	10 14	0 5	0 28	8 45	9 11
15	S	0 10	0 34	9 52	10 15	5 35	6 0	4 45	5 8	10 40	11 6	0 50	1 14	9 36	10 0
16	S	0 58	1 23	10 40	11 6	6 23	6 50	5 32	5 57	11 33	...	1 38	2 2	10 23	10 46
17	M	1 47	2 12	11 32	11 57	7 16	7 41	6 23	6 49	0 0	0 27	2 27	2 51	11 10	11 35
18	Tu	2 36	3* 0	...	0 23	8 6	8 31	7 14	7 40	0 53	1 20	3 15	3 40	...	0 1
19	W	3 25	3 51	0 49	1 15	8 56	9 21	8 6	8 31	1 46	2 11	4 6	4 32	0 28	0 55
20	Th	4 17	4 42	1 40	2 5	9 45	10 9	8 57	9 23	2 36	3 1	4 58	5 25	1 22	1 49
21	F	5 7	5 33	2 30	2 56	10 33	10 57	9 49	10 16	3 26	3 52	5 53	6 22	2 16	2 44
22	S	6 0	6 27	3 22	3 49	11 21	11 47	10 44	11 16	4 18	4 45	6 51	7 21	3 12	3 41
23	S	6 55	7 25	4 19	4 51	...	0 15	11 51	...	5 13	5 42	7 54	8 28	4 14	4 47
24	M	7 56	8 27	5 24	6 0	0 47	1 20	0 26	0 58	6 12	6 44	9 2	9 36	5 18	5 49
25	Tu	8 59	9 34	6 37	7 9	1 56	2 32	1 29	1 58	7 16	7 47	10 9	10 38	6 19	6 47
26	W	10 7	10 37	7 38	8 6	3 6	3 37	2 26	2 53	8 16	8 45	11 5	11 31	7 14	7 41
27	Th	11 6	11 33	8 32	8 56	4 6	4 33	3 20	3 46	9 12	9 38	11 56	...	8 7	8 32
28	F	11 58	...	9 18	9 38	4 58	5 21	4 11	4 33	10 2	10 24	0 19	0 40	8 56	9 19
29	S	0 22	0 43	9 57	10 16	5 43	6 4	4 54	5 14	10 45	11 6	0 59	1 19	9 42	10 1
30	S	1 3	1 23	10 35	10 54	6 25	6 45	5 33	5 52	11 27	11 47	1 39	1 58	10 19	10 36
31	M	1 43	2 1	11 13	11 31	7 4	7 23	6 11	6 30	...	0 7	2 16	2 34	10 53	11 10

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southing	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southing	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southing	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southing	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southing	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	4 50M	1 5A	9 20A	3 31M	10 59M	6 27A	8 28M	4 42A	0 57M	11 59M	7 8A	2 21M	8 12A	0 46M	5 16M
14	4 33M	0 37A	8 41A	3 10M	10 24M	5 38A	8 23M	4 31A	0 40M	11 34M	6 42A	1 54M	7 40A	0 16M	4 48M
21	4 10M	11 56M	7 42A	2 51M	9 56M	5 1A	8 18M	4 20A	0 23M	11 9M	6 16A	1 27M	7 10A	11 42A	4 19M
28	3 45M	11 16M	6 47A	2 34M	9 35M	4 36A	8 13M	4 8A	0 5M	10 45M	5 51A	1 0M	6 40A	11 13A	3 50M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	20	19·9	88	45	35
0	1	20	24·6	88	45	33
9	1	20	31·4	88	45	31
8	1	20	38·2	88	45	29

Angular Distance of the Moon from Spica Virginis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
7	East	90	14	8	88	41	12	87	8	1
8	East	77	43	24	76	8	19	74	32	55
9	East	64	53	47	63	16	4	61	37	59
10	East	51	41	41	50	0	56	48	19	48

Towards the end of May we shall find the nstellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and orpio on the meridian about midnight.

Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars nated in R.A. 16*h.* 38*m.* 2*s.*, and Decl. 36° 40′ N. is, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed the centre, and may be easily seen with derate telescopic aid; and a few days before d after the 1st and 31st of the month, when the on is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye, plainly, between the stars ζ and η Herculis, rather nearer to η. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens. With the great Refractor of the Lick Observatory the nebulous glow at the centre has been resolved into separate points.

Uranus can be observed well in this month, southing at 0*h.* 16*m.* morn. on the 13th.

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Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN ENTERS CANCER 21*d.* 4*h.* M.
SUMMER COMMENCES.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		Tu	*St. Nicomede.* Lord Howe's victory, 1794.	3 50	8 5	152	213
2		W	Epsom Races: Derby Day.	3 49	8 6	153	212
3		Th	H.R.H. Duke of York b. 1865. Harvey d. 1657.	3 49	8 7	154	211
4		F	LAW SITTINGS and Oxford Term end. Oaks.	3 48	8 8	155	210
5		S	*St. Bonif.* Adam Smith b. 1723. Oxfd. Trin. T. beg.	3 47	8 9	156	209
6		S	**Whitsun Day. Pentecost.** Bentham d. 1832.	3 47	8 10	157	208
7		M	**Whitsun Monday.** Bank Holiday.	3 46	8 11	158	207
8		Tu	**Whitsun Tuesday.** Chas. Reade, novelist, b. '14.	3 46	8 12	159	206
9		W	Ember Day. Geo. Stephenson, engineer, b. 1781.	3 45	8 12	160	205
10		Th	Sir Edwin Arnold (Light of Asia) born, 1832.	3 45	8 13	161	204
11		F	**St. Barnabas, A. & M.** Ember Day.	3 45	8 14	162	203
12		S	Ember Day. Rev. Charles Kingsley b. 1819.	3 45	8 15	163	202
13		S	**Trinity Sun.** Dr. Arnold b. 1795; d. 12 June, '42.	3 44	8 15	164	201
14		M	Sir Harry Vane beheaded, 1662.	3 44	8 16	165	200
15		Tu	TRIN. LAW SITT. BEGIN. Wat Tyler killed, 1381.	3 44	8 16	166	199
16		W	Ascot: Hunt Cup. Sandown: Eclipse Stakes.	3 44	8 17	167	198
17		Th	*St. Alban, first Eng. Martyr.* Corpus Christi.	3 44	8 17	168	197
18		F	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Abp. of York b. 1826.	3 44	8 18	169	196
19		S	Piers Gaveston executed, 1312.	3 44	8 18	170	195
20		S	**First S. aft. Trin. Queen's Accession** (1837).	3 44	8 18	171	194
21		M	Marquess of Dufferin and Ava born, 1826.	3 45	8 18	172	193
22		Tu	Sebastian Cabot discovered Newfoundland, 1497.	3 45	8 19	173	192
23		W	Battle of Plassey, 1757. [East. Tm. ends.	3 45	8 19	174	191
24		Th	**St. John B.** Midsummer D. Qr. Day. Camb.	3 45	8 19	175	190
25		F	First Wesleyan Conference, 1784.	3 46	8 19	176	189
26		S	Rev. G. White, naturalist, d. 1793; b. 18 July, 1720.	3 46	8 19	177	188
27		S	**Second Sunday after Trinity.**	3 47	8 19	178	187
28		M	CORONATION DAY (1838). Rousseau b. 1712.	3 47	8 19	179	186
29		Tu	**St. Peter, Apostle & Martyr.**	3 48	8 19	180	185
30		W	Pillory abolished by Act of Parliament, 1837.	3 48	8 19	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	8*d.*	7*h.*	2*m.*	Morning.
○ Full Moon	14	9	1	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	21	11	24	Afternoon.
● New Moon	30	2	55	Morning.

Perigee 13*d.* 4*h.* A. 223,400 | Apogee 25*d.* 10*h.* A. 252,100

RAINFALL IN JUNE, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 14 days. The total fall for the month was 1·93 inches; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0·09 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.

4. King George the Third's Birthday.

15. Last day of the close season for freshwater fish.

19. 60 Victoria.

20. 61 Victoria. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of City of London to be elected by the citizens.

THE SUN.

	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ⊙'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	2 22	0·39	4 38 32	10·24	22 8 1	19·9	4 40 55
2	2 13	0·40	4 42 38	10·26	22 15 47	18·9	4 44 52
3	2 3	0·42	4 46 45	10·28	22 23 10	18·0	4 48 48
4	1 53	0·43	4 50 52	10·29	22 30 9	17·0	4 52 45
5	1 43	0·44	4 54 59	10·30	22 36 45	16·0	4 56 41
6	1 32	0·46	4 59 6	10·31	22 42 56	15·0	5 0 38
7	1 21	0·47	5 3 14	10·33	22 48 44	14·0	5 4 34
8	1 9	0·48	5 7 22	10·34	22 54 8	13·0	5 8 31
9	0 58	0·49	5 11 30	10·35	22 59 8	12·0	5 12 27
10	0 46	0·50	5 15 38	10·35	23 3 43	11·0	5 16 24
11	0 34	0·50	5 19 47	10·36	23 7 54	10·0	5 20 21
12	0 22	0·51	5 23 55	10·37	23 11 41	8·9	5 24 17
13	0 9	0·52	5 28 4	10·38	23 15 3	7·9	5 28 14
14	After.	0·52	5 32 13	10·38	23 18 1	6·9	5 32 10
15	0 16	0·53	5 36 22	10·39	23 20 34	5·9	5 36 7
16	0 28	0·53	5 40 32	10·39	23 23 42	4·8	5 40 3
17	0 41	0·54	5 44 41	10·39	23 24 26	3·8	5 44 0
18	0 54	0·54	5 48 51	10·40	23 25 45	2·8	5 47 56
19	1 7	0·54	5 53 0	10·40	23 26 39	1·8	5 51 53
20	1 20	0·54	5 57 10	10·40	23 27 9	0·7	5 55 50
21	1 33	0·54	6 1 19	10·40	23 27 13	0·3	5 59 46
22	1 46	0·54	6 5 29	10·40	23 26 53	1·4	6 3 43
23	1 59	0·54	6 9 38	10·40	23 26 8	2·4	6 7 39
24	2 12	0·53	6 13 48	10·39	23 24 58	3·4	6 11 36
25	2 25	0·53	6 17 57	10·39	23 23 24	4·5	6 15 32
26	2 37	0·53	6 22 6	10·38	23 21 24	5·5	6 19 29
27	2 50	0·52	6 26 15	10·38	23 19 0	6·5	6 23 25
28	3 2	0·51	6 30 24	10·37	23 16 12	7·5	6 27 22
29	3 14	0·50	6 34 33	10·36	23 12 59	8·6	6 31 19
30	3 26	0·49	6 38 41	10·35	23 9 21	9·6	6 35 15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1896.

	TEMPERATURE. Maximum	Minimum	Avge. of Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	78·7	39·8	57	29·732	0·00	12·8	SE	2·7
2	84·9	45·4	57	29·532	0·00	9·8	SE	2·7
3	73·2	59·0	57	29·599	0·01	0·1	WSW	0·5
4	82·7	56·0	57	29·627	0·11	7·7	WSW	2·5
5	76·2	53·5	57	29·661	0·06	10·2	SW	2·8
6	75·7	51·4	57	29·624	0·01	9·7	SSW	2·6
7	65·2	51·3	57	29·414	0·17	4·8	SSE	4·7
8	74·6	53·1	57	29·417	0·12	9·0	S	1·4
9	73·3	55·0	58	29·340	0·10	0·7	E	3·3
10	60·9	56·0	58	29·348	1·04	...	N	4·5
11	72·3	55·4	59	29·734	0·02	5·6	NW	1·7
12	81·0	54·2	59	29·942	0·00	7·0	SW	0·8
13	81·2	55·3	59	29·899	0·00	11·6	ESE	2·7
14	77·0	57·3	59	29·880	0·00	9·0	ENE	2·7
15	83·9	57·5	59	29·728	0·00	9·5	E	2·3
16	86·7	60·1	59	29·581	0·00	12·4	SSE	2·0
17	70·2	57·1	59	29·580	0·04	3·2	SW	6·2
18	77·1	59·5	59	29·921	0·00	10·0	W	1·5
19	78·0	55·7	59	30·070	0·00	8·9	WSW	2·3
20	74·0	52·3	60	30·037	0·00	7·3	WSW	4·3
21	73·0	52·3	60	30·006	0·00	9·8	NW	3·2
22	71·5	48·6	61	30·016	0·00	4·3	W	1·5
23	78·7	54·0	61	29·914	0·00	1·7	WSW	2·7
24	74·0	58·1	61	29·813	0·11	0·6	WSW	2·8
25	67·6	52·7	62	29·877	0·08	2·5	NNE	2·3
26	69·2	51·4	62	29·998	0·00	6·2	NNE	2·0
27	76·7	46·8	62	29·945	0·00	0·9	SSW	0·3
28	77·0	56·6	62	29·891	0·03	2·4	NNW	3·5
29	68·7	52·3	62	30·058	0·00	6·3	NNW	3·7
30	73·5	53·5	62	29·769	0·03	6·8	WSW	9·3

MEMORANDA.

1.
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5.
6. S.
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10.
11.
12.
13. S.
14.
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19. 60 Vic.
20. S. 61 Vic.
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27. S.
28.
29.
30.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning	Sets Afternoon	Souths Afternoon	Right Ascension at Noon	Declination at Noon	Horizontal Parallax at Noon	Semidiameter at Noon	Age at Noon	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	3 52	9 38	0 45	5 24 15	26 49 38n	54 22	14 50	1 0	4○213
2	4 45	10 21	1 37	6 18 11	26 11 1	54 41	14 55	2 0	421○3
3	5 50	10 52	2 28	7 11 33	24 16 42	55 4	15 2	3 0	432○1
4	7 2	11 15	3 17	8 3 37	21 12 0	55 33	15 10	4 0	341○2
5	8 17	11 35	4 5	8 54 3	17 5 45	56 6	15 19	5 0	342○1
6	9 34	11 50	4 51	9 43 3	12 8 46	56 45	15 29	6 0	2○4●●
7	10 51	mrn.	5 37	10 31 16	6 32 55	57 27	15 41	7 0	1○234
8	aft.	0 5	6 23	11 19 34	0 31 8n	58 14	15 54	8 0	○1234
9	1 33	0 18	7 11	12 9 7	5 41 48s	59 1	16 6	9 0	21○34
10	2 58	0 34	8 2	13 1 7	11 47 52	59 45	16 19	10 0	32○14
11	4 27	0 52	8 57	13 56 45	17 24 32	60 23	16 29	11 0	31○24
12	5 59	1 15	9 57	14 56 44	22 4 49	60 49	16 36	12 0	♃3○14
13	7 26	1 47	11 1	16 0 55	25 20 2	61 0	16 39	13 0	231○4
14	8 40	2 32	mrn.	17 7 46	26 46 45	60 54	16 37	14 0	♃4○23
15	9 34	3 37	0 8	18 14 37	26 15 15	60 30	16 31	15 0	4○123
16	10 11	4 56	1 12	19 18 41	23 53 45	59 51	16 20	16 0	421○3
17	10 37	6 23	2 12	20 18 13	20 4 25	59 2	16 7	17 0	423○1
18	10 56	7 49	3 7	21 12 49	15 14 29	58 7	15 52	18 0	431○2
19	11 10	9 10	3 56	22 3 5	9 49 13	57 11	15 36	19 0	43○21
20	11 24	10 27	4 41	22 50 6	4 8 50s	56 19	15 22	20 0	4231○
21	11 35	11 40	5 24	23 35 5	1 31 29n	55 33	15 10	21 0	4○13●
22	11 49	aft.	6 6	0 19 10	7 0 5	54 57	15 0	22 0	○23●●
23	mrn.	2 2	6 47	1 3 24	12 7 17	54 29	14 52	23 0	21○43
24	0 3	3 12	7 29	1 48 42	16 43 59	54 12	14 48	24 0	♃2○14
25	0 19	4 24	8 13	2 35 47	20 40 39	54 4	14 45	25 0	31○24
26	0 41	5 33	9 0	3 25 4	23 47 2	54 4	14 46	26 0	3○214
27	1 9	6 38	9 49	4 16 36	25 52 41	54 12	14 48	27 0	231○4
28	1 48	7 34	10 40	5 9 55	26 48 19	54 27	14 52	28 0	○134●
29	2 38	8 20	11 32	6 4 8	26 27 50	54 46	14 57	29 0	○243●
30	3 40	8 55	aft.	6 58 10	24 49 53n	55 9	15 3	0 9	21○43

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	3 39 16	2 14 7	8 52 41	10 19 47	15 37 31
10	3 47 3	2 25 45	9 4 27	10 21 58	15 36 10
15	4 1 44	2 39 10	9 16 10	10 24 20	15 34 53
20	4 23 8	2 54 7	9 27 51	10 26 55	15 33 42
25	4 51 10	3 10 23	9 39 31	10 29 40	15 32 38
30	5 25 54	3 27 50	9 51 8	10 32 34	15 31 41

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

5	15 23 11n	11 13 59n	19 1 57n	11 38 28n	17 6 43s
10	15 52 17	11 43 48	18 10 14	11 25 15	17 2 44
15	17 3 13	12 27 4	17 15 43	11 10 52	16 59 7
20	18 42 11	13 20 8	16 18 33	10 55 21	16 55 54
25	20 33 4	14 19 39	15 18 48	10 38 47	16 53 7
30	22 16 39n	15 22 37n	14 16 36n	10 21 12n	16 50 50s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	13 6	19 4	4 4	1 6	1 0
15	8 7	10 8	16 7	4 2	1 6	1 0
25	8 7	8 7	14 5	4 1	1 5	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃
′ ″	″	″	″	″
15 47	5 1	18 5	2 3	
15 46	4 1	15 8	2 2	
15 45	3 3	13 8	2 2	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 309° 7′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. In this month there is no real night, but either daylight or twilight; the length of the Day being 16*h*. 15*m*.

June 4. Venus at greatest brilliancy, 0*h*. *morn*.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

June 9. Occultation of η Virginis; magnitude 5¼. The disappearance takes place at 9*h*. 11*m*. *aft*., 67° from the vertex.

June 14. Occultation of X (3) Sagittarii; magnitude varying from 4 to 6. The disappearance takes place at 11*h*. 14*m*. *aft*., 105° from the vertex; the reappearance on the 15th at 0*h*. 27*m*. *morn*., 257° from the vertex.

June 16. Occultation of σ Sagittarii; magnitude 2¼. The disappearance takes place at 0*h*. 0*m*. *morn*., 140° from the vertex; the reappearance at 0*h*. 47*m*. *morn*., 212° from the vertex.

June 16. Mercury at greatest elongation (23°) West, 6*h*. *morn*.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·7*s*.

June 21. Sun enters Cancer: Summer commences, 4*h*. *morn*.

In this month the Mornings increase 2*m*., and the Afternoons 14*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star. At greatest elongation on the morning of the 16th, when it may be observed rising an hour before the Sun, in the North-east.

♀ VENUS is a morning star; at greatest brilliancy on the 4th at 0*h*. *morn*.

♂ MARS is an evening star; may be observed in the North-west between Cancer and Leo.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star; situated between Regulus and ϵ Leonis.

♄ SATURN is in Libra. In conjunction with Uranus on the 18th at 8*h*. *aft*. ♄ 2° 3′ N.

ary 5th must be
ters to prevent
ounty and Paro-
aims to vote.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	2 19	2 36	11 49	...	7 41	7 59	6 49	7 7	0 26	0 46	2 51	3 8	11 28	11 46
2	W	2 53	3 10	0 8	0 26	8 16	8 33	7 25	7 43	1 4	1 22	3 25	3 43	...	0 5
3	Th	3 28	3 45	0 43	1 1	8 50	9 8	8 0	8 18	1 40	1 58	4 0	4 18	0 23	0 41
4	F	4 3	4 22	1 19	1 38	9 26	9 44	8 36	8 56	2 16	2 35	4 37	4 58	1 0	1 21
5	S	4 41	5 1	1 58	2 19	10 3	10 22	9 17	9 38	2 55	3 15	5 19	5 41	1 42	2 4
6	S	5 21	5 42	2 40	3 2	10 42	11 3	9 59	10 22	3 36	3 58	6 4	6 29	2 26	2 50
7	M	6 6	6 31	3 25	3 50	11 25	11 48	10 49	11 18	4 21	4 46	6 55	7 23	3 16	3 43
8	Tu	6 57	7 25	4 19	4 49	...	0 15	11 50	...	5 12	5 39	7 53	8 24	4 13	4 44
9	W	7 54	8 24	5 21	5 56	0 45	1 17	0 23	0 55	6 8	6 40	8 57	9 32	5 15	5 46
10	Th	8 56	9 29	6 32	7 5	1 52	2 27	1 26	1 55	7 12	7 42	10 5	10 33	6 16	6 44
11	F	10 3	10 34	7 35	8 4	3 1	3 33	2 22	2 49	8 12	8 43	11 1	11 29	7 12	7 40
12	S	11 4	11 35	8 34	9 3	4 4	4 35	3 18	3 49	9 15	9 47	11 58	...	8 10	8 43
13	S	...	0 7	9 31	9 59	5 8	5 38	4 19	4 48	10 18	10 48	0 26	0 52	9 14	9 43
14	M	0 36	1 5	10 27	10 55	6 7	6 36	5 16	5 43	11 18	11 48	1 20	1 48	10 10	10 36
15	Tu	1 33	2 1	11 23	11 50	7 5	7 33	6 12	6 40	...	0 17	2 16	2 43	11 2	11 28
16	W	2 27	2 53	...	0 16	8 0	8 25	7 8	7 34	0 45	1 12	3 9	3 33	11 54	...
17	Th	3 19	3 43	0 41	1 5	8 49	9 12	7 58	8 22	1 38	2 2	3 57	4 22	0 20	0 45
18	F	4 7	4 32	1 29	1 53	9 35	9 58	8 47	9 11	2 26	2 50	4 48	5 13	1 11	1 36
19	S	4 55	5 18	2 16	2 39	10 20	10 42	9 35	9 58	3 13	3 35	5 37	6 2	2 0	2 25
20	S	5 42	6 5	3 1	3 23	11 3	11 23	10 21	10 45	3 57	4 19	6 27	6 52	2 49	3 13
21	M	6 28	6 51	3 45	4 8	11 44	...	11 11	11 38	4 41	5 3	7 16	7 42	3 37	4 2
22	Tu	7 15	7 39	4 33	4 59	0 6	0 30	...	0 6	5 26	5 49	8 10	8 37	4 28	4 55
23	W	8 3	8 29	5 28	6 0	0 55	1 24	0 34	1 1	6 14	6 42	9 5	9 36	5 29	5 59
24	Th	8 59	9 31	6 34	7 7	1 56	2 29	1 29	1 57	7 13	7 45	10 7	10 37	6 18	6 47
25	F	10 5	10 37	7 39	8 9	3 4	3 37	2 25	2 53	8 17	8 48	11 6	11 34	7 16	7 45
26	S	11 8	11 39	8 38	9 5	4 9	4 39	3 23	3 53	9 18	9 47	...	0 2	8 14	8 42
27	S	...	0 8	9 30	9 52	5 7	5 34	4 21	4 45	10 14	10 39	0 29	0 52	9 9	9 35
28	M	0 34	0 57	10 13	10 34	5 58	6 21	5 8	5 30	11 2	11 24	1 14	1 35	9 58	10 18
29	Tu	1 19	1 40	10 54	11 13	6 43	7 4	5 50	6 10	11 46	...	1 56	2 16	10 37	10 55
30	W	2 1	2 20	11 32	11 51	7 24	7 43	6 30	6 50	0 7	0 27	2 35	2 53	11 12	11 31

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southg.	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southg.	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southg.	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sthg.	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southg.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	3 21M	10 46M	6 11A	2 19M	9 20M	4 21A	8 9M	3 57A	11 45A	10 22M	5 26A	0 33M	6 10A	10 43A	3 20M
11	2 59M	10 29M	5 59A	2 3M	9 8M	4 13A	8 5M	3 46A	11 27A	9 59M	5 1A	0 7M	5 40A	10 14A	2 52M
18	2 45M	10 26M	6 7A	1 48M	9 0M	4 12A	8 2M	3 35A	11 8A	9 37M	4 37A	11 37A	5 11A	9 45A	2 23M
25	2 40M	10 36M	6 32A	1 36M	8 55M	4 14A	7 59M	3 24A	10 49A	9 16M	4 14A	11 12A	4 41A	9 16A	1 55M

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D	R. A. H.	M.	S.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	20	41·9	88	45	28
10	1	20	49·7	88	45	27
19	1	20	58·7	88	45	27
28	1	21	8·2	88	45	27

Angular Distance of the Moon from Saturn.

D.	Position of Star.	5 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
8	East	62	15	1	60	32	17	58	49	14
9	East	48	24	35	46	39	29	44	54	8
10	East	34	17	42	32	31	11	30	41	38
11	East	20	10	2	18	26	33	16	44	29

D		
26	69·2	
27	76·7	
28	77·0	
29	68·7	
30	73·5	

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Sagittarius there is a notable and very extensive region, known as the "Horse-shoe," from its shape. It will be found in R.A. 18h. 14m. Dec. 18° 15′ S. The spectroscope shows that it consist of a mass of incandescent gas. Holden says that one arm of the Nebula has changed its position since Herschel's time. In shape it somewhat resembles the great Nebula in Andromeda.

In Sagittarius, a little West and North of λ, is a globular cluster of very small stars, densely crowded, to be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing this Nebula except when southing. The evenings about the 29th, when it souths at 1h. morn., are the best.



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

Sun enters Leo 22*d.* 3*h.* A.



Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.		The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				h. m.	h. m.		
1	▮	Th	Dominion Day. Princess of Wales' Stakes.	3 49	8 18	182	183
2	▮	F	*Visitation.* Dr. Hahnemann, homœopath, d. 1843.	3 50	8 18	183	182
3	▮	S	Henry Grattan, Irish orator, born, 1750.	3 51	8 17	184	181
4	▮	S	**Third S. aft. Trin.** Independence Day, U.S.A.	3 51	8 17	185	180
5	▮	M	Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes born, 1853.	3 52	8 16	186	179
6	▮	Tu	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.	3 53	8 16	187	178
7	▮	W	Richard Brinsley Sheridan died, 1816.	3 54	8 15	188	177
8	▮	Th	The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., b. 1836.	3 55	8 15	189	176
9	▮	F	Edmund Burke died, 1797; born 1 Jan., 1730.	3 56	8 14	190	175
10	▮	S	Sir Wm. Blackstone b. 1723. Oxf. Trin. T. ends.	3 57	8 13	191	174
11	▮	S	**Fourth Sun. after Trinity.** Oudenarde, 1708.	3 58	8 12	192	173
12	▮	M	Evacuation of the Crimea, 1856.	3 59	8 12	193	172
13	▮	Tu	Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long born, 1854.	4 0	8 11	194	171
14	▮	W	J. Gibson Lockhart, Scott's biographer, b. 1794.	4 1	8 10	195	170
15	▮	Th	*St. Swithun.* Anne of Cleves died, 1567.	4 2	8 9	196	169
16	▮	F	Sir Joshua Reynolds, first P.R.A., born, 1723.	4 4	8 8	197	168
17	▮	S	Dr. Isaac Watts b. 1674; d. 25 Nov. 1748.	4 5	8 7	198	167
18	▮	S	**Fifth Sunday after Trinity.**	4 6	8 6	199	166
19	▮	M	Capt. Flinders, Australian explorer, d. 1814.	4 7	8 5	200	165
20	▮	Tu	*St. Margaret.* The Norfolk Commotion, 1549.	4 9	8 3	201	164
21	▮	W	Robert Burns died, 1796; born 25 Jan. 1759.	4 10	8 2	202	163
22	▮	Th	*St. Mary Magdalene.* Garibaldi born, 1807.	4 11	8 1	203	162
23	▮	F	Duke of Devonshire b. 1833. Hotspur d. 1403.	4 13	8 0	204	161
24	▮	S	Jane Austen, novelist, died, 1817.	4 14	7 58	205	160
25	▮	S	**Sixth Sun. aft. Trin. S. James, A. & M.** Rt.	4 16	7 57	206	159
26	▮	M	*St. Anne.* [Hon. A. J. Balfour b. 1848.	4 17	7 56	207	158
27	▮	Tu	The Transvaal Government bankrupt, 1885.	4 18	7 54	208	157
28	▮	W	Maximilian Isidore Robespierre guillotined, 1794.	4 20	7 53	209	156
29	▮	Th	Wm. Wilberforce d. 1833. Goodwood: Cup Day.	4 21	7 51	210	155
30	▮	F	Wm. Penn, coloniser of Pennsylvania, d. 1718.	4 23	7 50	211	154
31	▮	S	Martin van Tromp, Dutch Admiral, killed, 1653.	4 24	7 48	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	7*d.*	1*h.*	32*m.*	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	14	4	52	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	21	3	8	Afternoon.
● New Moon	29	3	58	Afternoon.

Perigee 11*d.* 6*h.* A. 226,200 | Apogee 23*d.* 3*h.* A. 251,500

RAINFALL IN JULY, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 7 days. The total fall for the month was 1·07 inches; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 1·40 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.—Quarter Sessions held this week.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances must be paid.

12. Glasgow Fair Week begins.

17. Glasgow Fair Saturday.

20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day by Voters to prevent disqualification.—Last day for County and Parochial Electors to send in their claims to vote.

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THE SUN.

After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
m. s.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
3 38	0·48	6 42 50	10·34	23 5 19	10·6	6 39 12
3 49	0·47	6 46 58	10·33	23 0 53	11·6	6 43 8
4 1	0·46	6 51 5	10·32	22 56 3	12·6	6 47 5
4 11	0·44	6 55 13	10·30	22 50 49	13·6	6 51 1
4 22	0·43	6 59 20	10·29	22 45 11	14·6	6 54 58
4 32	0·41	7 3 27	10·27	22 39 9	15·6	6 58 54
4 42	0·40	7 7 33	10·26	22 32 44	16·5	7 2 51
4 51	0·38	7 11 39	10·24	22 25 56	17·5	7 6 48
5 0	0·36	7 15 44	10·22	22 18 44	18·5	7 10 44
5 9	0·34	7 19 49	10·20	22 11 9	19·4	7 14 41
5 17	0·33	7 23 54	10·18	22 3 12	20·4	7 18 37
5 24	0·31	7 27 58	10·16	21 54 51	21·3	7 22 34
5 31	0·29	7 32 2	10·14	21 46 9	22·3	7 26 30
5 38	0·27	7 36 5	10·12	21 37 4	23·2	7 30 27
5 44	0·24	7 40 7	10·10	21 27 37	24·1	7 34 24
5 50	0·22	7 44 10	10·08	21 17 48	25·0	7 38 20
5 55	0·20	7 48 11	10·06	21 7 37	25·9	7 42 17
5 59	0·18	7 52 12	10·04	20 57 5	26·8	7 46 13
6 3	0·16	7 56 13	10·02	20 46 12	27·7	7 50 10
6 7	0·14	8 0 13	9·99	20 34 57	28·6	7 54 6
6 10	0·11	8 4 13	9·97	20 23 22	29·4	7 58 3
6 12	0·09	8 8 12	9·95	20 11 26	30·3	8 1 59
6 14	0·07	8 12 10	9·92	19 59 9	31·1	8 5 56
6 16	0·04	8 16 8	9·90	19 46 33	31·9	8 9 53
6 16	0·02	8 20 5	9·88	19 33 37	32·8	8 13 49
6 16	0·01	8 24 2	9·85	19 20 21	33·6	8 17 46
6 16	0·03	8 27 58	9·83	19 6 46	34·4	8 21 42
6 15	0·05	8 31 54	9·80	18 52 52	35·2	8 25 39
6 13	0·08	8 35 49	9·78	18 38 39	35·9	8 29 35
6 11	0·10	8 39 43	9·75	18 24 7	36·7	8 33 32
6 8	0·13	8 43 37	9·73	18 9 18	37·4	8 37 28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1896.

TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs	Mean.			Pressure lbs. to feet	
°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.	Directn.	Pressure. lbs.
64·0	53·7	62	29·816	0·07	0·3	WNW	5·0
65·8	48·5	62	29·781	0·00	0·4	W	1·3
77·5	54·9	62	29·703	0·11	2·4	WSW	6·0
77·0	55·6	62	29·842	0·00	11·1	W	10·5
77·0	56·2	62	29·987	0·00	12·6	NW	3·3
84·4	54·9	62	29·931	0·00	14·1	SW	1·8
87·3	54·8	62	29·721	0·03	4·0	SW	2·1
85·8	60·2	62	29·736	0·00	7·5	WSW	2·0
86·3	60·0	62	29·744	0·00	12·1	SSW	2·8
77·1	56·5	62	29·939	0·00	2·8	N	3·1
75·8	51·6	62	30·109	0·00	13·4	ENE	2·2
82·7	50·2	62	30·060	0·00	12·0	S	1·2
87·9	54·2	62	29·997	0·00	12·4	SE	1·9
91·1	54·9	63	29·818	0·00	5·8	SW	0·7
78·4	58·3	63	29·799	0·14	2·2	N	5·7
68·3	54·2	63	29·947	0·07	...	N	6·8
66·8	52·9	62	30·067	0·00	2·9	NNE	3·7
76·5	52·0	62	30·059	0·00	4·2	N	0·9
80·1	59·8	62	30·026	0·00	1·6	NNW	0·4
85·7	60·8	62	29·824	0·00	6·2	SSW	0·8
90·3	55·9	62	29·670	0·00	10·2	WSW	2·6
72·1	57·2	62	29·825	0·00	1·3	NW	2·3
77·0	48·5	62	29·858	0·00	6·5	SW	2·7
78·7	54·5	62	29·778	0·00	7·6	SW	1·9
80·0	56·6	62	29·618	0·00	2·0	SSW	11·2
74·7	56·2	62	29·569	0·27	1·9	SW	2·6
71·6	52·7	62	29·847	0·00	7·7	W	2·1
73·2	50·5	62	29·959	0·00	10·4	N	0·7
76·4	47·3	62	29·742	0·00	10·2	SSW	3·2
75·0	58·7	62	29·636	0·00	1·5	SSE	0·8
71·6	56·1	62	29·733	0·38	2·4	ENE	1·3

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. P.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	4 50	9 21	1 14	7 51 3	21 58 34n	55 35	15 10	1 9	24○31
2	6 6	9 42	2 3	8 42 17	18 2 33	56 4	15 18	2 9	431○2
3	7 23	9 58	2 50	9 31 50	13 13 25	56 35	15 27	3 9	43○21
4	8 42	10 12	3 36	10 20 8	7 44 20	57 7	15 35	4 9	4321○
5	10 0	10 26	4 21	11 8 0	1 49 11n	57 40	15 44	5 9	42○1●
6	11 19	10 39	5 7	11 56 25	4 17 17s	58 15	15 54	6 9	41○23
7	aft.	10 56	5 56	12 46 33	10 18 41	58 48	16 3	7 9	42○13
8	2 5	11 16	6 47	13 39 33	15 55 58	59 20	16 12	8 9	42○3●
9	3 35	11 43	7 44	14 36 20	20 46 43	59 47	16 19	9 9	31○2●
10	5 2	mrn.	8 44	15 37 16	24 26 0	60 6	16 24	10 9	3○124
11	6 19	0 21	9 48	16 41 37	26 30 13	60 15	16 27	11 9	321○4
12	7 23	1 16	10 53	17 47 27	26 43 43	60 12	16 26	12 9	2○14●
13	8 5	2 27	11 54	18 52 10	25 5 11	59 54	16 21	13 9	1○234
14	8 36	3 53	mrn.	19 53 34	21 48 32	59 24	16 13	14 9	♃○134
15	8 59	5 19	0 52	20 50 34	17 17 32	58 43	16 2	15 9	2○34●
16	9 16	6 44	1 45	21 43 14	11 58 23	57 56	15 49	16 9	31○24
17	9 30	8 5	2 33	22 32 18	6 14 37	57 7	15 35	17 9	3○412
18	9 42	9 20	3 17	23 18 51	0 25 8s	56 19	15 22	18 9	3241○
19	9 55	10 35	4 0	0 4 0	5 15 33n	55 35	15 10	19 9	423○1
20	10 10	11 46	4 42	0 48 49	10 36 0	55 0	15 1	20 9	41○23
21	10 24	aft.	5 25	1 34 13	15 26 30	54 33	14 53	21 9	4○213
22	10 43	2 9	6 8	2 21 1	19 37 51	54 17	14 49	22 9	421○3
23	11 9	3 20	6 54	3 9 45	23 0 38	54 11	14 47	23 9	♃43○●
24	11 44	4 27	7 42	4 0 36	25 25 7	54 15	14 48	24 9	43○12
25	mrn.	5 27	8 33	4 53 27	26 42 7	54 27	14 52	25 9	3421○
26	0 29	6 16	9 24	5 47 32	26 44 28	54 47	14 57	26 9	23○1●
27	1 28	6 56	10 17	6 41 54	25 28 49	55 13	15 4	27 9	1○234
28	2 35	7 25	11 8	7 35 36	22 56 51	55 43	15 13	28 9	○2134
29	3 50	7 47	11 58	8 27 54	19 15 19	56 15	15 21	29 9	21○34
30	5 10	8 4	aft.	9 18 37	14 35 2	56 48	15 30	0 20	♃○14●
31	6 28	8 19	1 33	10 7 57	9 9 35n	57 19	15 39	1 20	3○24●

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
5	6 6 51	3 46 19	10 2 44	10 35 38	15 30 53
10	6 52 16	4 5 44	10 14 17	10 38 49	15 30 13
15	7 38 58	4 26 1	10 25 50	10 42 8	15 29 42
20	8 23 42	4 47 7	10 37 21	10 45 33	15 29 21
25	9 4 38	5 8 56	10 48 51	10 49 4	15 29 9
30	9 41 20	5 31 25	11 0 22	10 52 41	15 29 7

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
5	23	29	48n	16	26	21n	13	12	7n	10	2	40n	16	49	5s
10	23	49	9	17	28	30	12	5	29	9	43	16	16	47	53
15	23	1	27	18	26	54	10	56	52	9	23	3	16	47	16
20	21	10	54	19	19	33	9	46	25	9	2	4	16	47	15
25	18	33	20	20	4	37	8	34	15	8	40	22	16	47	49
30	15	26	6n	20	40	28n	7	20	32n	8	18	2n	16	49	0s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	7 2	12 9	4 0	1 5	1 0
15	8 7	6 6	11 5	3 9	1 5	0 9
25	8 7	6 7	10 5	3 8	1 4	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 45	2 7	12 2	2 1	15 3	8 3
15 46	2 5	10 9	2 1	15 0	8 2
15 46	2 5	9 9	2 0	14 7	8 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 307° 32′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. There is no real night until after the 20th of this month.

July 2. The Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 4*h. morn.*

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·4*s.*

July 8. Venus at greatest elongation (46°) West, 0*h. morn.*

July 12. Occultation of B.A.C. 6194; magnitude 4¾. The disappearance takes place at 7*h.* 53*m. aft.*, 66° from the vertex; the reappearance at 8*h.* 38*m. aft.*, 337° from the vertex.

July 13. Occultation of χ^1 Sagittarii; magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 9*h.* 21*m. aft.*, 69° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h.* 21*m. aft.*, 304° from the vertex.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·4*s.*

July 24. Occultations of 17 Tauri, magnitude 3¾; 23 Tauri, magnitude 4¼; η Tauri, magnitude 3. The respective disappearances take place at 0*h.* 17*m. morn.*, 94° from the vertex; 0*h.* 56*m. morn.*, 161° from the vertex; 1*h.* 23*m. morn.*, 140° from the vertex. The respective reappearances take place at 1*h.* 10*m. morn.*, 309° from the vertex; 1*h.* 33*m. morn.*, 245° from the vertex; 2*h.* 15*m. morn.*, 267° from the vertex. There will also be a near approach of 20 Tauri and 27 Tauri.

July 29. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, see p. 70.

In this month the Mornings decrease 35*m.*, and the Afternoons 30*m.*

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star early in the month; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th, and becomes an evening star towards the end of the month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star throughout the month. In conjunction with Neptune on the 28th at 9*h. aft.* ♀ 1° 22′ S.

♂ MARS is an evening star throughout the month. Near to Regulus in the early evenings of the month. Close to Jupiter on the 25th.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star, in Leo. Only 8′ North of Mars, on the 25th, at 3*h. aft.*

♄ SATURN is an evening star throughout the month.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	2 37	2 55	...	0 11	8 1	8 20	7 9	7 29	0 47	1 7	3 10	3 28	11 50	...
2	F	3 14	3 33	0 31	0 50	8 39	8 57	7 48	8 7	1 27	1 47	3 47	4 7	0 9	0 29
3	S	3 52	4 11	1 9	1 27	9 16	9 33	8 26	8 44	2 6	2 24	4 26	4 45	0 48	1 7
4	S	4 29	4 48	1 46	2 5	9 51	10 10	9 3	9 23	2 42	3 1	5 4	5 24	1 27	1 48
5	M	5 7	5 27	2 25	2 45	10 29	10 48	9 44	10 6	3 21	3 41	5 45	6 8	2 9	2 31
6	Tu	5 47	6 9	3 6	3 28	11 8	11 28	10 26	10 49	4 2	4 24	6 32	6 56	2 54	3 17
7	W	6 32	6 57	3 51	4 16	11 49	...	11 16	11 46	4 47	5 11	7 22	7 49	3 42	4 9
8	Th	7 23	7 50	4 41	5 14	0 13	0 40	...	0 17	5 36	6 3	8 19	8 51	4 39	5 10
9	F	8 18	8 49	5 48	6 25	1 10	1 44	0 49	1 19	6 33	7 6	9 25	10 0	5 41	6 12
10	S	9 23	10 1	7 3	7 41	2 20	2 59	1 50	2 22	7 41	8 18	10 34	11 8	6 44	7 18
11	S	10 40	11 18	8 18	8 53	3 39	4 18	2 56	3 31	8 56	9 35	11 42	...	7 53	8 30
12	M	11 55	...	9 25	9 55	4 55	5 30	4 9	4 42	10 10	10 42	0 16	0 47	9 6	9 39
13	Tu	0 30	1 1	10 23	10 50	6 2	6 32	5 11	5 39	11 13	11 43	1 16	1 45	10 7	10 33
14	W	1 30	1 57	11 16	11 42	7 0	7 27	6 7	6 34	...	0 12	2 12	2 38	10 58	11 22
15	Th	2 23	2 47	...	0 7	7 52	8 15	7 0	7 24	0 38	1 3	3 2	3 25	11 45	...
16	F	3 10	3 32	0 30	0 52	8 39	8 59	7 47	8 9	1 26	1 48	3 47	4 9	0 8	0 31
17	S	3 54	4 16	1 14	1 34	9 20	9 40	8 31	8 52	2 10	2 30	4 31	4 52	0 53	1 15
18	S	4 37	4 56	1 54	2 13	9 59	10 18	9 12	9 32	2 50	3 9	5 13	5 33	1 36	1 56
19	M	5 15	5 33	2 31	2 49	10 35	10 52	9 50	10 8	3 27	3 45	5 52	6 12	2 16	2 35
20	Tu	5 51	6 10	3 7	3 25	11 8	11 25	10 26	10 46	4 3	4 21	6 32	6 53	2 54	3 14
21	W	6 29	6 49	3 43	4 3	11 42	...	11 8	11 31	4 39	4 58	7 14	7 35	3 34	3 55
22	Th	7 10	7 32	4 25	4 50	0 0	0 21	11 57	...	5 19	5 42	8 0	8 27	4 19	4 46
23	F	7 55	8 24	5 21	5 56	0 46	1 17	0 25	0 53	6 9	6 41	8 58	9 33	5 16	5 47
24	S	8 56	9 36	6 38	7 19	1 52	2 33	1 26	2 0	7 17	7 56	10 11	10 48	6 21	6 57
25	S	10 17	10 56	7 57	8 33	3 15	3 55	2 36	3 12	8 35	9 12	11 22	11 57	7 34	8 8
26	M	11 32	...	9 4	9 31	4 33	5 5	3 47	4 19	9 45	10 15	...	0 28	8 40	9 10
27	Tu	0 6	0 35	9 55	10 17	5 35	6 1	4 47	5 11	10 41	11 5	0 53	1 16	9 37	10 1
28	W	0 59	1 22	10 37	10 57	6 24	6 46	5 33	5 53	11 27	11 49	1 38	1 59	10 21	10 40
29	Th	1 44	2 4	11 16	11 35	7 7	7 26	6 13	6 33	...	0 10	2 19	2 37	10 57	11 14
30	F	2 22	2 40	11 54	...	7 45	8 3	6 52	7 11	0 30	0 49	2 55	3 12	11 32	11 49
31	S	2 57	3 14	0 12	0 30	8 20	8 38	7 29	7 47	1 7	1 26	3 29	3 46	...	0 8

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Sths. h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sths. h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
2	2 45M	10 58M	7 11A	1 24M	8 52M	4 20A	7 55M	3 12A	10 29A	8 54M	3 50A	10 46A	4 12A	8 47A	1 26M
9	3 12M	11 32M	7 52A	1 14M	8 51M	4 28A	7 53M	3 1A	10 9A	8 33M	3 27A	10 21A	3 43A	8 18A	0 57M
16	3 58M	0 10A	8 22A	1 7M	8 52M	4 37A	7 51M	2 50A	9 49A	8 12M	3 4A	9 56A	3 15A	7 50A	0 29M
23	4 52M	0 43A	8 34A	1 2M	8 54M	4 46A	7 47M	2 38A	9 29A	7 52M	2 41A	9 30A	2 47A	7 22A	0 1M
30	5 43M	1 8A	8 33A	1 0M	8 58M	4 56A	7 46M	2 27A	9 8A	7 33M	2 19A	9 5A	2 20A	6 55A	11 30A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h.	R. A. m.	R. A. s.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	21	11·2	88	45	27
10	1	21	20·7	88	45	27
19	1	21	29·5	88	45	28
28	1	21	39·0	88	45	29

Angular Distance of the Moon from Jupiter.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
8	West	55	24	13	57	9	38	58	55	17
9	West	69	33	42	71	20	48	73	8	5
10	West	83	55	4	85	43	21	87	31	44
11	West	98	23	31	100	12	16	102	1	1

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the best example of the Annular Nebulæ; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it well: it is in R.A. 18h. 49m. 47s., and Decl. 32° 54′ N. It exhibits a spectrum as if composed of an incandescent gas.

There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, as nearly as possible midway between γ Lyræ and β Cygni: it was formerly considered a Nebula, until resolved into stars by Sir William Herschel in 1784. It is in R.A. 19h. 12m. 35s., Decl. 30° 0′ N. The best nights for the observation of these objects are those just before and after the 29th.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
			Sun enters Virgo 22d. 10h. A.				
1		S	**Seventh Sunday after Trinity.** *Lammas Day.*	4 26	7 46	213	152
2		M	Bank Holiday. Thomas Gainsborough d. 1788.	4 27	7 45	214	151
3		Tu	Eugène Sue died, 1857; born, 10 Decem. 1804.	4 29	7 43	215	150
4		W	Percy Bysshe Shelley b. 1792; d. 8 July, 1822.	4 30	7 41	216	149
5		Th	Old St. James's Day. Grotto Day.	4 32	7 40	217	148
6		F	*Transfiguration.* Anne Shakespeare d. 1623.	4 33	7 38	218	147
7		S	*Name of Jesus.* Queen Caroline d. 1821.	4 35	7 36	219	146
8		S	**Eighth Sunday after Trinity.** Canning d. '27.	4 36	7 34	220	145
9		M	Izaak Walton born, 1593; died 15 Dec. 1683.	4 38	7 32	221	144
10		Tu	*St. Lawrence.* Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen b. 1831.	4 39	7 31	222	143
11		W	Gen Lord (Rowland) Hill b. 1772; d. 10 Dec. 1842.	4 41	7 29	223	142
12		Th	Trinity Law Sitt. end. Grouse shooting begins.	4 43	7 27	224	141
13		F	Lord Esher, M.R., b. 1815. Baron Tauchnitz d. '95.	4 44	7 25	225	140
14		S	Rev. H. F. Cary (Dante) died, 1844.	4 46	7 23	226	139
15		S	**Ninth Sun. aft. Trinity.** Sir W. Scott b. 1771.	4 47	7 21	227	138
16		M	St. Roche's Day. Frederick, Duke of York, b. 1763.	4 49	7 19	228	137
17		Tu	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	4 51	7 17	229	136
18		W	Emperor of Austria born, 1830.	4 52	7 15	230	135
19		Th	Queen Caroline's trial commenced, 1820.	4 54	7 13	231	134
20		F	George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, b. 1592.	4 55	7 11	232	133
21		S	Battle of Vimeira, 1808.	4 57	7 9	233	132
22		S	**Tenth Sunday after Trinity.** Bosworth, 1485.	4 59	7 7	234	131
23		M	William Wallace executed, 1305; born, 1270.	5 0	7 5	235	130
24		Tu	**St. Bartholomew.** Col. Thos. Blood d. 1680.	5 2	7 3	236	129
25		W	Sir William Herschel, astronomer, died, 1822.	5 3	7 0	237	128
26		Th	Louis Philippe died, 1850. Crecy, 1346.	5 5	6 58	238	127
27		F	Milton's works burned by the hangman, 1660.	5 6	6 56	239	126
28		S	*St. Augustin.* Leigh Hunt d. '59; b. 19 Oct. 1784.	5 8	6 54	240	125
29		S	**Eleventh Sun. aft. Trin.** *Behead. St. John Bapt.*	5 10	6 52	241	124
30		M	Sir John Ross, Arctic navigator, died, 1856.	5 11	6 49	242	123
31		Tu	Gen. Roberts relieved Kandahar, 1880.	5 13	6 47	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	5d.	6h.	25m.	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	12	2	23	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	20	8	29	Morning.
● New Moon	28	3	29	Morning.

Perigee 7d. 9h. A. 229,100 | Apogee 20d. 9h. M. 251,200

RAINFALL IN AUGUST, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 2·05 inches; *below* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0·29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists to be affixed to church doors and at Post Offices for two Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

2. Bank Holiday. 5. Oyster Season commences.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of objections to Electors in counties and boroughs.

25. Last day for publishing claims and objections to vote in elections, and for Overseers to deliver lists of Electors.

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THE SUN.

Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (-)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
0·16	8 47 30	9·70	17 54 11	38·2	8 41 25
0·18	8 51 23	9·68	17 38 47	38·9	8 45 22
0·21	8 55 14	9·65	17 23 5	39·6	8 49 18
0·23	8 59 6	9·62	17 7 6	40·3	8 53 15
0·26	9 2 56	9·60	16 50 51	41·0	8 57 11
0·28	9 6 46	9·57	16 34 19	41·6	9 1 8
0·31	9 10 36	9·55	16 17 32	42·3	9 5 4
0·33	9 14 25	9·52	16 0 29	42·9	9 9 1
0·36	9 18 13	9·50	15 43 11	43·6	9 12 57
0·38	9 22 1	9·47	15 25 37	44·2	9 16 54
0·41	9 25 48	9·45	15 7 49	44·8	9 20 51
0·43	9 29 31	9·43	14 49 47	45·4	9 24 47
0·45	9 33 20	9·40	14 31 30	46·0	9 28 44
0·48	9 37 5	9·38	14 12 59	46·6	9 32 40
0·50	9 40 50	9·36	13 54 15	47·1	9 36 37
0·52	9 44 35	9·34	13 35 17	47·7	9 40 33
0·54	9 48 19	9·32	13 16 6	48·2	9 44 30
0·56	9 52 2	9·30	12 56 43	48·7	9 48 26
0·58	9 55 45	9·28	12 37 7	49·3	9 52 23
0·60	9 59 27	9·26	12 17 19	49·7	9 56 20
0·62	10 3 9	9·24	11 57 19	50·2	10 0 16
0·63	10 6 51	9·22	11 37 7	50·7	10 4 13
0·65	10 10 32	9·20	11 16 45	51·2	10 8 9
0·67	10 14 13	9·19	10 56 11	51·6	10 12 6
0·69	10 17 53	9·17	10 35 28	52·0	10 16 2
0·70	10 21 33	9·15	10 14 33	52·5	10 19 59
0·72	10 25 12	9·14	9 53 30	52·9	10 23 55
0·73	10 28 52	9·12	9 32 16	53·2	10 27 52
0·75	10 32 30	9·11	9 10 54	53·6	10 31 49
0·76	10 36 9	9·09	8 49 23	54·0	10 35 45
0·77	10 39 47	9·08	8 27 43	54·3	10 39 42

MEMORANDA.

1. S.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8. S.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15. S.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22. S.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29. S.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1896.

TEMPERATURE. Minimum.	TEMPERATURE. Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to feet.) Directn.	WIND. Pressure.
°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
49·2	62	29·818	...	5·7	NE	0·9
53·0	62	29·931	0·01	0·8	NE	0·3
48·3	62	29·844	0·01	1·3	NE	0·8
53·8	62	29·802	0·00	4·8	NNW	2·4
48·7	62	29·909	0·00	5·3	NNE	2·8
52·2	62	29·972	0·00	1·8	NNE	2·2
48·5	62	29·906	0·00	0·2	NNE	1·4
50·5	62	29·845	0·34	...	NE	1·3
51·9	62	29·869	0·41	0·2	NNE	4·4
54·6	62	30·004	0·12	0·6	N	3·3
52·4	62	30·069	0·00	1·1	NW	2·2
56·6	62	30·046	0·00	0·2	NNW	1·2
55·5	62	29·910	0·00	3·0	WSW	3·1
55·8	62	29·753	0·03	3·7	WNW	3·1
49·9	62	29·831	0·03	2·4	NW	4·4
47·1	61	29·932	0·00	6·5	NW	3·2
47·1	61	29·945	0·00	5·4	W	1·0
56·5	61	29·816	0·17	...	WSW	0·8
53·6	61	29·670	0·18	0·2	NW	2·6
52·9	61	29·743	0·03	5·8	NNE	0·4
52·4	61	29·693	0·21	1·9	WSW	1·6
51·2	61	29·944	0·00	3·4	NNW	1·7
55·4	61	29·955	0·06	0·3	W	1·5
59·6	61	29·757	0·10	...	WSW	6·5
52·2	60	29·575	0·35	3·4	SW	5·6
48·3	60	29·499	0·03	4·6	WNW	3·7
45·7	60	29·787	0·00	5·4	N	4·2
47·5	60	30·018	0·00	1·2	W	1·7
49·4	60	29·970	0·00	3·4	SW	2·3
50·2	60	29·745	0·03	0·3	S	2·3
53·9	59	29·726	0·01	...	V'ble.	0·0

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. 30m. P.M.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	7 47	8 34	2 19	10 56 31	3 14 6n	57 48	15 47	2 20	3 1 2 O 4
2	9 8	8 47	3 6	11 45 13	2 55 7s	58 14	15 54	3 20	2 3 O 1 4
3	10 29	9 3	3 53	12 35 3	9 0 42	58 37	16 0	4 20	1 O 4 3 2
4	11 53	9 22	4 44	13 27 5	14 43 45	58 56	16 5	5 20	4 O 1 2 3
5	aft.	9 46	5 38	14 22 13	19 43 34	59 11	16 9	6 20	4 2 1 O 3
6	2 45	10 18	6 35	15 20 55	23 38 7	59 23	16 12	7 20	4 2 O 3 1
7	4 6	11 6	7 37	16 22 50	26 6 20	59 28	16 14	8 20	4 3 1 O 2
8	5 12	mrn.	8 39	17 26 39	26 52 32	59 27	16 14	9 20	♃ 4 3 1 O
9	6 2	0 8	9 41	18 30 15	25 51 30	59 19	16 11	10 20	4 2 3 O 1
10	6 36	1 27	10 39	19 31 35	23 10 49	59 2	16 7	11 20	4 1 O 3 2
11	7 1	2 52	11 33	20 29 20	19 8 26	58 36	16 0	12 20	4 O 1 2 3
12	7 20	4 17	mrn.	21 23 9	14 7 25	58 4	15 51	13 20	2 1 O 4 3
13	7 36	5 39	0 23	22 13 30	8 30 59	57 26	15 41	14 20	2 O 1 3 4
14	7 49	6 57	1 9	23 1 13	2 39 41s	56 45	15 29	15 20	3 1 O 2 4
15	8 1	8 14	1 53	23 47 17	3 9 27n	56 5	15 18	16 20	Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will be invisible to the end of the month.
16	8 15	9 28	2 36	0 32 43	8 42 37	55 27	15 8	17 20	
17	8 30	10 40	3 19	1 18 24	13 48 19	54 56	15 0	18 20	
18	8 50	11 51	4 2	2 5 6	18 16 27	54 33	14 53	19 20	
19	9 11	aft.	4 48	2 53 25	21 57 31	54 18	14 49	20 20	
20	9 40	2 13	5 35	3 43 38	24 42 20	54 14	14 48	21 20	
21	10 22	3 15	6 24	4 35 42	26 22 17	54 21	14 50	22 20	
22	11 14	4 8	7 15	5 29 9	26 50 13	54 37	14 55	23 20	
23	mrn.	4 53	8 7	6 23 12	26 1 48	55 3	15 1	24 20	
24	0 19	5 25	8 59	7 17 0	23 56 40	55 35	15 10	25 20	
25	1 31	5 49	9 49	8 9 51	20 38 54	56 13	15 21	26 20	
26	2 49	6 10	10 39	9 1 24	16 16 46	56 54	15 32	27 20	
27	4 8	6 27	11 27	9 51 45	11 2 2	57 34	15 43	28 20	
28	5 28	6 42	aft.	10 41 22	5 9 18n	58 11	15 53	0 9	
29	6 50	6 55	1 1	11 31 1	1 4 32s	58 41	16 1	1 9	
30	8 12	7 11	1 49	12 21 35	7 20 28	59 5	16 7	2 9	
31	9 37	7 29	2 40	13 14 3	13 17 43s	59 19	16 12	3 9	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
4	10 14 2	5 54 26	11 11 53	10 56 23	15 29 15
9	10 43 13	6 17 55	11 23 25	11 0 9	15 29 33
14	11 9 13	6 41 47	11 34 59	11 3 58	15 30 0
19	11 32 12	7 5 55	11 46 35	11 7 50	15 30 37
24	11 52 2	7 30 13	11 58 14	11 11 45	15 31 24
29	12 8 12	7 54 35	12 9 58	11 15 42	15 32 19

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

4	12 3 7n	21 5 41n	6 5 26n	7 55 6n	16 50 46s
9	8 34 43	21 19 8	4 49 9	7 31 39	16 53 8
14	5 8 42	21 19 50	3 31 51	7 7 44	16 56 4
19	1 51 42n	21 7 6	2 13 42	6 43 26	16 59 33
24	1 9 32s	20 40 30	0 54 50n	6 18 46	17 3 34
29	3 46 43s	19 59 56n	0 24 32s	5 53 48n	17 8 4s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 7	7 3	9 5	3 7	1 4	0 9
15	8 8	8 1	8 8	3 7	1 4	0 9
25	8 8	9 39	8 2	3 6	1 4	0 9

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
15 48	2 7	9 0	2 0	14 5	7 9
15 49	3 1	8 3	1 9	14 3	7 8
15 51	3 5	7 8	1 9	14 2	7 6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 305° 53′ m.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h*. 30*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 10*h*. 40*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 15*h*. 20*m*.

Aug. 4. Occultation of 89 Virginis; magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 8*h*. 17*m*. *aft*., 118° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9*h*. 11*m*. *aft*., 220° from the vertex.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 6·0*s*.

Aug. 9. Occultation of σ Sagittarii; magnitude 2¼. The disappearance takes place at 6*h*. 10*m*. *aft*., 184° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h*. 56*m*. *aft*., 218° from the vertex.

Aug. 13. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 6*h*. *morn*. ☿ 1° 14′ S.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·8*s*.

Aug. 21. Occultation of χ Tauri; magnitude 5¾. The reappearance takes place at 2*h*. 44*m*. *morn*., 316° from the vertex.

Aug. 24. Occultation of ω Geminorum; magnitude 5¼. The disappearance takes place at 1*h*. 10*m*. *morn*., 108° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2*h*. 1*m*. *morn*., 332° from the vertex.

Aug. 26. Mercury at greatest elongation (27°) East, 5*h*. *aft*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*., and the Afternoons 59*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star; at greatest elongation on the 26th.

♀ VENUS is a morning star; rising in the North-east about 3 hours before the Sun.

♂ MARS is an evening star; near η Virginis at the end of the month.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star; in Leo.

♄ SATURN is an evening star: in Libra, a little to the west of β Scorpii.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar.) Morn.	Dublin (Bar.) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	3 32	3 50	0 48	1 7	8 55	9 13	8 5	8 23	1 43	2 3	4 4	4 23	0 27	0 46
2	M	4 9	4 27	1 25	1 44	9 31	9 49	8 42	9 1	2 21	2 40	4 42	5 2	1 5	1 25
3	Tu	4 46	5 5	2 2	2 20	10 7	10 25	9 20	9 39	2 59	3 17	5 22	5 41	1 45	2 5
4	W	5 23	5 42	2 39	2 59	10 43	11 2	9 58	10 19	3 35	3 55	6 1	6 24	2 25	2 47
5	Th	6 3	6 26	3 21	3 44	11 22	11 43	10 42	11 7	4 17	4 40	6 48	7 14	3 10	3 35
6	F	6 50	7 17	4 10	4 41	...	0 7	11 39	...	5 6	5 34	7 43	8 17	4 3	4 36
7	S	7 47	8 19	5 15	5 56	0 38	1 12	0 15	0 50	6 5	6 41	8 52	9 33	5 11	5 48
8	S	8 57	9 44	6 46	7 32	1 52	2 41	1 26	2 7	7 24	8 9	10 17	10 59	6 28	7 9
9	M	10 30	11 14	8 15	8 55	3 29	4 15	2 47	3 29	8 54	9 35	11 40	...	7 50	8 30
10	Tu	11 56	...	9 28	9 56	4 55	5 32	4 9	4 44	10 12	10 42	0 18	0 50	9 7	9 39
11	W	0 32	1 1	10 21	10 45	6 2	6 29	5 12	5 36	11 10	11 36	1 17	1 42	10 5	10 28
12	Th	1 27	1 51	11 8	11 30	6 54	7 18	6 0	6 25	...	0 1	2 6	2 29	10 49	11 9
13	F	2 14	2 35	11 50	...	7 39	7 59	6 47	7 8	0 24	0 45	2 50	3 9	11 29	11 48
14	S	2 55	3 14	0 10	0 29	8 19	8 37	7 28	7 47	1 6	1 25	3 28	3 46	...	0 7
15	S	3 32	3 50	0 48	1 6	8 55	9 12	8 5	8 22	1 44	2 2	4 4	4 22	0 26	0 45
16	M	4 8	4 25	1 23	1 39	9 28	9 44	8 39	8 56	2 19	2 35	4 40	4 57	1 3	1 20
17	Tu	4 41	4 57	1 54	2 10	9 59	10 14	9 12	9 29	2 51	3 7	5 14	5 30	1 37	1 54
18	W	5 12	5 28	2 26	2 42	10 29	10 45	9 45	10 1	3 22	3 38	5 47	6 6	2 11	2 29
19	Th	5 45	6 2	2 58	3 16	11 0	11 16	10 18	10 38	3 55	4 12	6 25	6 45	2 47	3 6
20	F	6 21	6 41	3 35	3 58	11 33	11 53	11 1	11 28	4 31	4 52	7 6	7 31	3 27	3 51
21	S	7 4	7 32	4 26	5 0	...	0 22	...	0 0	5 18	5 49	8 2	8 37	4 21	4 55
22	S	8 4	8 40	5 40	6 27	0 56	1 35	0 35	1 11	6 23	7 6	9 17	10 0	5 31	6 11
23	M	9 25	10 11	7 13	7 56	2 22	3 9	1 50	2 30	7 50	8 34	10 42	11 23	6 52	7 33
24	Tu	10 55	11 36	8 35	9 8	3 54	4 36	3 11	3 50	9 15	9 49	...	0 0	8 11	8 44
25	W	...	0 10	9 34	9 55	5 9	5 38	4 23	4 50	10 18	10 41	0 32	0 56	9 13	9 33
26	Th	0 38	1 0	10 14	10 32	6 1	6 22	5 11	5 31	11 2	11 22	1 16	1 36	9 59	10 17
27	F	1 20	1 39	10 51	11 9	6 42	7 1	5 49	6 7	11 42	...	1 55	2 12	10 34	10 50
28	S	1 57	2 15	11 26	11 44	7 19	7 37	6 26	6 44	0 2	0 21	2 30	4 47	11 7	11 24
29	S	2 32	2 49	...	0 3	7 55	8 12	7 2	7 20	0 40	0 59	3 4	3 21	11 42	...
30	M	3 6	3°24	0 22	0 41	8 30	8 48	7 40	7 58	1 18	1 37	3 39	3 57	0 0	0 19
31	Tu	3°43	4° 2	1 0	1 19	9 6	9 24	8 16	8 35	1 56	2 15	4 16	4 35	0 39	0 58

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Sths.	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Sths.	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	6 27M	1 25A	8 23A	1 2M	9 3M	5 4A	7 43M	2 15A	8 47A	7 14M	1 57A	8 40A	1 52A	6 27A	11 2A
13	7 2M	1 36A	8 10A	1 6M	9 8M	5 10A	7 41M	2 4A	8 27A	6 54M	1 34A	8 14A	1 25A	6 0A	10 35A
20	7 30M	1 40A	7 50A	1 14M	9 14M	5 14A	7 39M	1 53A	8 7A	6 35M	1 12A	7 49A	1 0A	5 34A	10 8A
27	7 48M	1 38A	7 28A	1 26M	9 21M	5 16A	7 36M	1 41A	7 46A	6 16M	0 50A	7 24A	0 34A	5 7A	9 40A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h.	m.	s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	21	42·4	88	45	30
10	1	21	51·5	88	45	32
19	1	21	59·1	88	45	34
28	1	22	5·9	88	45	37

Angular Distance of the Moon from Spica Virginis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	′	″	9 P.M. °	′	″	Midnight. °	′	″
6	West	35	9	45	36	56	7	38	42	34
7	West	49	22	50	51	9	44	52	56	40
8	West	63	38	29	65	25	25	67	12	20
9	West	77	52	47	79	39	16	81	25	40

At the beginning of August Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula, nearly 4° due north of γ Sagittæ, is the famous "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed to be some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 19*h.* 55*m.* 8*s.*, and Decl. 22° 26′ N., and gives a spectrum of bright lines, according to Dr. Huggins.

There is a small bright globular cluster, 4° due south of ε Delphini, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not very easy for small telescopes: it is situated in R.A. 20*h.* 29*m.* 7*s.*, and Decl. 7° 3′ N. This cluster is a good one, according to Sir John Herschel, for testing the space-penetrating power of telescopes. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily on the evenings immediately before and after the 27th.



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

Sun enters Libra 22*d.* 7*h.* A.
Autumn Commences.



Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.		The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year
1		W	*St. Giles.* Partridge Shooting. Louis XIV. d. 1715	5 14	6 45	244	121
2		Th	John Howard b. 1726. Fire of London, 1666.	5 16	6 43	245	120
3		F	Lord Halsbury b. '25. Sir Edward Coke d. 1634.	5 18	6 41	246	119
4		S	Lord Ashbourne b. '37. Earl of Leicester d. 1588.	5 19	6 38	247	118
5		S	**Twelfth Sun. aft. Trin.** Catharine Parr d. 1548.	5 21	6 36	248	117
6		M	Archbishop Sumner d. 1862. Colbert d. 1683.	5 22	6 34	249	116
7		Tu	*St. Evurtius.* Victorien Sardou born, 1831.	5 24	6 32	250	115
8		W	*Nativity B. V. M.* Doncaster: St. Leger.	5 26	6 29	251	114
9		Th	Battle of Flodden, 1513. Canon Liddon d. 1890.	5 27	6 27	252	113
10		F	Battle of Pinkie, 1547. [1649.	5 29	6 25	253	112
11		S	Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole b. 1806. Drogheda taken,	5 30	6 22	254	111
12		S	**Thirteenth Sun. aft. Trin.** Marq. of Bute b. '47.	5 32	6 20	255	110
13		M	Capture of Quebec; death of Gen. Wolfe, 1759.	5 34	6 18	256	109
14		Tu	*Holy Cross Day.* Duke of Wellington d. 1852.	5 35	6 16	257	108
15		W	Ember Day. Fenimore Cooper b. 1789; d. 14 Sept.	5 37	6 13	258	107
16		Th	George I. landed in England, 1714. [1851.	5 38	6 11	259	106
17		F	*St. Lambert.* Ember Day. Battle of Yalu River, '94.	5 40	6 9	260	105
18		S	Ember Day. The Great Plague at its height, 1665.	5 42	6 6	261	104
19		S	**Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	5 43	6 4	262	103
20		M	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Battle of Valmy, 1792.	5 45	6 2	263	102
21		Tu	**St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist and M.**	5 46	6 0	264	101
22		W	Lord Chesterfield b. 1694; d. 24 March, 1773.	5 48	5 57	265	100
23		Th	Wellington's victory at Assaye, 1803.	5 50	5 55	266	99
24		F	Rt. Hon. Edwd. Stanhope, b. 1840; d. 21 Dec. '93.	5 51	5 52	267	98
25		S	Relief of Lucknow (Havelock and Outram), 1857.	5 53	5 50	268	97
26		S	**Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Cyprian.*	5 55	5 48	269	96
27		M	Jacques Bossuet b. 1627; d. 12 April, 1704.	5 56	5 46	270	95
28		Tu	Louis Pasteur d. 1895; b. 27 Dec. 1822.	5 58	5 43	271	94
29		W	**St. Michael and all Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 59	5 41	272	93
30		Th	Fd.-Mar. Ld. Roberts of Kandahar, *VC*, b. 1832.	6 1	5 39	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽	First Quarter	3*d.*	11*h.*	13*m.*	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon*	11	2	12	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	19	2	51	Morning.
●	New Moon	26	1	46	Afternoon.

Perigee 1*d.* 10*h.* A. 229,200 | Apogee 17*d.* 5*h.* M. 251,500
Perigee 29*d.* 0*h.* M. 226,200.

* The Harvest Moon.

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 22 days. The total fall for the month was 5·45 inches; *above* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 3·20 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Declarations as to misdescription or other error in County or Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerks and Clerks of the Peace.—The lists of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in Boroughs, to be affixed to church doors till 8th. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins.

8. Last day for inspecting claims of voters.

12. Sheriffs of City of London to be sworn in.

29. Accounts of Overseers to be made up to this date for the past half-year.

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THE SUN.

Day	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	0 13	0·79	10 43 25	9·07	8 5 55	54·6	10 43 38
2	0 32	0·80	10 47 2	9·06	7 44 0	55·0	10 47 35
3	0 52	0·81	10 50 40	9·04	7 21 57	55·3	10 51 31
4	1 11	0·82	10 54 16	9·03	6 59 47	55·5	10 55 28
5	1 31	0·83	10 57 53	9·02	6 37 31	55·8	10 59 24
6	1 51	0·84	11 1 30	9·01	6 15 8	56·1	11 3 21
7	2 12	0·85	11 5 6	9·00	5 52 39	56·3	11 7 18
8	2 32	0·86	11 8 42	9·00	5 30 4	56·6	11 11 14
9	2 53	0·86	11 12 18	8·99	5 7 24	56·8	11 15 11
10	3 14	0·87	11 15 54	8·98	4 44 38	57·0	11 19 7
11	3 35	0·88	11 19 29	8·98	4 21 48	57·2	11 23 4
12	3 56	0·88	11 23 5	8·98	3 58 53	57·4	11 27 0
13	4 17	0·88	11 26 40	8·97	3 35 53	57·5	11 30 57
14	4 38	0·88	11 30 15	8·97	3 12 50	57·7	11 34 53
15	4 59	0·89	11 33 51	8·97	2 49 43	57·9	11 38 50
16	5 20	0·89	11 37 26	8·97	2 26 33	58·0	11 42 46
17	5 42	0·88	11 41 1	8·97	2 3 19	58·1	11 46 43
18	6 3	0·88	11 44 37	8·97	1 40 3	58·2	11 50 40
19	6 24	0·88	11 48 12	8·97	1 16 45	58·3	11 54 36
20	6 45	0·88	11 51 48	8·98	0 53 24	58·4	11 58 33
21	7 6	0·87	11 55 23	8·98	0 30 2	58·4	12 2 29
22	7 27	0·87	11 58 59	8·99	0 6 38	58·4	12 6 26
23	7 48	0·86	12 2 35	8·99	South	58·5	12 10 22
24	8 8	0·86	12 6 11	9·00	0 40 11	58·5	12 14 19
25	8 29	0·85	12 9 47	9·01	1 3 37	58·5	12 18 15
26	8 49	0·84	12 13 23	9·01	1 27 2	58·5	12 22 12
27	9 9	0·83	12 16 59	9·02	1 50 27	58·5	12 26 9
28	9 29	0·82	12 20 36	9·03	2 13 50	58·4	12 30 5
29	9 49	0·81	12 24 13	9·04	2 37 13	58·4	12 34 2
30	10 8	0·80	12 27 50	9·05	3 0 34	58·3	12 37 58

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 10 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	64·3	52·7	59	29·683	0·31	0·2	NNE	3·0
2	64·5	51·8	59	29·644	0·05	1·3	SW	0·6
3	68·1	51·8	58	29·713	0·00	3·5	WSW	2·0
4	63·5	57·4	58	29·652	0·51	...	SSE	0·8
5	71·5	57·4	58	29·530	0·34	5·1	SSE	0·8
6	60·6	55·8	58	29·799	0·07	...	NNE	2·2
7	67·7	55·0	58	29·837	0·00	0·4	NE	0·4
8	70·0	58·1	58	29·655	0·00	1·9	E	2·3
9	70·6	57·0	58	29·472	0·12	4·3	SSW	4·6
10	62·9	55·6	58	29·471	1·09	...	WNW	1·2
11	67·5	51·8	58	29·593	0·09	1·2	SW	2·2
12	64·3	50·1	58	29·525	0·12	...	SSW	3·9
13	64·2	55·7	57	29·115	0·68	1·2	SW	4·9
14	67·0	55·5	57	29·352	0·01	1·8	SW	6·4
15	68·3	54·9	57	29·706	0·04	2·9	WSW	2·7
16	68·5	50·6	57	29·875	0·26	6·8	WSW	5·8
17	63·4	54·8	57	29·831	0·03	...	SW	5·4
18	65·9	52·4	57	29·541	0·20	0·1	WSW	4·4
19	64·8	45·8	56	29·600	0·00	8·1	WSW	3·7
20	61·0	44·6	56	29·521	0·02	6·2	W	4·3
21	60·9	40·3	56	29·561	0·30	2·4	SW	2·4
22	67·1	52·0	55	29·052	0·19	1·3	SW	17·0
23	61·7	48·5	55	29·388	0·01	4·0	W	21·0
24	60·8	43·7	55	29·655	0·00	5·9	WSW	3·2
25	61·2	51·2	55	28·770	0·87	0·3	W	24·0
26	56·0	49·7	55	29·659	0·01	...	WSW	3·4
27	65·0	48·3	54	29·549	0·13	0·8	SW	12·0
28	59·7	44·1	54	29·784	0·00	7·7	WSW	3·9
29	59·6	43·4	54	29·948	0.00	1·3	SSW	2·0
30	64·0	46·5	54	30·271	0·00	6·6	NE	0·4

MEMORANDA.

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The Moon.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.
1	11 5	7 52	3 34	14 9 14	18 34 18	59 26	16 13	4 9
2	aft.	8 22	4 31	15 7 33	22 46 51	59 26	16 13	5 9
3	1 55	9 3	5 31	16 8 44	25 35 40	59 19	16 11	6 9
4	3 4	10 0	6 32	17 11 36	26 45 40	59 8	16 8	7 9
5	3 59	11 11	7 33	18 14 21	26 11 38	58 52	16 4	8 9
6	4 37	mrn.	8 31	19 15 5	23 59 29	58 32	15 59	9 9
7	5 4	0 34	9 25	20 12 35	20 24 19	58 9	15 52	10 9
8	5 26	1 57	10 16	21 6 26	15 46 9	57 43	15 45	11 9
9	5 41	3 19	11 2	21 56 59	10 25 53	57 14	15 37	12 9
10	5 56	4 38	11 47	22 44 58	4 43 38	56 42	15 29	13 9
11	6 7	5 54	mrn.	23 31 17	1 5 14n	56 10	15 20	14 9
12	6 22	7 9	0 30	0 16 54	6 44 6	55 38	15 11	15 9
13	6 36	8 21	1 13	1 2 38	12 0 37	55 8	15 3	16 9
14	6 53	9 34	1 56	1 49 13	16 43 15	54 43	14 56	17 9
15	7 14	10 46	2 41	2 37 14	20 41 30	54 24	14 51	18 9
16	7 41	11 57	3 28	3 26 56	23 45 44	54 13	14 48	19 9
17	8 17	aft.	4 16	4 18 19	25 47 21	54 11	14 47	20 9
18	9 4	1 59	5 6	5 11 1	26 39 31	54 20	14 50	21 9
19	10 3	2 46	5 57	6 4 21	26 17 58	54 38	14 55	22 9
20	11 11	3 22	6 48	6 57 35	24 41 43	55 7	15 3	23 9
21	mrn.	3 52	7 39	7 50 4	21 53 20	55 45	15 13	24 9
22	0 25	4 13	8 28	8 41 31	17 58 43	56 29	15 25	25 9
23	1 42	4 30	9 16	9 31 58	13 6 47	57 18	15 38	26 9
24	3 3	4 46	10 4	10 21 50	7 29 12	58 8	15 52	27 9
25	4 23	5 1	10 51	11 11 50	1 20 40n	58 54	16 5	28 9
26	5 46	5 17	11 40	12 2 51	5 0 45s	59 32	16 15	29 9
27	7 13	5 34	aft.	12 55 51	11 13 29	59 59	16 22	0 22
28	8 42	5 56	1 25	13 51 39	16 52 57	60 13	16 26	1 22
29	10 11	6 23	2 22	14 50 44	21 33 11	60 13	16 26	2 22
30	11 40	7 1	3 23	15 52 48	24 50 9s	60 1	16 23	3 22

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun the Satellites will not be visible in this month.

Apparent Right Ascension of the Principal Planets at Mean Noon.

D.	☿ Mercury.	♀ Venus.	♂ Mars.	♃ Jupiter.	♄ Saturn.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	12 19 37	8 18 54	12 21 45	11 19 40	15 33 24
8	12 24 34	8 43 8	12 33 39	11 23 40	15 34 37
13	12 21 4	9 7 11	12 45 38	11 27 39	15 35 59
18	12 8 29	9 31 2	12 57 45	11 31 38	15 37 28
23	11 50 57	9 54 40	13 9 59	11 35 37	15 39 5
28	11 38 15	10 18 4	13 22 23	11 39 35	15 40 48

Apparent Declination of the above Planets.

	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
3	5	48	5s	19	5	34n	1	44	12s	5	28	38n	17	13	3s
8	6	55	59	17	57	50	3	3	56	5	3	19	17	18	27
13	6	46	2	16	37	20	4	23	32	4	37	55	17	24	15
18	4	56	48	15	4	52	5	42	49	4	12	29	17	30	24
23	1	45	28	13	21	26	7	1	33	3	47	6	17	36	53
28	1	25	13n	11	28	13n	8	19	30s	3	21	49n	17	43	3s

Horizontal Equatorial Parallax of Sun and Planets.

D.	⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 8	11 2	7 7	3 6	1 4	0 9
15	8 8	13 3	7 3	3 5	1 4	0 8
25	8 8	13 1	6 9	3 5	1 4	0 8

Semidiameter of Sun and Planets.

	⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	15 54	4 2	7 3	1 9	14 2	7 5
15	15 56	5 0	6 9	1 9	14 1	7 4
25	15 59	4 9	6 6	1 9	14 2	7 3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 304° 14′ m.

Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 9*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 8*h*. 51*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 13*h*. 31*m*.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·0*s*.

Sept. 9. Mercury stationary in the Heavens, 2*h*. *morn*.

Sept. 13. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun, 6*h*. *morn*.

Sept. 19. Occultation of 139 Tauri; magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5*h*. 57*m*. *morn*., 137° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h*. 2*m*. *morn*., 215° from the vertex.

Sept. 20. A near approach of ε Geminorum to the Moon; magnitude 3¼. The least distance between the star and Moon's limb takes place at 1*h*. 54*m*. *morn*., 45° from the vertex.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 3·8*s*.

Sept. 22. Sun enters Libra; Autumn commences, 7*h*. *aft*.

Sept. 26. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h*. *morn*. ☿ 2° 35′ N.

Sept. 27. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 11*h*. *aft*. ☿ 2° 17′ S.

Sept. 30. Mercury stationary in the Heavens, 8*h*. *aft*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*., and the Afternoons 1*h*. 6*m*.

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury is an evening star at the beginning, and a morning star at the end of the month.

♀ Venus is a morning star. Very near to Regulus on the 25th.

♂ Mars is an evening star.

♃ Jupiter too near the Sun for easy observation.

♄ Saturn is an evening star. Nearly in the same position as last month.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4°21	4 40	1 37	1 56	9 42	10 1	8 54	9 14	2 34	2 53	4 55	5 16	1 18	1 39
2	Th	4 59	5 18	2 16	2 37	10 20	10 39	9 35	9 56	3 13	3 33	5 37	5 59	2 0	2 22
3	F	5 39	6 2	2 59	3 22	10 59	11 22	10 18	10 44	3 54	4 18	6 24	6 51	2 46	3 12
4	S	6 27	6 56	3 49	4 22	11 47	...	11 17	11 55	4 45	5 15	7 21	7 58	3 42	4 17
5	S	7 28	8 5	5 1	5 49	0 18	0 58	...	0 36	5 51	6 34	8 39	9 26	4 57	5 40
6	M	8 49	9 42	6 44	7 34	1 45	2 39	1 19	2 4	7 22	8 11	10 15	11 1	6 25	7 10
7	Tu	10 32	11 16	8 16	8 52	3 31	4 17	2 49	3 30	8 55	9 34	11 41	...	7 51	8 29
8	W	11 55	...	9 22	9 47	4 54	5 26	4 8	4 38	10 6	10 33	0 16	0 44	9 1	9 30
9	Th	0 26	0 52	10 9	10 29	5 53	6 17	5 3	5 25	10 58	11 20	1 8	1 30	9 54	10 13
10	F	1 15	1 35	10 48	11 7	6 39	6 59	5 45	6 5	11 41	...	1 51	2 10	10 31	10 48
11	S	1 55	2 13	11 25	11 43	7 18	7 36	6 25	6 43	0 1	0 20	2 28	2 45	11 5	11 22
12	S	2 30	2 47	...	0 0	7 53	8 9	7 0	7 17	0 38	0 55	3 1	3 17	11 38	11 55
13	M	3 3	3 19	0 17	0 34	8 25	8 41	7 34	7 51	1 13	1 30	3 33	3 50	...	0 12
14	Tu	3 36	3 52	0 50	1 5	8 57	9 12	8 7	8 22	1 46	2 1	4 7	4 22	0 29	0 45
15	W	4 7	4 22	1 19	1 34	9 26	9 39	8 36	8 51	2 15	2 30	4 37	4 52	1 0	1 16
16	Th	4 36	4 51	1 49	2 4	9 53	10 8	9 6	9 22	2 45	3 0	5 7	5 24	1 32	1 48
17	F	5 6	5 22	2 20	2 38	10 23	10 39	9 39	9 58	3 16	3 34	5 43	6 4	2 6	2 26
18	S	5 41	6 2	2 57	3 18	10 57	11 16	10 19	10 44	3 53	4 14	6 26	6 50	2 47	3 10
19	S	6 24	6 50	3 43	4 16	11 40	..	11 14	11 50	4 38	5 6	7 17	7 52	3 37	4 11
20	M	7 21	7 58	4 55	5 42	0 12	0 51	...	0 29	5 43	6 26	8 34	9 18	4 50	5 32
21	Tu	8 41	9 30	6 32	7 20	1 38	2 27	1 11	1 54	7 11	7 57	10 5	10 47	6 15	6 57
22	W	10 18	10 58	7 59	8 32	3 16	3 59	2 36	3 16	8 38	9 12	11 25	11 56	7 35	8 8
23	Th	11 33	...	8 59	9 22	4 33	5 1	3 47	4 15	9 41	10 6	...	0 22	8 36	9 2
24	F	0 2	0 26	9 42	10 1	5 26	5 48	4 38	4 58	10 29	10 50	0 43	1 3	9 25	9 45
25	S	0 47	1 7	10 19	10 38	6 9	6 29	5 17	5 35	11 10	11 30	1 22	1 41	10 3	10 20
26	S	1 26	1 44	10 56	11 14	6 48	7 6	5 54	6 13	11 49	...	1 59	2 17	10 36	10 53
27	M	2 2	2°19	11 33	11 53	7 24	7 43	6 31	6 50	0 8	0 28	2 34	2 52	11 12	11 31
28	Tu	2°37	2°56	..	0 13	8 2	8 21	7 10	7 31	0 48	1 9	3 10	3 29	11 51	...
29	W	3°16	3°36	0 33	0 54	8 40	9 0	7 50	8 11	1 30	1 50	3 49	4 10	0 12	0 33
30	Th	3°56	4°17	1 15	1 36	9 20	9 40	8 32	8 53	2 11	2 33	4 32	4 54	0 55	1 18

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	7 54M	1 28A	7 2A	1 39M	9 27M	5 15A	7 35M	1 30A	7 25A	5 56M	0 28A	7 0A	0 8A	4 41A	9 14A
10	7 37M	1 5A	6 33A	1 55M	9 34M	5 12A	7 34M	1 19A	7 4A	5 37M	0 6A	6 35A	11 43M	4 15A	8 47A
17	6 49M	0 25A	6 1A	2 15M	9 40M	5 5A	7 33M	1 9A	6 45A	5 18M	11 44M	6 10A	11 19M	3 50A	8 21A
24	5 36M	11 34M	5 32A	2 34M	9 45M	4 56A	7 32M	0 58A	6 24A	4 59M	11 22M	5 45A	10 55M	3 25A	7 55A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	22	9·0	88	45	38
10	1	22	14·8	88	45	41
19	1	22	20·2	88	45	44
28	1	22	23·6	88	45	47

Angular Distance of the Moon from Antares.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
7	West	56	0	21	57	42	39	59	24	47
8	West	69	33	51	71	14	43	72	55	23
9	West	82	55	12	84	34	25	86	13	28
10	West	96	2	56	97	40	23	99	17	37

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus, R.A. 21*h.* 24*m.* 59*s.*, and Decl. 11° 42′ N., is a fine globular cluster of very small stars, 4½′ north-west of ε Pegasi, much condensed towards the centre where the stars cannot be resolved: there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21*h.* 28*m.* 5*s.*, and Decl. 1° 18′ S.

In the early evening, at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21*h.*, 34*m.* 28*s.*, and Decl. 23° 38′ S., can be observed: it is rather bright, with a central condensation, and does not require great telescopic power to see it well. The best evenings for observation are those immediately before and after the 26th.



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN ENTERS SCORPIO 23d. 3h. M.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		F	*St. Remigius.* Pheasant shooting begins. Camb.	6 3	5 36	274	91
2		S	Major André hanged, 1780. [Mich. T. begins.	6 4	5 34	275	90
3		S	**Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.**	6 6	5 32	276	89
4		M	New River completed, 1614.	6 8	5 30	277	88
5		Tu	Marquess Cornwallis, Gov. Gen. India, d. 1805.	6 9	5 27	278	87
6		W	Lord Tennyson died, 1892; born, 6 Aug. 1809.	6 11	5 25	279	86
7		Th	Edgar A. Poe d. 1849. Oliver W. Holmes d. 1894.	6 13	5 23	280	85
8		F	Henry Fielding d. 1754; b. 22 April, 1707.	6 14	5 21	281	84
9		S	*St. Denys.* Michael Cervantes b. 1547; d. 1616.	6 16	5 18	282	83
10		S	**17th Sunday aft. Trin.** Oxford Mich. T. begins.	6 18	5 16	283	82
11		M	Duncan defeated the Dutch off Camperdown, 1797.	6 19	5 14	284	81
12		Tu	Robert Stephenson died, 1859.	6 21	5 12	285	80
13		W	*Trans. King Edw. Conf.* Cesarewitch Stakes.	6 23	5 10	286	79
14		Th	Sir W. Harcourt b. '27. Battle of Hastings, 1066.	6 25	5 8	287	78
15		F	The Gregorian Calendar came into use, 1582.	6 26	5 5	288	77
16		S	Ridley and Latimer martyred at Oxford, 1555.	6 28	5 3	289	76
17		S	**Eighteenth Sunday aft. Trin.** *St. Etheldreda.*	6 30	5 1	290	75
18		M	**St. Luke, Evangelist.** Whip-Dog Day.	6 31	4 59	291	74
19		Tu	Jonathan Swift died, 1745; born, 30 Nov. 1667.	6 33	4 57	292	73
20		W	Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed, 1827.	6 35	4 55	293	72
21		Th	Battle of Trafalgar; death of Lord Nelson, 1805.	6 37	4 53	294	71
22		F	Sir Philip Francis (Junius) b. 1740; d. 1818.	6 38	4 51	295	70
23		S	Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach b. '37. Edgehill, 1642	6 40	4 49	296	69
24		S	**Nineteenth S. af. Trin.** MICH. LAW SITGS. BEGIN.	6 42	4 47	297	68
25		M	*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 44	4 45	298	67
26		Tu	William Hogarth died, 1764; born, 1697.	6 45	4 43	299	66
27		W	Capt. Cook born, 1728. Cambridgeshire.	6 47	4 41	300	65
28		Th	**St. Simon & St. Jude.**	6 49	4 39	301	64
29		F	Assembly Day. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded,	6 51	4 37	302	63
30		S	Lord James of Hereford born, 1828. [1618.	6 53	4 35	303	62
31		S	**Twentieth Sunday aft. Trin.** Hallowmas Eve.	6 54	4 33	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽ First Quarter	3d.	5h.	32m.	Morning.
○ Full Moon	10	4	42	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	18	9	9	Afternoon.
● New Moon	25	11	28	Afternoon.

Apogee 14d.10h.A.252,100 | Perigee 27d.3h.M.223,300

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER, 1896.

In this month rain fell on 19 days. The total fall for the month was 2·94 inches; *above* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0·13 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Corrections for next year's Whitaker's Almanack should be sent some time this month.

October 1. Burgess List to be revised some time before the 12th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due. 9. Various Licences expire.

11. Quarter Sessions begin in the first *whole* week after this date.

14. Fire Insurances must be paid.

23. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

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THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (5th.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation (⊙)'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	10 27	0·79	12 31 28	9·07	3 23 53	58·2	12 41 55
2	10 46	0·78	12 35 5	9·08	3 47 9	58·1	12 45 51
3	11 4	0·77	12 38 43	9·09	4 10 23	58·0	12 49 48
4	11 23	0·75	12 42 22	9·10	4 33 33	57·9	12 53 44
5	11 40	0·74	12 46 1	9·12	4 56 40	57·7	12 57 41
6	11 58	0·72	12 49 40	9·13	5 19 44	57·5	13 1 38
7	12 15	0·70	12 53 19	9·15	5 42 43	57·4	13 5 34
8	12 32	0·69	12 56 59	9·17	6 5 38	57·2	13 9 31
9	12 48	0·67	13 0 39	9·19	6 28 28	57·0	13 13 27
10	13 4	0·65	13 4 20	9·21	6 51 12	56·7	13 17 24
11	13 19	0·63	13 8 1	9·23	7 13 52	56·5	13 21 20
12	13 34	0·61	13 11 43	9·25	7 36 25	56·3	13 25 17
13	13 48	0·59	13 15 25	9·27	7 58 52	56·0	13 29 13
14	14 2	0·56	13 19 8	9·29	8 21 13	55·7	13 33 10
15	14 15	0·54	13 22 51	9·32	8 43 26	55·4	13 37 7
16	14 28	0·51	13 26 35	9·34	9 5 33	55·1	13 41 3
17	14 40	0·49	13 30 20	9·37	9 27 31	54·8	13 45 0
18	14 51	0·46	13 34 5	9·39	9 49 22	54·4	13 48 56
19	15 2	0·44	13 37 51	9·42	10 11 4	54·1	13 52 53
20	15 12	0·41	13 41 37	9·45	10 32 37	53·7	13 56 49
21	15 22	0·38	13 45 24	9·48	10 54 1	53·3	14 0 46
22	15 30	0·35	13 49 12	9·50	11 15 15	52·9	14 4 42
23	15 39	0·32	13 53 0	9·53	11 36 19	52·5	14 8 39
24	15 46	0·29	13 56 50	9·56	11 57 12	52·0	14 12 36
25	15 53	0·26	14 0 40	9·59	12 17 55	51·5	14 16 32
26	15 58	0·23	14 4 30	9·63	12 38 26	51·1	14 20 29
27	16 4	0·20	14 8 22	9·66	12 58 45	50·6	14 24 25
28	16 8	0·17	14 12 14	9·69	13 18 52	50·0	14 28 22
29	16 12	0·14	14 16 7	9·72	13 38 47	49·5	14 32 18
30	16 15	0·11	14 20 0	9·75	13 58 28	49·0	14 36 15
31	16 17	0·07	14 23 55	9·78	14 17 56	48·4	14 40 11

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1896.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs. 0·1
1	54·7	41·6	54	30·233	0·00	...	SW	
2	61·1	47·7	54	29·923	0·00	0·4	WSW	0·9
3	61·2	53·7	54	29·775	0·15	...	SW	0·8
4	62·0	45·9	54	29·340	0·09	0·4	SW	6·7
5	55·3	42·8	53	29·469	0·05	8·0	WSW	11·5
6	57·0	43·9	53	29·474	0·57	...	SW	16·0
7	61·0	44·7	52	29·567	0·28	1·5	SW	11·0
8	63·0	52·7	52	29·445	0·01	0·1	SW	11·3
9	63·4	48·5	52	29·661	0·02	6·9	SSW	3·7
10	62·8	46·6	52	29·529	0·00	5·1	SW	4·0
11	46·6	37·4	51	29·575	0·00	...	NNW	4·2
12	45·7	37·2	51	29·692	0·45	...	N	8·5
13	48·8	37·0	51	29·988	0·18	0·8	NNE	5·7
14	56·7	41·8	51	30·025	0·34	1·2	NE	4·4
15	60·9	50·4	50	29·922	0·00	0·6	NNE	3·6
16	55·0	47·0	50	29·633	0·16	...	NNE	9·8
17	54·7	44·9	50	29·539	0·02	2·2	N	4·0
18	49·2	34·8	50	29·180	0·03	4·0	W	4·2
19	45·7	33·9	49	29·041	0·05	0·1	SSW	2·2
20	46·0	38·8	49	29·099	0·15	...	NW	2·5
21	51·2	38·8	49	29·282	0·03	1·7	NNE	0·4
22	48·0	35·8	49	29·512	0·00	1·4	N	1·0
23	49·5	35·8	49	29·761	0·00	2.3	N	0·8
24	52·0	37·5	48	29·373	0·18	...	SW	6·3
25	50·0	37·1	48	29·154	0·14	4·8	WSW	14·0
26	51·1	36·1	48	29·418	0·01	6·6	WSW	6·2
27	51·0	37·6	47	29·593	0·06	5·3	WSW	2·4
28	49·2	32·7	47	29·535	0·00	3·3	WSW	0·0
29	46·8	31·5	47	29·460	0·00	1·8	NE	0·0
30	49·9	32·7	47	29·558	0·00	3·0	NE	2·1
31	47·8	35·7	47	29·493	0·00	2·3	N	3·0

MEMORANDA.

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THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	0 55	7 56	4 26	16 56 37	26 26 33s	59 40	16 17	4 22	
2	1 56	9 4	5 28	18 0 13	26 16 9	59 11	16 9	5 22	
3	2 58	10 23	6 27	19 1 38	24 25 12	58 39	16 0	6 22	Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible till the 23d.
4	3 9	11 46	7 22	19 59 33	21 9 27	58 5	15 51	7 22	
5	3 29	mrn.	8 12	20 53 34	16 49 2	57 31	15 42	8 22	
6	3 48	1 7	8 59	21 44 5	11 44 16	56 59	15 33	9 22	
7	4 3	2 24	9 44	22 31 54	6 13 32	56 28	15 25	10 22	
8	4 17	3 40	10 27	23 17 57	0 32 50s	55 58	15 17	11 22	
9	4 29	4 53	11 9	0 3 13	5 3 47n	55 30	15 9	12 22	
10	4 43	6 6	11 52	0 48 35	10 23 32	55 5	15 2	13 22	
11	4 59	7 18	mrn.	1 34 46	15 14 28	54 43	14 56	14 22	
12	5 19	8 30	0 36	2 22 20	19 25 15	54 24	14 51	15 22	
13	5 44	9 41	1 22	3 11 36	22 45 18	54 11	14 47	16 22	432○1
14	6 16	10 48	2 10	4 2 32	25 5 12	54 4	14 45	17 22	4○2●●
15	7 0	11 48	2 59	4 54 43	26 17 40	54 5	14 46	18 22	41○23
16	7 53	aft.	3 50	5 47 31	26 18 21	54 14	14 48	19 22	42○13
17	8 56	1 19	4 40	6 40 8	25 6 22	54 33	14 53	20 22	41○3●
18	10 7	1 51	5 30	7 31 57	22 44 18	55 2	15 1	21 22	43○12
19	11 21	2 14	6 19	8 22 39	19 17 30	55 40	15 12	22 22	312○4
20	mrn.	2 33	7 6	9 12 16	14 53 25	56 27	15 25	23 22	32○14
21	0 38	2 50	7 53	10 1 14	9 41 13	57 21	15 39	24 22	31○24
22	1 55	3 5	8 39	10 50 17	3 52 7n	58 17	15 55	25 22	♃○234
23	3 18	3 19	9 27	11 40 20	2 19 41s	59 13	16 10	26 22	2○134
24	4 40	3 36	10 16	12 32 26	8 35 51	60 1	16 23	27 22	1○34●
25	6 8	3 55	11 9	13 27 38	14 33 7	60 38	16 33	28 22	3○124
26	7 40	4 20	aft.	14 26 39	19 43 49	60 59	16 39	0 13	312○4
27	9 12	4 57	1 8	15 29 28	23 38 56	61 2	16 39	1 13	♃32○1
28	10 36	5 45	2 12	16 34 58	25 54 2	60 46	16 35	2 13	431○2
29	11 46	6 50	3 17	17 41 0	26 16 30	60 17	16 27	3 13	4○123
30	aft.	8 10	4 19	18 45 2	24 49 30	59 36	16 16	4 13	42○13
31	1 10	9 33	5 17	19 45 14	21 49 36s	58 50	16 4	5 13	412○3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
3	11 38 51	10 41 14	13 34 56	11 43 31	15 42 39
8	11 53 30	11 4 13	13 47 40	11 47 24	15 44 35
13	12 17 38	11 27 3	14 0 34	11 51 14	15 46 37
18	12 46 23	11 49 49	14 13 41	11 55 2	15 48 44
23	13 16 50	12 12 32	14 27 1	11 58 45	15 50 55
28	13 47 46	12 35 19	14 40 34	12 2 23	15 53 11

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

3	2 58 54n	9 26 28n	9 36 23s	2 56 45n	17 50 37s
8	2 26 11	7 17 29	10 51 58	2 31 56	17 57 47
13	0 14 52n	5 2 38	12 5 56	2 7 27	18 5 7
18	2 51 51s	2 43 19	13 18 5	1 43 23	18 12 33
23	6 20 12	0 20 58n	14 28 5	1 19 47	18 20 4
28	9 49 49s	2 2 51s	15 35 37s	0 56 46n	18 27 36s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	9 9	6 6	3 5	1 4	0 8
15	8 9	7 6	6 4	3 5	1 4	0 8
25	8 9	6 6	6 1	3 5	1 4	0 8

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	16 2	3 7	6 3	1 9	14 3	7 2
15	16 5	2 9	6 0	1 9	14 4	7 2
25	16 7	2 5	5 8	1 9	14 6	7 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 302° 39′ ♒.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 8*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 7*h*. 31*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 11*h*. 33*m*.

Oct. 3. Occultation of χ^1 Sagittarii; magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 6*h*. 43*m*. *aft*., 116° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h*. 34*m*. *aft*., 193° from the vertex.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Oct. 7. Mercury at greatest elongation (18°) West, 10*h*. *aft*.

Oct. 8. Occultation of λ Piscium; magnitude 4¼. The disappearance takes place at 9*h*. 31*m*. *aft*., 32° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10*h*. 35*m*. *aft*., 264° from the vertex.

Oct. 13. Occultations of 17 Tauri, magnitude 4; 23 Tauri, magnitude 4; η Tauri, magnitude 3; 27 Tauri, magnitude 4. The respective disappearances take place at 11*h*. 59*m*. *aft*., 73° from the vertex; on the 14th, 0*h*. 41*m*. *morn*., 129° from the vertex; 1*h*. 25*m*. *morn*., 101° from the vertex; 2*h*. 41*m*. *morn*., 118° from the vertex. The respective reappearances take place at 1*h*. 6*m*. *morn*., 302° from the vertex; 1*h*. 51*m*. *morn*., 228° from the vertex; 2*h*. 47*m*. *morn*., 231° from the vertex; 3*h*. 35*m*. *morn*., 182° from the vertex.

Oct. 16. Occultation of 125 Tauri magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5*h*. 47*m*. *morn*., 99° from the vertex; the reappearance at 6*h*. 51*m*. *morn*., 203° from the vertex.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian 1*m*. 5·5*s*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51*m*., and the Afternoons 1*h*. 3*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star; at greatest elongation on the 7th.

♀ VENUS is a morning star.

♂ MARS too near the Sun for observation in this month.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star; a little to the West of η Virginis.

♄ SATURN is an evening star; near to β Scorpii.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	4 38	4 59	1 57	2 19	10 1	10 22	9 16	9 39	2 52	3 16	5 17	5 42	1 41	2 5
2	S	5 22	5 47	2 43	3 10	10 44	11 9	10 3	10 33	3 40	4 6	6 9	6 39	2 31	3 0
3	S	6 15	6 47	3 40	4 17	11 37	..	11 9	11 51	4 35	5 9	7 12	7 53	3 32	4 12
4	M	7 23	8 5	5 1	5 52	0 13	0 58	..	0 36	5 50	6 36	8 39	9 28	4 57	5 41
5	Tu	8 51	9 41	6 43	7 26	1 48	2 39	1 21	2 2	7 21	8 4	10 13	10 53	6 23	7 3
6	W	10 25	11 4	8 5	8 36	3 24	4 5	2 41	3 18	8 44	9 17	11 30	...	7 40	8 12
7	Th	11 38	...	9 2	9 25	4 37	5 5	3 51	4 18	9 45	10 10	0 0	0 25	8 40	9 7
8	F	0 5	0 30	9 46	10 4	5 30	5 52	4 41	5 2	10 33	10 54	0 47	1 7	9 30	9 49
9	S	0 51	1 11	10 22	10 40	6 13	6 32	5 21	5 39	11 14	11 33	1 26	1 45	10 6	10 22
10	S	1 30	1 47	10 58	11 15	6 50	7 8	5 57	6 15	11 54	..	2 2	2 19	10 38	10 54
11	M	2 4	2 20	11 31	11 47	7 25	7 41	6 32	6 49	0 10	0 27	2 35	2 50	11 10	11 25
12	Tu	2 35	2 51	..	0 3	7 57	8 12	7 5	7 21	0 43	0 59	3 5	3 20	11 41	11 58
13	W	3 6	3 21	0 19	0 35	8 27	8 42	7 36	7 52	1 16	1 32	3 35	3 52	...	0 14
14	Th	3 37	3 52	0 50	1 5	8 57	9 11	8 7	8 22	1 47	2 2	4 7	4 23	0 30	0 46
15	F	4 8	4 23	1 21	1 37	9 26	9 42	8 38	8 55	2 17	2 31	4 40	4 57	1 3	1 21
16	S	4 39	4 56	1 54	2 11	9 58	10 14	9 13	9 31	2 50	3 8	5 15	5 35	1 39	1 58
17	S	5 14	5 34	2 30	2 52	10 31	10 51	9 50	10 14	3 27	3 48	5 57	6 21	2 19	2 42
18	M	5 57	6 23	3 16	3 46	11 14	11 42	10 44	11 18	4 12	4 40	6 48	7 21	3 8	3 40
19	Tu	6 52	7 25	4 20	5 1	...	0 16	11 55	...	5 11	5 48	7 57	8 38	4 16	4 55
20	W	8 3	8 46	5 47	6 32	0 57	1 43	0 34	1 15	6 30	7 10	9 23	10 4	5 35	6 14
21	Th	9 30	10 11	7 13	7 47	2 28	3 10	1 53	2 28	7 49	8 25	10 40	11 13	6 50	7 23
22	F	10 46	11 16	8 15	8 40	3 46	4 16	3 2	3 30	8 55	9 22	11 39	...	7 51	8 17
23	S	11 43	...	9 3	9 24	4 42	5 6	3 56	4 19	9 46	10 9	0 3	0 25	8 42	9 5
24	S	0 7	0 29	9 43	10 2	5 29	5 50	4 40	4 59	10 31	10 52	0 45	1 5	9 27	9 47
25	M	0 49	1 9	10 22	10 43	6 12	6 33	5 18	5 39	11 14	11 37	1 25	1 45	10 6	10 25
26	Tu	1 30	1 50	11 4	11 26	6 54	7 15	6 1	6 22	11 59	...	2 5	2 25	10 45	11 6
27	W	2 10	2 31	11 49	...	7 36	7 58	6 44	7 6	0 22	0 45	2 46	3 7	11 28	11 51
28	Th	2 52	3 14	0 12	0 35	8 20	8 42	7 30	7 52	1 9	1 32	3 29	3 52	...	0 14
29	F	3 37	4 1	0 59	1 22	9 5	9 28	8 15	8 39	1 55	2 18	4 16	4 41	0 38	1 3
30	S	4 24	4 48	1 46	2 11	9 52	10 15	9 4	9 30	2 42	3 7	5 6	5 33	1 29	1 57
31	S	5 14	5 41	2 37	3 6	10 39	11 5	9 58	10 29	3 33	4 2	6 1	6 35	2 25	2 56

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southes	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southes	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southes	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southes	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southes	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	4 38M	10 55M	5 12A	2 53M	9 50M	4 47A	7 31M	0 48A	6 5A	4 40M	11 0M	5 20A	10 31M	3 0A	7 29A
8	4 28M	10 44M	5 0A	3 14M	9 55M	4 36A	7 29M	0 38A	5 47A	4 21M	10 38M	4 55A	10 7M	2 35A	7 3A
15	4 52M	10 52M	4 52A	3 34M	9 59M	4 24A	7 30M	0 29A	5 28A	4 2M	10 16M	4 30A	9 43M	2 10A	6 37A
22	5 31M	11 6M	4 41A	3 55M	10 3M	4 11A	7 30M	0 20A	5 10A	3 43M	9 54M	4 5A	9 20M	1 46A	6 12A
29	6 13M	11 22M	4 31A	4 18M	10 8M	3 58A	7 30M	0 11A	4 52A	3 22M	9 31M	3 40A	8 56M	1 21A	5 46A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	22	25·1	88	45	48
10	1	22	26·8	88	45	52
19	1	22	28·1	88	45	55
28	1	22	28·0	88	45	59

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Pegasi.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
10	West	29	25	21	30	43	6	32	1	52
11	West	40	9	8	41	32	1	42	55	13
12	West	51	19	3	52	43	32	54	8	7
13	West	62	27	1	64	1	59	65	26	58

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, near to the 4th mag. star υ, is a large and irresolvable Nebula in the form of an elongated ellipse. It is situated in R.A. $0^h.\ 37^m.\ 9^s.$, and Decl. 40° 42′ N. In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in R.A. $0^h.\ 36^m.\ 31^s.$, Decl. 40° 38′ N., probably unconnected with the Nebula.

A splendid double group of stars may be observed in this month, situated midway on a line joining α Persei and γ Cassiopeiæ: the northern cluster is a magnificent collection of stars, much condensed towards the centre, and on a fine night, without moonlight, such as the nights about the 25th, affords one of the most brilliant telescopic objects in the heavens. One of the stars near the middle of the group is of a fine ruby colour.



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

Sun enters Sagittarius 22d. 1h. M.



Day of M.	Lights and Dark	W.		The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
				h. m.	h. m.		
1	▮	M	**All Saints' Day.** Ld. George Gordon d. 1793.	6 56	4 31	305	60
2	▮	Tu	*All Souls' Day.* Marie Antoinette born, 1755.	6 58	4 29	306	59
3	▮	W	Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy d. 1847; b. 1809.	7 0	4 28	307	58
4	▮	Th	Admiral Benbow died, 1702; born, 1650.	7 1	4 26	308	57
5	▮	F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Battle of Inkerman, 1854.	7 3	4 24	309	56
6	▮	S	*St. Leonard.* Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869.	7 5	4 22	310	55
7	▮	S	**Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.**	7 7	4 21	311	54
8	▮	M	Bank rate raised to 9 per cent., 1873.	7 9	4 19	312	53
9	▮	Tu	Prince of Wales born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.	7 10	4 18	313	52
10	▮	W	Oliver Goldsmith born, 1728; died, 3 April, 1774.	7 12	4 16	314	51
11	▮	Th	*St. Martin.* Half-Quarter Day. Scottish Qr. D.	7 14	4 15	315	50
12	▮	F	Chas. Kemble, actor, d. 1854; b. 25 Nov. 1775.	7 16	4 13	316	49
13	▮	S	*St. Brice.* "Liberty Boys" disturb. in Canada, '37.	7 17	4 12	317	48
14	▮	S	**Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.**	7 19	4 10	318	47
15	▮	M	*St. Machutus.* William Cowper, poet, b. 1731.	7 21	4 9	319	46
16	▮	Tu	John Bright born, 1811; died 27 March, 1889.	7 22	4 7	320	45
17	▮	W	*St. Hugh.* Sir John de Mandeville d. 1372.	7 24	4 6	321	44
18	▮	Th	Duke of Wellington buried at St. Paul's, 1852.	7 26	4 5	322	43
19	▮	F	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., b. '38. Chas. I. b. 1600.	7 28	4 4	323	42
20	▮	S	*St. Edmund.* Da Gama doubled the Cape, 1497.	7 29	4 2	324	41
21	▮	S	**Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.**	7 31	4 1	325	40
22	▮	M	*St. Cecilia.* Justin M'Carthy, M.P., born, 1830.	7 33	4 0	326	39
23	▮	Tu	*St. Clement.* Richard Hakluyt died, 1616.	7 34	3 59	327	38
24	▮	W	Laurence Stern b. 1713; d. 18 March, 1768.	7 36	3 58	328	37
25	▮	Th	*St. Catherine.* Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.	7 37	3 57	329	36
26	▮	F	Princess Maud of Wales b. '69; marr. 22 July, '96.	7 39	3 56	330	35
27	▮	S	Duchess of Teck (Prss. Mary of Cambridge) b. '33.	7 40	3 55	331	34
28	▮	S	**First Sunday in Advent.**	7 42	3 55	332	33
29	▮	M	Horace Greely d. 1872. F. C. Burnand b. 1836.	7 43	3 54	333	32
30	▮	Tu	**St. Andrew.** Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1821.	7 45	3 53	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽	First Quarter	1d.	2h. 37m.	Afternoon.
○	Full Moon	9	9 50	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	17	2 2	Afternoon.
●	New Moon	24	9 20	Morning.

Apogee 11d. 10h. M. 252,500 | Perigee 24d. 3h. A. 221,700

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER, 1895.

In this month rain fell on 19 days. The total fall for the month was 2·89 inches; *above* the average of fifty years, 1841-90, by 0·62 inch.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.

1. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends.—Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.—Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.—Fox-hunting begins.

9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

11. Martinmas: Scottish Quarter Day.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. *See* Note, Dec. 15.

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THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Sth.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ⊙'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	16 18	0·04	14 27 50	9·82	14 37 10	47·8	14 44 8
2	16 19	0·01	14 31 46	9·85	14 56 10	47·2	14 48 5
3	16 19	0·03	14 35 43	9·88	15 14 55	46·6	14 52 1
4	16 18	0·06	14 39 40	9·92	15 33 25	45·9	14 55 58
5	16 16	0·09	14 43 38	9·95	15 51 39	45·3	14 59 54
6	16 13	0·13	14 47 38	9·98	16 9 38	44·6	15 3 51
7	16 10	0·16	14 51 38	10·02	16 27 20	43·9	15 7 47
8	16 5	0·20	14 55 39	10·05	16 44 46	43·2	15 11 44
9	16 0	0·23	14 59 40	10·09	17 1 54	42·5	15 15 40
10	15 54	0·27	15 3 43	10·12	17 18 45	41·8	15 19 37
11	15 47	0·30	15 7 46	10·16	17 35 19	41·0	15 23 34
12	15 40	0·34	15 11 50	10·20	17 51 34	40·3	15 27 30
13	15 31	0·37	15 15 56	10·23	18 7 31	39·5	15 31 27
14	15 22	0·41	15 20 1	10·27	18 23 9	38·7	15 35 23
15	15 11	0·45	15 24 8	10·30	18 38 27	37·9	15 39 20
16	15 0	0·48	15 28 16	10·34	18 53 26	37·0	15 43 16
17	14 48	0·52	15 32 25	10·37	19 8 4	36·2	15 47 13
18	14 36	0·55	15 36 34	10·41	19 22 22	35·3	15 51 9
19	14 22	0·59	15 40 44	10·45	19 36 19	34·5	15 55 6
20	14 7	0·62	15 44 55	10·48	19 49 55	33·6	15 59 3
21	13 52	0·66	15 49 7	10·51	20 3 9	32·6	16 2 59
22	13 36	0·69	15 53 20	10·55	20 16 1	31·7	16 6 56
23	13 19	0·72	15 57 33	10·58	20 28 31	30·8	16 10 52
24	13 1	0·75	16 1 48	10·61	20 40 38	29·8	16 14 49
25	12 43	0·79	16 6 3	10·64	20 52 22	28·9	16 18 45
26	12 24	0·82	16 10 18	10·68	21 3 42	27·9	16 22 42
27	12 4	0·85	16 14 35	10·70	21 14 38	26·9	16 26 38
28	11 43	0·87	16 18 52	10·73	21 25 11	25·9	16 30 35
29	11 22	0·90	16 23 10	10·76	21 35 19	24·8	16 34 32
30	11 0	0·93	16 27 28	10·79	21 45 2	23·8	16 38 28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM.* Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot) Direction.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	56·0	37·7	46	30·281	0·00	3·7	ESE	1·1
2	50·1	34·6	46	30·006	0·00	0·5	E	4·4
3	50·0	32·8	46	29·744	0·03	...	SE	0·1
4	52·7	44·5	46	29·497	0·21	...	SSW	5·6
5	57·0	39·5	46	29·310	0·19	...	SW	17·0
6	60·0	53·0	45	29·482	0·00	1·8	SW	10·5
7	60·1	50·9	45	29·706	0·19	...	WSW	6·5
8	56·7	50·4	45	29·728	0·32	...	S	1·1
9	57·3	45·9	45	29·623	0·15	3·0	WSW	4·0
10	56·5	45·7	44	29·423	0·09	0·2	SSW	17·5
11	57·3	45·0	44	29·155	0·36	3·8	WSW	19·0
12	49·6	41·9	44	29·055	0·12	0·3	SW	6·1
13	54·9	43·2	44	29·556	0·00	5·9	WSW	6·2
14	56·1	44·4	43	29·691	0·08	5·7	SW	4·3
15	59·6	39·3	43	29·700	0·16	...	S	15·6
16	64·0	45·1	43	29·568	0·06	5·3	SSW	21·0
17	55·3	40·0	42	29·982	0·00	2·6	SW	2·0
18	51·8	34·3	42	30·201	0·00	6·8	SSE	0·1
19	47·2	35·5	42	29·965	0·00	2·9	ESE	2·0
20	51·1	46·1	42	29·762	0·00	...	SE	2·1
21	50·9	42·9	42	29·853	0·01	0·2	SE	0·6
22	52·2	43·0	42	29·975	0·06	...	W	2·4
23	45·7	37·1	42	29·661	0·21	...	N	13·0
24	42·7	36·3	42	30·048	0·00	0·1	NE	14·0
25	43·2	40·6	41	30·030	0·00	...	ENE	12·0
26	41·5	32·5	41	29·960	0·00	0·6	ESE	3·5
27	46·2	34·8	41	29·790	0·09	...	ESE	0·3
28	50·1	37·5	41	29·655	0·33	...	SE	0·3
29	51·9	48·7	41	29·477	0·22	...	SSE	1·5
30	51·7	42·5	41	29·560	0·01	...	SW	3·2

MEMORANDA.

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21. ☪.
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28. ☪.
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30.

* The barometer is taken at 250 feet above the mean sea-level.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semidiameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	1 35	10 55	6 9	20 40 58	17 39 42s	58 3	15 51	6 13	♃4○12
2	1 54	mrn.	6 58	21 32 32	12 42 49	57 17	15 38	7 13	♃431○
3	2 11	0 15	7 43	22 20 50	7 18 41	56 35	15 27	8 13	342○1
4	2 25	1 29	8 26	23 6 58	1 43 28s	55 57	15 16	9 13	341○2
5	2 37	2 43	9 8	23 51 55	3 49 31n	55 25	15 8	10 13	○1432
6	2 51	3 55	9 50	0 36 46	9 8 35	54 59	15 0	11 13	2○43●
7	3 5	5 6	10 33	1 22 20	14 2 38	54 37	14 54	12 13	21○34
8	3 23	6 18	11 18	2 9 17	18 20 43	54 20	14 50	13 13	○3124
9	3 47	7 29	mrn.	2 57 59	21 52 1	54 8	14 46	14 13	31○24
10	4 18	8 38	0 6	3 48 29	24 26 20	54 0	14 44	15 13	32○14
11	4 57	9 40	0 55	4 40 24	25 55 17	53 58	14 44	16 13	31○24
12	5 48	10 34	1 45	5 33 4	26 13 31	54 1	14 45	17 13	○3124
13	6 48	11 16	2 35	6 25 34	25 19 43	54 12	14 48	18 13	214○3
14	7 55	11 51	3 25	7 17 10	23 16 33	54 30	14 53	19 13	♃42○3
15	9 6	aft.	4 13	8 7 24	20 9 55	54 57	15 0	20 13	4○132
16	10 20	0 37	5 0	8 56 14	16 7 38	55 32	15 9	21 13	431○2
17	11 34	0 54	5 46	9 44 2	11 18 35	56 16	15 21	22 13	432○1
18	mrn.	1 8	6 30	10 31 30	5 52 30	57 7	15 35	23 13	431○●
19	0 52	1 23	7 16	11 19 33	0 0 30n	58 4	15 51	24 13	4○12●
20	2 12	1 38	8 3	12 9 18	6 3 38s	59 2	16 7	25 13	421○3
21	3 34	1 55	8 52	13 1 57	12 1 47	59 57	16 22	26 13	2○13●
22	5 2	2 19	9 47	13 58 34	17 30 18	60 43	16 34	27 13	○423●
23	6 34	2 48	10 46	14 59 46	22 0 26	61 15	16 43	28 13	31○24
24	8 4	3 31	11 50	16 5 6	25 2 22	61 27	16 46	0 3	32○14
25	9 24	4 30	aft.	17 12 46	26 13 11	61 19	16 44	1 3	31○4●
26	10 24	5 46	2 3	18 19 55	25 25 40	60 51	16 37	2 3	○124●
27	11 7	7 11	3 5	19 23 53	22 50 57	60 9	16 25	3 3	12○34
28	11 36	8 37	4 1	20 23 9	18 52 49	59 16	16 11	4 3	2○134
29	11 58	10 1	4 53	21 17 33	13 58 34	58 20	15 55	5 3	○243●
30	aft.	11 19	5 40	22 7 52	8 32 35s	57 24	15 40	6 3	341○2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	14 18 50	12 58 12	14 54 21	12 5 55	15 55 30
7	14 50 4	13 21 16	15 8 22	12 9 22	15 57 51
12	15 21 38	13 44 36	15 22 38	12 13 42	16 0 16
17	15 53 41	14 8 17	15 37 9	12 15 54	16 2 42
22	16 26 19	14 32 21	15 51 54	12 18 58	16 5 9
27	16 59 30	14 56 53	16 6 55	12 21 53	16 7 37

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

2	° 13	′ 9	″ 31s	° 4	′ 26	″ 37s	° 16	′ 40	″ 23s	° 0	′ 34	″ 24n	° 18	′ 35	″ 8s
7	16	13	1	6	48	44	17	42	2	0	12	47n	18	42	37
12	18	36	17	9	7	41	18	40	16	0	8	2s	18	50	2
17	21	16	15	11	21	51	19	34	46	0	27	57	18	57	19
22	23	9	59	13	29	32	20	25	9	0	46	53	19	4	28
27	24	34	34s	15	29	4s	21	11	8s	1	4	44s	19	11	26s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8 9	6 2	5 9	3 5	1 4	0 8
15	9 0	6 1	5 8	3 5	1 5	0 8
25	9 0	6 3	5 6	3 5	1 5	0 8

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
16 10	2 3	5 6	1 9	14 8	7 0
16 12	2 3	5 5	1 9	15 1	7 0
16 14	2 4	5 4	1 9	15 4	7 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 30° 1′ ♋.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 1*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 6*h*. 27*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 9*h*. 35*m*.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·2*s*.

Nov. 8. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 5*h*. *morn*.

Nov. 12. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 7*h*. *aft*. ☿ 0° 21′ S.

Nov. 19. Occultation of p^5 Leonis; magnitude 5½. The disappearance takes place at 6*h*. 4*m*. *morn*., 179° from the vertex; the reappearance at 7*h*. 0*m*. *morn*., 268° from the vertex.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 9·0*s*.

Nov. 21. Occultation of D.M. −10° 3570; magnitude 6. The reappearance takes place at 5*h*. 40*m*. *morn*., 358° from the vertex.

Nov. 23. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 3*h*. *morn*. ♀ 6° 39′ N.

Nov. 24. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 9*h*. *morn*. ♂ 4° 4′ N.

Nov. 27. Mars and Saturn in conjunction, 7*h*. *aft*. ♂ 2° 2′ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49*m*., and the Afternoons 38*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY too near the Sun for observation in this month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star.

♂ MARS rises and sets too nearly with the Sun for observation.

♃ JUPITER is a morning star; between η and γ Virginis.

♄ SATURN too near the Sun for observation.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	6 11	6 43	3 37	4 11	11 34	...	11 6	11 45	4 32	5 4	7 10	7 48	3 29	4 6
2	Tu	7 17	7 53	4 50	5 33	0 8	0 46	...	0 24	5 38	6 17	8 28	9 10	4 45	5 24
3	W	8 33	9 16	6 18	6 57	1 29	2 13	1 3	1 40	6 57	7 31	9 51	10 25	6 1	6 35
4	Th	9 55	10 30	7 31	8 2	2 53	3 29	2 14	2 46	8 9	8 41	10 57	11 26	7 7	7 37
5	F	11 2	11 32	8 30	8 55	4 2	4 31	3 16	3 45	9 11	9 38	11 53	...	8 6	8 33
6	S	11 58	...	9 17	9 36	4 57	5 21	4 11	4 33	10 1	10 23	0 17	0 38	8 57	9 19
7	S	0 21	0 41	9 54	10 12	5 43	6 3	4 52	5 11	10 44	11 3	0 57	1 17	9 39	9 57
8	M	1 1	1 20	10 29	10 47	6 22	6 40	5 28	5 46	11 21	11 40	1 35	1 52	10 13	10 29
9	Tu	1 37	1 54	11 4	11 21	6 57	7 15	6 4	6 22	11 59	...	2 8	2 25	10 45	11 2
10	W	2 10	2 26	11 39	11 56	7 32	7 48	6 39	6 57	0 17	0 35	2 41	2 57	11 18	11 34
11	Th	2 43	2 59	...	0 12	8 4	8 20	7 13	7 30	0 52	1 9	3 13	3 29	11 51	...
12	F	3 14	3 30	0 29	0 45	8 36	8 52	7 46	8 2	1 26	1 42	3 46	4 2	0 8	0 25
13	S	3 47	4 4	1 2	1 18	9 8	9 24	8 19	8 36	1 58	2 15	4 19	4 37	0 42	1 0
14	S	4 21	4 38	1 35	1 53	9 41	9 58	8 54	9 13	2 32	2 50	4 56	5 15	1 19	1 39
15	M	4 56	5 15	2 13	2 33	10 16	10 35	9 32	9 54	3 9	3 30	5 36	6 0	1 59	2 22
16	Tu	5 38	6 2	2 54	3 20	10 56	11 19	10 19	10 49	3 53	4 17	6 26	6 54	2 47	3 14
17	W	6 27	6 55	3 49	4 21	11 45	...	11 21	11 55	4 43	5 12	7 24	7 57	3 44	4 16
18	Th	7 26	7 39	4 56	5 33	0 17	0 52	...	0 30	5 44	6 18	8 33	9 10	4 51	5 25
19	F	8 33	9 11	6 13	6 49	1 29	2 9	1 4	1 37	6 53	7 27	9 46	10 18	5 58	6 28
20	S	9 47	10 19	7 20	7 50	2 45	3 18	2 7	2 35	7 59	8 29	10 47	11 15	6 57	7 26
21	S	10 49	11 19	8 18	8 44	3 50	4 19	3 4	3 33	8 58	9 26	11 42	...	7 54	8 21
22	M	11 47	...	9 8	9 31	4 46	5 12	4 0	4 24	9 52	10 17	0 6	0 29	8 48	9 14
23	Tu	0 12	0 36	9 54	10 18	5 37	6 2	4 47	5 10	10 43	11 9	0 52	1 16	9 38	10 1
24	W	1 0	1 24	10 42	11 7	6 27	6 52	5 34	5 59	11 35	...	1 40	2 4	10 24	10 48
25	Th	1 48	2 13	11 33	...	7 18	7 43	6 25	6 51	0 2	0 29	2 28	2 52	11 13	11 38
26	F	2 38	3 3	0 0	0 26	8 8	8 33	7 17	7 43	0 56	1 22	3 16	3 42	...	0 4
27	S	3 28	3 53	0 51	1 17	8 58	9 22	8 8	8 34	1 48	2 13	4 8	4 35	0 31	0 58
28	S	4 19	4 44	1 42	2 7	9 47	10 11	9 0	9 26	2 38	3 3	5 2	5 28	1 25	1 52
29	M	5 9	5 34	2 32	2 57	10 35	10 58	9 51	10 17	3 28	3 53	5 55	6 24	2 18	2 45
30	Tu	6 1	6 29	3 23	3 51	11 22	11 48	10 48	11 21	4 19	4 45	6 53	7 24	3 14	3 44

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southing	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southing	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southing	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southing	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southing	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	6 53M	11 38M	4 23A	4 38M	10 12M	3 46A	7 31M	0 3A	4 35A	3 3M	9 9M	3 15A	8 33M	0 57A	5 21A
12	7 31M	11 54M	4 17A	5 0M	10 17M	3 34A	7 31M	11 55M	4 19A	2 43M	8 46M	2 49A	8 10M	0 33A	4 56A
19	8 10M	0 12A	4 14A	5 22M	10 23M	3 24A	7 31M	11 48M	4 5A	2 22M	8 23M	2 24A	7 47M	0 9A	4 31A
26	8 43M	0 30A	4 17A	5 45M	10 29M	3 13A	7 32M	11 41M	3 50A	2 0M	7 59M	1 58A	7 24M	11 45M	4 6A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. h	R. A. m.	R. A. s.	Decl. N. °	′	″
1	1	22	27·4	88	46	0
10	1	22	25·3	88	46	3
19	1	22	21·4	88	46	6
28	1	22	17·3	88	46	9

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Pegasi.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
9	West	59	31	50	60	56	45	62	21	45
10	West	70	52	40	72	17	56	73	43	14
11	West	82	15	27	83	40	54	85	6	21
12	West	93	39	32	95	5	8	96	30	47

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula 2½° to the East of γ Andromedæ may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope of twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, 15′ long by 3′ broad, with a cleft, dark in the middle, and suggests the idea of a flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2h. 15m. 57s., and Decl. 41° 49′ N. The best evenings for observing it are those immediately before and after the 23rd.

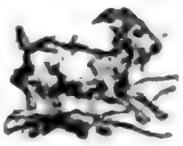
Neptune can be well observed in this month; on the 30th it passes the meridian, or souths, at 0h. 45m. *morn.*, in R.A. 5h. 23m. 16s., and Decl. 21° 47′ N.

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Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

Sun enters Capricornus 21d. 1h. A. Winter Commences.



Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.		The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1		W	Princess of Wales b. 1844; mar. 10 Mar., 1863.	7 46	3 52	335	30
2		Th	Marquess of Lothian b. 1833. Cortes d. 1554.	7 48	3 51	336	29
3		F	R. L. Stevenson d. 1894; b. 13 Nov., 1850.	7 49	3 51	337	28
4		S	Thomas Carlyle b. 1795. Prof. Tyndall d. '93.	7 50	3 51	338	27
5		S	**Second Sunday in Advent.** Mozart d. 1791.	7 52	3 50	339	26
6		M	*St. Nicolas.* Rev. R. H. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788.	7 53	3 50	340	25
7		Tu	Ferdinand de Lesseps d. 1894; b. 19 Nov. 1805.	7 54	3 49	341	24
8		W	*Conception B. V. M.* Thomas de Quincey d. 1859.	7 55	3 49	342	23
9		Th	Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, 1868. Milton b. 1608	7 56	3 49	343	22
10		F	Sir Henry Ponsonby b. 1825; d. 21 Nov., 1895.	7 58	3 49	344	21
11		S	Richard Doyle, caricaturist, d. 1883; b. 1826.	7 59	3 49	345	20
12		S	**Third S. in Advent.** Sir John Thompson d. '94.	7 59	3 49	346	19
13		M	*St. Lucy.* Dr. Johnson d. 1784; b. 18 Sept. 1709.	8 0	3 49	347	18
14		Tu	Prince Consort d. 1861. Princess Alice d. 1878.	8 1	3 49	348	17
15		W	Ember Day. Izaak Walton d. 1683; b. 1593.	8 2	3 49	349	16
16		Th	Jane Austen b. 1775; d. 24 July, 1817.	8 3	3 49	350	15
17		F	Ember Day. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	8 4	3 49	351	14
18		S	Ember Day. Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1862.	8 4	3 49	352	13
19		S	**Fourth Sunday in Advent.** Camb. Mich. T. ends.	8 5	3 50	353	12
20		M	Battle of Suakim, 1888. Marq. of Exeter b. 1849.	8 6	3 50	354	11
21		Tu	**St. Thomas, Ap. and M.** Mich. Law Sitt. end.	8 6	3 51	355	10
22		W	Dr. Routh, Pres. of Magd. Coll., Oxford, d. 1854.	8 7	3 51	356	9
23		Th	Sir Richard Arkwright born, 1732; died, 1792	8 7	3 52	357	8
24		F	Christmas Eve. Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P., b. '38.	8 8	3 52	358	7
25		S	**Christmas Day.** William I. crowned, 1066.	8 8	3 53	359	6
26		S	**First S. af. Chr. St. Steph.** J. Wilkes d. 1797.	8 8	3 54	360	5
27		M	**St. John, Apostle & Evangelist.** Bank Hol.	8 8	3 55	361	4
28		Tu	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Ld. Macaulay d. '59.	8 9	3 55	362	3
29		W	Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone b. 1809.	8 9	3 56	363	2
30		Th	James Francis Edward, the Old Pretender, d. 1765.	8 9	3 57	364	1
31		F	*St. Silvester.* New Year's Eve. Hogmanay.	8 9	3 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☽	First Quarter	1d.	3h.	15m.	Morning.
○	Full Moon	9	4	54	Morning.
☾	Last Quarter	17	4	22	Morning.
●	New Moon	23	7	55	Afternoon.
☽	First Quarter	30	7	27	Afternoon.

Apogee 8d. 11h. M. 252,600 | Perigee 23d. 3h. M. 222,300

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, 1895.

In this month rain fell on 19 days. The total fall for the month was 2·51 inches; *above* the average of fifty years, 1841–90, by 0·74 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

16. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private bills in Parliament must be delivered.

21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.

25. Quarter Day. Bills of exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.

27. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due on 26th are not payable till the 28th.

31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

Day	Before Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (8th.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″	H. M. S.
1	10 37	0·95	16 31 48	10·81	21 54 20	22·7	16 42 25
2	10 14	0·98	16 36 7	10·84	22 3 13	21·7	16 46 21
3	9 50	1·00	16 40 28	10·86	22 11 40	20·6	16 50 18
4	9 26	1·03	16 44 49	10·89	22 19 42	19·5	16 54 14
5	9 1	1·03	16 49 10	10·91	22 27 17	18·4	16 58 11
6	8 35	1·07	16 53 32	10·93	22 34 27	17·4	17 2 7
7	8 10	1·09	16 57 54	10·95	22 41 9	15·2	17 6 4
8	7 43	1·10	17 2 17	10·97	22 47 26	15·1	17 10 1
9	7 16	1·13	17 6 41	10·99	22 53 15	14·0	17 13 57
10	6 49	1·15	17 11 5	11·01	22 58 37	12·9	17 17 54
11	6 21	1·16	17 15 29	11·02	23 3 32	11·7	17 21 50
12	5 53	1·18	17 19 53	11·04	23 8 0	10·6	17 25 47
13	5 25	1·19	17 24 18	11·05	23 12 0	9·4	17 29 43
14	4 56	1·20	17 28 44	11·06	23 15 32	8·3	17 33 40
15	4 27	1·21	17 33 9	11·07	23 18 37	7·1	17 37 36
16	3 58	1·22	17 37 35	11·08	23 21 13	5·9	17 41 33
17	3 29	1·23	17 42 1	11·09	23 23 22	4·8	17 45 30
18	2 59	1·24	17 46 27	11·10	23 25 2	3·6	17 49 26
19	2 29	1·25	17 50 54	11·11	23 26 14	2·4	17 53 23
20	1 59	1·25	17 55 20	11·11	23 26 58	1·2	17 57 19
21	1 29	1·25	17 59 47	11·11	23 27 13	0·1	18 1 16
22	0 59	1·25	18 4 13	11·11	23 27 0	1·1	18 5 12
23	0 29	1·25	18 8 40	11·11	23 26 19	2·3	18 9 9
24	After.	1·25	18 13 6	11·11	23 25 10	3·5	18 13 6
25	0 31	1·23	18 17 33	11·11	23 23 32	4·7	18 17 2
26	1 1	1·24	18 21 59	11·10	23 21 26	5·8	18 20 59
27	1 30	1·23	18 26 26	11·09	23 18 52	7·0	18 24 55
28	2 0	1·22	18 30 52	11·08	23 15 50	8·2	18 28 52
29	2 29	1·21	18 35 17	11·07	23 12 20	9·3	18 32 48
30	2 58	1·20	18 39 43	11·06	23 8 22	10·5	18 36 45
31	3 27	1·19	18 44 8	11·05	23 3 56	11·7	18 40 41

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1895.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Minimum.	Avge. 50 Yrs.	BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to feet.) Directn.	Pressure.
	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs.
1	41·9	37·3	41	29·857	0·00	0·3	WSW	0·4
2	48·7	36·3	41	29·977	0·02	2·4	SW	2·1
3	50·4	40·6	41	29·868	0·00	...	WSW	3·6
4	49·2	39·5	41	29·810	0·03	...	WSW	5·5
5	56·0	48·0	41	29·409	0·00	...	WSW	23·7
6	51·1	37·6	41	29·282	0·15	1·7	W	14·5
7	40·3	33·8	41	29·522	0·00	0·7	WNW	9·0
8	38·4	32·0	41	29·933	0·00	...	W	1·5
9	49·0	34·0	41	29·728	0·01	...	SW	4·0
10	48·5	33·7	41	29·777	0·03	...	WNW	1·7
11	41·0	26·2	41	29·842	0·04	..	E	0·0
12	47·7	38·0	40	29·366	0·26	0·8	WSW	16·0
13	43·1	35·5	40	29·222	0·00	0·8	WNW	10·2
14	46·0	34·5	40	29·566	0·12		WSW	3·7
15	51·5	35·3	40	29·072	0·25	...	WSW	5·4
16	43·8	36·1	40	29·018	0·30	0·1	SSW	2·7
17	44·2	35·9	40	29·422	0·19	0·2	SE	1·5
18	41·7	37·5	40	29·577	0·01	...	ESE	3·5
19	28·5	35·1	39	29·690	0·00	...	NE	3·6
20	38·8	35·1	39	29·782	0·00	...	NNE	0·9
21	35·4	29·2	39	29·767	0·00	.	NE	0·3
22	35·2	25·5	39	29·623	0·00	0·1	E	2·2
23	37·2	34·2	38	29·542	0·00	0·8	ESE	2·7
24	38·1	35·0	38	29·282	0·26	...	E	8·1
25	36·3	32·0	38	29·521	0·09	...	ENE	4·1
26	37·2	31·6	37	29·650	0·16	...	ENE	1·6
27	37·2	32·9	37	30·149	0·07	...	ENE	1·7
28	46·3	31·2	37	30·045	0·17	...	SE	2·2
29	48·3	46·1	37	29·722	0·02	...	WSW	1·0
30	54·8	46·7	37	29·545	0·32	...	WSW	!
31	51·1	39·7	37	29·787	0·00	...	NNW	!

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
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5. ☽.
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26. ☽.
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31.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.	Sets Morning.	Souths Afternoon.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. A.M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	0 31	...	6 24	22 55 13	2 54 6s	56 33	15 26	7 3	342○1
2	0 43	0 33	7 7	23 40 47	2 42 10s	55 48	15 14	8 3	4312○
3	0 58	1 47	7 49	0 25 43	8 4 31	55 11	15 4	9 3	4312
4	1 13	2 57	8 32	1 10 59	13 2 48	54 42	14 56	10 3	41○23
5	1 29	4 8	9 16	1 57 22	17 27 9	54 21	14 50	11 3	42○13
6	1 50	5 19	10 2	2 45 25	21 7 36	54 7	14 46	12 3	41○23
7	2 19	6 28	10 51	3 35 22	23 54 12	53 59	14 44	13 3	4 43○2
8	2 55	7 33	11 41	4 26 58	25 37 53	53 57	14 43	14 3	324○1
9	3 43	8 30	mrn.	5 19 37	26 12 4	54 0	14 44	15 3	321○4
10	4 40	9 15	0 31	6 12 23	25 33 58	54 7	14 46	16 3	3○124
11	5 46	9 52	1 21	7 4 23	23 45 21	54 20	14 50	17 3	1○234
12	6 55	10 20	2 10	7 54 57	20 52 2	54 39	14 55	18 3	2○134
13	8 9	10 42	2 57	8 43 51	17 2 35	55 3	15 2	19 3	1○234
14	9 24	10 59	3 43	9 31 18	12 25 56	55 34	15 10	20 3	○3124
15	10 39	11 14	4 27	10 17 52	7 15 27	56 11	15 20	21 3	32○4●
16	11 53	11 30	5 11	11 4 23	1 38 55n	56 55	15 32	22 3	321○4
17	mrn.	11 42	5 55	11 51 53	4 10 48s	57 44	15 46	23 3	34○12
18	1 11	11 59	6 42	12 41 34	9 59 32	58 37	16 0	24 3	41○23
19	2 34	aft.	7 32	13 34 37	15 29 9	59 29	16 14	25 3	42○13
20	4 0	0 43	8 27	14 32 3	20 16 30	60 16	16 27	26 3	41○3●
21	5 29	1 17	9 27	15 34 12	23 54 11	60 53	16 37	27 3	4○132
22	6 53	2 6	10 31	16 40 17	25 55 9	61 14	16 43	28 3	432○●
23	8 4	3 14	11 38	17 48 4	26 1 8	61 17	16 44	29 3	4 432○
24	8 56	4 37	aft.	18 54 37	24 10 41	61 0	16 39	0 16	34○12
25	9 34	6 7	1 45	19 57 31	20 40 6	60 25	16 29	1 16	1○432
								2 16	2○143
26	9 59	7 34	2 40	20 55 39	15 56 27	59 36	16 16	2 16	
27	10 19	8 57	3 31	21 49 13	10 28 25	58 40	16 1	3 16	1○34●
28	10 35	10 16	4 18	22 39 7	4 40 43s	57 41	15 45	4 16	○1324
29	10 49	11 33	5 3	23 26 29	1 7 35n	56 45	15 29	5 16	312○4
30	11 4	mrn.	5 46	0 12 31	6 42 16	55 55	15 16	6 16	32○14
31	11 18	0 45	6 29	0 58 18	11 52 15n	55 14	15 5	7 16	3○124

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.	♀ VENUS.	♂ MARS.	♃ JUPITER.	♄ SATURN.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2	17 33 0	16 21 52	16 22 9	12 24 38	16 10 5
7	18 6 22	15 47 22	16 37 37	12 27 11	16 12 32
12	18 38 38	16 13 21	16 53 17	12 29 34	16 14 58
17	19 7 58	16 39 47	17 9 10	12 31 44	16 17 22
22	19 31 7	17 6 37	17 25 13	12 33 40	16 19 44
27	19 43 27	17 33 46	17 41 25	12 35 23	16 22 3

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

2	° 25	′ 27	″ 38	° 17	′ 18	″ 46s	° 21	′ 52	″ 21s	° 1	′ 21	″ 25s	° 19	′ 18	″ 12s
7	25	44	42	18	57	0	22	28	30	1	36	51	19	24	44
12	25	25	49	20	22	13	22	59	18	1	50	37	19	31	1
17	24	31	11	21	32	58	23	24	28	2	3	39	19	37	1
22	23	7	48	22	27	58	23	43	45	2	14	51	19	42	44
27	21	33	14s	23	6	6s	23	56	53s	2	24	28s	19	48	8s

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″
3	9 0	6 8	5 5	3 6	1 5	0 8
15	9 0	7 9	5 4	3 6	1 5	0 8
25	9 0	10 0	5 4	3 6	1 6	0 8

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
3	16 16	2 8	5 3	1 9	15 8	7 0
15	16 17	3 0	5 2	1 9	16 3	7 0
25	16 17	3 8	5 1	1 9	16 7	7 1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 299° 26′. ♈

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 41*m*. *morn*., and Twilight ends at 5*h*. 57*m*. *aft*., the length of the Day being 8*h*. 6*m*.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 10·4*s*.

Dec. 6. Occultation of ϵ Arietis; magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 2*h*. 30*m*. *aft*., 71° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3*h*. 14*m*. *aft*., 325° from the vertex.

Dec. 7. A near approach of 27 Tauri to the Moon; magnitude 3½. The least distance of star from the Moon's limb occurs at 2*h*. 47*m*. *aft*., 19° from the vertex.

Dec. 12. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 8*h*. *aft*. ♀ 0° 56′ S.

Dec 18. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 8*h*. *morn*. ♃ 6° 50′ N.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1*m*. 11·0*s*.

Dec. 21. Mercury at greatest elongation (20°) East, 0*h*. *morn*.

Dec. 21. Sun enters Capricornus, Winter commences, 1*h*. *aft*.

Dec. 22. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10*h*. *aft*. ♀ 3° 40′ N.

Dec. 23. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 5*h*. *morn*. ♂ 2° 26′ N.

Dec. 30. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 11*h*. *aft*., ♀ 0° 40′ N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m*., and the Afternoons increase 6*m*.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star; at greatest elongation East on the 21st at 0*h*. *morn*.

♀ Venus is a morning star: in conjunction with Uranus on the 8th at 2*h*. *aft*. ♀ 0° 47′ N.

♂ MARS is a morning star, but of too great southern declination for easy observation.

♃ JUPITER near to γ Virginis throughout the month.

♄ SATURN is a morning star; a little to the East of β Scorpii.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) Morn.	Dublin (Bar) Aft.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 57	7 26	4 20	4 52	...	0 16	11 54	...	5 12	5 41	7 56	8 29	4 15	4 4
2	Th	7 55	8 26	5 26	6 1	0 48	1 22	0 26	0 57	6 12	6 44	9 2	9 35	5 18	5 4
3	F	9 0	9 35	6 38	7 11	1 57	2 34	1 28	1 58	7 16	7 48	10 9	10 39	6 18	6 4
4	S	10 9	10 41	7 42	8 11	3 9	3 41	2 27	2 56	8 20	8 50	11 8	11 36	7 17	7 4
5	S	11 11	11 40	8 38	9 3	4 12	4 40	3 25	3 53	9 19	9 45	...	0 2	8 14	8 4
6	M	...	0 6	9 25	9 46	5 6	5 29	4 19	4 41	10 9	10 32	0 25	0 46	9 6	9 2
7	Tu	0 29	0 51	10 6	10 25	5 53	6 14	5 2	5 22	10 54	11 16	1 7	1 28	9 51	10 1
8	W	1 12	1 32	10 44	11 2	6 35	6 54	5 42	6 0	11 36	11 56	1 48	2 6	10 27	10 4
9	Th	1 51	2 8	11 19	11 37	7 12	7 30	6 19	6 37	...	0 15	2 23	2 40	11 0	11 1
10	F	2 25	2 42	11 56	...	7 48	8 5	6 55	7 14	0 33	0 52	2 57	3 14	11 34	11 5
11	S	3 0	3 18	0 15	0 33	8 23	8 40	7 33	7 51	1 11	1 30	3 32	3 50	...	0 1
12	S	3 35	3 53	0 51	1 9	8 57	9 14	8 8	8 25	1 48	2 5	4 7	4 25	0 30	0 4
13	M	4 11	4 28	1 26	1 43	9 31	9 48	8 43	9 1	2 22	2 39	4 44	5 2	1 8	1 2
14	Tu	4 45	5 3	2 1	2 20	10 5	10 23	9 20	9 39	2 57	3 16	5 21	5 42	1 45	2
15	W	5 22	5 43	2 40	3 1	10 42	11 1	9 59	10 22	3 36	3 57	6 5	6 29	2 27	2 5
16	Th	6 6	6 29	3 23	3 46	11 22	11 44	10 47	11 15	4 19	4 42	6 54	7 19	3 14	3 3
17	F	6 53	7 18	4 12	4 41	...	0 8	11 44	...	5 6	5 32	7 46	8 17	4 6	4 3
18	S	7 46	8 16	5 12	5 46	0 37	1 9	0 15	0 46	6 1	6 32	8 50	9 24	5 7	5 3
19	S	8 48	9 22	6 24	7 0	1 43	2 19	1 17	1 48	7 4	7 37	9 57	10 29	6 9	6 3
20	M	9 58	10 32	7 34	8 5	2 56	3 32	2 18	2 48	8 11	8 45	11 0	11 30	7 10	7 4
21	Tu	11 6	11 39	8 37	9 7	4 6	4 39	3 19	3 52	9 18	9 50	...	0 0	8 13	8 4
22	W	...	0 10	9 35	10 2	5 11	5 41	4 23	4 51	10 21	10 51	0 29	0 57	9 17	9 4
23	Th	0 40	1 9	10 30	10 58	6 11	6 40	5 18	5 46	11 21	11 51	1 24	1 51	10 13	10 3
24	F	1 37	2 4	11 25	11 52	7 8	7 35	6 15	6 43	...	0 20	2 19	2 46	11 5	11 3
25	S	2 30	2 56	...	0 19	8 1	8 26	7 10	7 36	0 48	1 15	3 12	3 36	11 57	...
26	S	3 21	3 46	0 44	1 8	8 51	9 15	8 1	8 25	1 41	2 5	4 0	4 25	0 23	0 4
27	M	4 10	4 34	1 33	1 55	9 38	10 0	8 49	9 13	2 28	2 51	4 50	5 14	1 13	1 3
28	Tu	4 57	5 19	2 17	2 39	10 21	10 42	9 36	9 58	3 13	3 35	5 38	6 2	2 1	2 2
29	W	5 41	6 4	3 0	3 21	11 2	11 22	10 20	10 43	3 56	4 17	6 26	6 50	2 48	3 1
30	Th	6 26	6 48	3 42	4 4	11 41	...	11 7	11 33	4 38	5 0	7 13	7 38	3 34	3 5
31	F	7 11	7 35	4 28	4 54	0 2	0 25	...	0 1	5 22	5 44	8 4	8 31	4 23	4 5

Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Principal Planets at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Sths.	Jupiter ♃ Set	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3	9 13M	0 50A	4 27A	6 7M	10 37M	3 7A	7 32M	11 35M	3 38A	1 39M	7 36M	1 33A	7 0M	11 20M	3 40A
10	9 31M	1 5A	4 45A	6 28M	10 45M	3 2A	7 32M	11 29M	3 26A	1 16M	7 11M	1 6A	6 37M	10 56M	3 15A
17	9 38M	1 23A	5 8A	6 48M	10 54M	3 0A	7 31M	11 24M	3 17A	0 54M	6 47M	0 40A	6 14M	10 32M	2 50A
24	9 25M	1 24A	5 23A	7 7M	11 4M	3 1A	7 29M	11 19M	3 9A	0 31M	6 22M	0 13A	5 50M	10 8M	2 26A
31	8 46M	0 58A	5 10A	7 22M	11 15M	3 8A	7 25M	11 14M	3 3A	0 7M	5 57M	11 47M	5 27M	9 44M	2 1A

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole Star.

D.	R. A. H.	R. A. M.	R. A. S.	Decl. N. °	Decl. N. ′	Decl. N. ″
1	1	22	15·1	88	46	10
10	1	22	9·4	88	46	12
19	1	22	1·9	88	46	14
28	1	21	54·1	88	46	16

Angular Distance of the Moon from α Arietis.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M. °	6 P.M. ′	6 P.M. ″	9 P.M. °	9 P.M. ′	9 P.M. ″	Midnight. °	Midnight. ′	Midnight. ″
7	West	24	25	27	25	52	26	27	19	35
8	West	36	5	5	37	33	0	39	0	59
9	West	47	58	24	49	18	52	50	47	24
10	West	59	40	10	61	9	13	62	38	22

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine resolvable Nebula of a pearly white colour 1½° North-west of ζ Tauri, in R.A. 5h. 28m. 16s., and Decl. 21° 57′ N. This Nebula is the one known as the "Crab."

About the middle of the month Orion souths at midnight, and can be best observed in this month, although favourably situated in both November and January. This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulæ, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through ζ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye. Evenings before and after the 23rd of the month are the best for observing it.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	 FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA, etc. 	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	The Sun After Clock H. M.	The Moon Rises Morn H. M.	The Moon Sets Morn. H. M.	High Water at London Bridge.* Morn H. M.	High Water at London Bridge.* Aft. H. M.
1		S		8 8	3 59	3 55	11 34	1 57	7 59	8 28
2		☽	Second Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	4 0	4 23	11 55	3 8	8 59	9 35
3		M		8 8	4 1	4 51	aft.	4 17	10 12	10 48
4		Tu	☿ Rises 8*h.* 9*m. morn.*	8 8	4 3	5 18	0 55	5 24	11 22	11 51
5		W		8 8	4 4	5 45	1 37	6 23	...	0 25
6		Th	Epiphany.	8 7	4 5	6 11	2 32	7 14	0 51	1 13
7		F		8 7	4 6	6 37	3 35	7 53	1 34	1 54
8		S	○ Full Moon o*h.* 24*m. morn.*	8 6	4 8	7 3	4 46	8 25	2 13	2 31
9		☽	First Sunday after Epiphany.	8 6	4 9	7 27	5 58	8 48	2 48	3 5
10		M		8 5	4 10	7 52	7 12	9 7	3 22	3 39
11		Tu	Hilary Law Sittings begin.	8 5	4 12	8 15	8 26	9 23	3 57	4 14
12		W		8 4	4 13	8 38	9 43	9 37	4 31	4 48
13		Th	♀ Rises 7*h.* 39*m. morn.*	8 3	4 15	9 1	10 58	9 50	5 5	5 22
14		F		8 2	4 16	9 23	mrn.	10 6	5 40	6 0
15		S	☾ Last Quarter 3*h.* 44*m. aft.*	8 2	4 18	9 44	0 17	10 22	6 22	6 44
16		☽	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	8 1	4 19	10 5	1 39	10 43	7 7	7 32
17		M	* To find the time of high-water at the following ports, add for Bristol 5*h.* 15*m.*, Hull 4*h.* 31*m.*, Leith 5*h.* 19*m.*, and for Dublin sub. 2*h.* 40*m.*, Greenock 4*h.* 50*m.*, Liverpool 2*h.* 35*m.*	8 0	4 21	10 24	3 4	11 12	8 1	8 34
18		Tu		7 59	4 23	10 44	4 29	11 52	9 12	9 56
19		W	♂ Rises 7*h.* 9*m. morn.*	7 58	4 24	11 2	5 43	aft.	10 39	11 20
20		Th		7 57	4 26	11 20	6 43	2 3	...	0 0
21		F		7 56	4 27	11 37	7 27	3 30	0 36	1 7
22		S	● New Moon 7*h.* 25*m. morn.*	7 54	4 29	11 53	7 58	5 0	1 36	2 3
23		☽	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	7 5	4 31	12 9	8 2	6 26	2 27	2 50
24		M		7 52	4 33	12 23	8 40	7 49	3 12	3 34
25		Tu	♃ Rises 10*h.* 29*m. aft.*	7 51	4 34	12 37	8 56	9 8	3 55	4 16
26		W		7 49	4 36	12 50	9 9	10 26	4 36	4 55
27		Th		7 48	4 38	13 2	9 23	11 40	5 13	5 30
28		F	♄ Rises 3*h.* 50*m. morn.*	7 47	4 40	13 14	9 40	mrn.	5 47	6 5
29		S	☽ First Quarter 2*h.* 33*m. aft.*	7 45	4	13 24	9 58	0 53	6 24	6 44
30		☽	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.	7 44	4 43	13 34	10 22	2 4	7 6	7 29
31		M		7 42	4 45	13 43	10 53	3 13	7 56	8 26

Common Notes for the Year 1898 (Second year after Bissextile).

Golden Number	XVIII.	Mohammedan New Year, 1316	May 22
Epact	7	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	,, 24
Solar Cycle	3	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	,, 29
Roman Indiction	11	Duke of York's Birthday (1865) ...	June 3
Dominical Letter	B	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 5
Julian Period (year of)	6611	*Corpus Christi*	,, 9
Sundays after Trinity	24	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837) ...	,, 20
Russian New Year, Greek Calendar ...	Jan. 13	Summer Commences	,, 21
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 6	Queen's Coronation (1838)	,, 28
Queen Victoria married (1840)	,, 10	Jewish New Year, 5659	Sept. 17
Ash Wednesday	,, 23	Autumn Commences	,, 23
Spring Commences...	March 20	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)... ...	Nov. 9
Good Friday...	April 8	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 27
Easter Day	,, 10	Birth of Princess of Wales (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Rogation Sunday	May 15	Winter Commences	,, 21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	,, 19	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday	,, 25

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Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPRGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Bar	*sub.*	0 58	12	10
Aberdovey	*add*	5 59	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add*	5 39	14¼	10
Aldborough	*sub.*	3 13	8	6½
Antwerp	*add*	2 27	15	
Arundel (Littlehmptn) Bar	*sub.*	2 38	16	11½
Banff	*sub.*	1 30	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add*	1 49	10	7½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add*	4 30	10½	
Barrow (Piel Harbour)	*sub.*	2 53	28	21
Beachy Head	*sub.*	2 38	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.*	3 28	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.*	3 15	9½	8
Berwick	*add*	0 20	15	11½
Boulogne	*sub.*	2 30	25¼	19¾
Brest Harbour	*add*	1 49	19½	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add*	4 52	35	26½
Bridport	*add*	4 7	11¼	7¾
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	*add*	1 2	5	
Brighton	*sub.*	2 43	19¾	16
Calais	*sub.*	2 9	21	17¼
Cardiff (Penarth)	*add*	4 58	37½	29
Cardigan	*add*	5 3	12	9
Carnarvon	*sub.*	4 20	15¾	12
Cherbourg	*sub.*	5 58	17¾	13
Chichester Harbour	*sub.*	2 28	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.*	4 58	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.*	3 43	12½	9½
Cromer	*add*	5 2	14¾	11
Dartmouth Harbour	*add*	4 18	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.*	2 43	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add*	3 45	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.*	2 50	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add*	1 53	10¾	7¾
Douglas Harbour	*sub.*	2 46	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.*	2 46	18¾	15
Dundalk Bar	*sub.*	3 2	15	11½
Dundee	*add*	0 34	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.*	3 13	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.*	1 50	16¾	13½
Eddystone (off Plymouth)	*add*	3 27		
Exmouth	*add*	4 29	11	8½
Falmouth	*add*	2 59	16	12
Flamborough Head	*add*	2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.*	2 46	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.*	1 4	15	11
Folkestone	*sub.*	2 51	20	16½
Fowey	*add*	3 16	15	11¼
Galway Bay	*add*	2 37	14¾	11
Granville	*add*	4 11	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.*	0 53	18½	13
Guernsey, St. Peter Port	*add*	4 39	26	18¾
Hartlepool	*add*	1 30	15	11¾

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPRGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Harwich	*sub.*	1 52	11½	9¾
Hâvre	*sub.*	4 40	22	18
Holyhead	*sub.*	3 47	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.*	4 29	23	18
Ipswich	*sub.*	1 23	13½	
Jersey (St. Helier)	*add*	4 31	31½	23
Kingroad (Bristol)	*add*	5 15	40	31
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.*	2 46	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add*	2 45	11½	9
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.*	3 28	6	4½
Lynn Deep, Longsand	*add*	4 2	23	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.*	2 13	15½	13
Milford Haven Entrance	*add*	3 58	24	18
Minehead Pier	*add*	4 26	32¼	24½
Needles Point	*sub.*	4 12	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add*	1 34	15½	11¾
Newhaven	*sub.*	2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add*	5 12	38	29
Nore Light	*sub.*	1 28	15½	13
Ostend	*sub.*	1 38	17	13
Padstow	*add*	3 15	20½	16¼
Pembroke Dockyard	*add*	4 14	22½	17
Penzance	*add*	2 32	16¼	12¾
Peterhead	*sub.*	1 24	11½	9¼
Poole	*sub.*	5 8	6½	4¾
Portland Breakwater	*add*	5 3	6¾	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.*	2 17	13½	10¾
Queenstown	*add*	3 3	11¾	9
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.*	2 14	15	12
St. Ives	*add*	2 46	21	15
St. Malo	*add*	4 7	36¼	25¾
Salcombe	*add*	3 43	15	11½
Scarborough	*add*	2 13	15¾	12¾
Scilly Islands (St. Mary)	*add*	2 29	16	12
Selsea Bill	*sub.*	2 13	16½	12½
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.*	1 21	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.*	2 24	18	13½
Southampton	*sub.*	3 28	13	9¾
Spithead (Anchorage)	*sub.*	2 38		
Spurn Point	*add*	3 28	18¾	15
Stromness	*sub.*	4 58	10	7½
Sunderland	*add*	1 24	14½	11
Swansea Bay	*add*	4 2	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add*	1 47	15	12¼
Torbay	*add*	4 2	13½	10
Tynemouth Bar	*add*	1 20	15¼	10¾
Valentia	*add*	1 44	11	8
Waterford Harbour	*add*	4 8	13½	10¼
Wexford	*add*	5 23	5	3½
Whitby	*add*	1 47	15	11½
Wisbech	*add*	5 32	15¼	
Yarmouth Road	*sub.*	4 43	6	4½
Ymuiden (pt. for Amstdm)	*add*	1 2	5¼	

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 22nd* :—

Time of high water at London Bridge	4h. 11m.	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 58	
Time of high water at Aberdeen	3 13	Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 22nd* :—

Time of high water at London Bridge	6h. 33m.	Morn.
Add tide interval	2 13	
Time of high water at Scarborough	8 46	Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 1st a/t.* :—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 2nd* + 12 hours	12h. 33m.	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 58	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 1st*	11 35	After.

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A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599.	1600—1699.	1700—1799.	1800—1899.	1900—2000.	
d Mar. 22	1578	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e „ 23	1506-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e „ 23
f „ 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f „ 24
g „ 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g „ 25
A „ 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A „ 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c „ 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c „ 28
d „ 29	1561-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d „ 29
e „ 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-94	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e „ 30
f „ 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f „ 31
g April 1	1526-87-45	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-89	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A „ 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-59(x s)	1800-20-09-99	1961-72	A „ 2
b „ 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-80-94	b „ 3
c „ 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c „ 4
d „ 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1901-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d „ 5
e April 6	1539-60-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-60	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f „ 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f „ 7
g „ 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g „ 8
A „ 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32-52	1871-82	1939-44-50	A „ 9
b „ 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-37-98	1955-66-77	b „ 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1659-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d „ 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d „ 12
e „ 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e „ 13
f „ 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f „ 14
g „ 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-88	1900-06-79-90	g „ 15
A April 16	1508-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b „ 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b „ 17
c „ 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c „ 18
d „ 19	1509-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d „ 19
e „ 20	1511-22-85	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e „ 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g „ 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g „ 22
A „ 23	1503	1671		1845	1905-16-2000	A „ 23
b „ 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b „ 24
c „ 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c „ 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. Those printed in heavier type are leap-years. 1752 had E D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. Until then also the years were considered to begin on March 25; but that, as it did not affect the date of Easter, is not noticed in this Table. The Table of Moveable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this. The Sunday Letters in the Calendar then enable any one to count the days of the week from Sunday. The tables in modern Prayer-Books are calculated for the New Style only.

The French Republican Calendar.

This, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse 1 commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire	(*Vintage*),	23 Sept. to Oct. 22	Germinal	(*Budding*),	22 Mar. to Apr. 21
Brumaire	(*Foggy*),	23 Oct. to Nov. 22	Floréal	(*Flowery*),	21 April to May 20
Frimaire	(*Sleety*),	22 Nov. to Dec. 21	Prairial	(*Pasture*),	21 May to June 20
Nivôse	(*Snowy*),	22 Dec. to Jan. 21	Messidor	(*Harvest*),	20 June to July 19
Pluviôse	(*Rainy*),	21 Jan. to Feb. 20	Thermidor	(*Hot*),	20 July to Aug. 19
Ventôse	(*Windy*),	20 Feb. to Mar. 21	Fructidor	(*Fruit*),	19 Aug. to Sept. 18

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*) to Labour; (*Quartidi*) to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, 5 P.M. 4s A.M. 3 3s A.M. day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sextidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This ... 1 6 P.M. dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years, and every some very elaborate tables in the English edition of Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon":

Calendar of First and Second Proper Lessons

APPOINTED FOR SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

		The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *	Morning Prayer. First Lesson.	Morning Prayer. Second Lesson.	Evening Prayer. First Lesson.		Evening Prayer. Second Lesson.
Jan.	1	Circumcision	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans ..2, v. 27	Deuteron. 10, v. 12		Col. ..2, v. 8 to 18
,,	3	II. S. after Xmas.	Isaiah 42	Matthew 2	Isaiah 43	*Or* Isaiah.....44	Acts ..2, to v. 22
,,	6	*Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to 24		John ..2, to v. 22
,,	10	I. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matt. ..6, to v. 19	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	*Or* Isaiah.....54	Acts 6
,,	17	II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. ..10 to v. 24	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah.....61	Acts ..10, to v. 24
,,	24	III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Mat. 13, v. 53 to 14 v. 13	Isaiah 65	*Or* Isaiah.....66	Acts ..15, to v. 30
,,	25	Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians..1, v. 11	Jerem. 1, to v. 11		Acts ..26, to v. 21
,,	31	IV. S. aft. Epiph.	Job 27	Matthew 17 v. 14	Job.....28	*Or* Job 29	Acts 18 v. 24 to 19 v. 21
Feb.	2	Purification	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mat. 28, v. 21, to 19 v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10		Acts ..20, to v. 27
,,	7	V. S. aft. Epiph.	Proverbs 1	Matthew 21. v. 23	Proverbs 3	*Or* Proverbs....8	Acts 22 v. 23 to 23 v. 12
,,	14	Septuagesima ..	Genesis 1, & 2 to v. 4	Rev. .. 21, to v. 9	Genesis ....2, v. 4	*Or* Job 38	Rev. 21, v. 9, to 22, v. 6
,,	21	Sexagesima.....	Genesis 3	Matt. ....27, v. 57	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis 8	Romans 5
,,	24	*St. Matthias ...	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to 36	Mark ....1, v. 21	Isaiah....22, v. 15		Romans 8, to v. 18
,,	28	Quinquagesima .	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Mark ..4 to v. 35	Genesis 22	*Or* Genesis 23	Romans 10
Mar.	3	Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mrk. 2, v. 13 to 23	Jonah 3	.....	Heb. 12, v. 3 to 18
		Proper Psalms	Psalm....6, 32, 38	.....	Psalm 102, 130, 143	.....	.....
,,	7	I. Sun. in Lent..	Gen. 19, v. 12 to 30	Mk. 7, v. 24 to 8, v. 10	Genesis 22, to v. 20	*Or* Genesis 23	Romans 16
,,	14	II. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mk. 12 v. 27 to 13 v. 13	Genesis 28	*Or* Genesis 32	Romans 7, to v. 25
,,	21	III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis.....37	Mark ..15 to v. 42	Genesis 39	*Or* Genesis 40	1 Cor. 12, to v. 28
,,	25	Annunciation ..	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke ....1, v. 46	Isaiah 52, v. 7 to 13	.....	1 Cor. 15, to v. 35
,,	28	IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis.....42	Luke ..3, to v. 23	Genesis 43	*Or* Genesis 45	2 Cor. ..1, to v. 23
April	4	V. Sun. in Lent..	Exodus 3	Luke ..7, to v. 24	Exodus 5	*Or* Exod. 6, to v. 14	2 Corinthians ..8
,,	11	Palm Sunday...	Exodus 9	Matthew 26	Exodus 10	*Or* Exodus 11	Luke 19, v. 28, *or* Lk. 20, v. 9 to 21
,,	12	Mon. bef. Easter	Lament. 1, to v. 15	John.. 12, to v. 25	Lament...2, v. 13	.....	John ....12, v. 25
,,	13	Tues. bef. Easter	Lament. 3, to v. 34	John..25, to v. 14	Lament...3, v. 34	.....	John ....25, v. 14
,,	14	Wed. bef. Easter	Lament. 4, to v. 21	John..26, to v. 26	Daniel....9, v. 20	.....	John ....26, v. 26
,,	15	Thur. bef. Easter	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John 27	Hosea 14	.....	John..13, to v. 36
,,	16	Good Friday	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 28	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	.....	1 Peter 3
		Proper Psalms	Psalm..22, 40, 54	.....	Psalm 69, 88	.....	.....
,,	17	Easter Even.....	Zechariah 9	Luke ....23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	.....	Rom. ..6, to v. 14
,,	18	*Easter Day	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to 19	Exodus..12, v. 29	*Or* Exodus 14	John 20, v. 11 to 19, *or* Rev. 5
		Proper Psalms	Psalm..2, 57, 111	.....	Psalm 113, 114, 118	.....	.....
,,	19	Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke..24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	.....	Matt. 28, to v. 11
,,	20	Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to 22	John..21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 15	.....	John ....21, v. 15
,,	25	Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Numbers 26, v. 30	*Or* Num. 27, to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to 30
,,	25	St. Mark	Isaiah .... 62, v. 6	Lk. 18, v. 31 to 19 v. 11	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	.....	Philippians 3
May	1	SS. Philip & James	Isaiah 61	John.....1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	.....	Coloss. 3, to v. 12
,,	2	II. S. after Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke..22, to v. 31	Nm. 20, v. 24 to 21, v. 10	*Or* Num. 21, v. 20	Col. 3, v. 18 to 4, v. 7
,,	9	III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	John ..1, to v. 29	Numbers 23	*Or* Numbers ..24	2 Thessalonians, 1
,,	16	IV. S. aft. Easter	Deuter. 4, to v. 23	John ..5, to v. 24	Deut. 4, v. 23 to 41	*Or* Deuteron. ..5	1 Timothy 5
,,	23	Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy ..6	John ..8, to v. 31	Deuteronomy ..9	*Or* Deuteron...10	Titus 2
,,	27	*Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15	Luke ....24, v. 44	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....	Hebrews 4
		Proper Psalms	Psalm....8, 15, 21	.....	Psalm 24, 47, 108	.....	.....
,,	30	S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	Jn. 12 v. 47 to 13 v. 20	Deuteronomy 34	*Or* Joshua.....1	Hebrews 6
June	6	*Whitsun Day ..	Deut. 16, to v. 18	Romans 8, to v. 18	Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. 36, v. 25	Gal. 5, v. 16, *or* Acts 2, v. 24 to 39, v. 21
		Proper Psalms	Psalm 48, 68	.....	Psalm ..104, 145	.....	
,,	7	Mon. in Whit Wk.	Genesis 11, to v. 10	1 Cor. 12, to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to 31	.....	1 Cor. 12, v. 27, & 13
,,	8	Tues. in Whit Wk.	Joel .....2, v. 21	1 Thes. 5, v. 12 to 24	Micah ..4, to v. 8	.....	1 John 4, to v. 14
,,	12	St. Barnabas	Deut. 33, to v. 12	Acts .....4, v. 31	Nahum 1	.....	Acts .....14, v. 8
,,	13	*Trinity Sunday	Isaiah..6, to v. 11	Rev. ....1, to v. 9	Genesis 18	*Or* Gen. 1, & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4, to v. 17, *or* Matt. 3
,,	20	I. S. after Trin...	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 25	Acts ..4, to v. 32	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	*Or* Joshua 24	1 Peter 5
,,	20	Queen's Accession	Joshua 1, to v. 19	Romans 23	Ezra ..10, to v. 20	.....	2 Peter 5
		Proper Psalms	Psalm..20, 21, 101	.....	.....	.....	.....
,,	24	*St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	Malachi 4	.....	Matt. 14, to v. 13
,,	27	II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	Acts 8, v. 5 to v. 26	Judges 5	*Or* Judges 6, v. 11	1 John....2, v. 15
,,	29	St. Peter	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to 15	John 21, v. 15 to 23	Zechariah 3	.....	Acts..4, v. 8 to 23
July	4	III. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 2, to v. 27	Acts 11	1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, to v. 19	3 John.
,,	11	IV. S. after Trin.	1 Samuel 12	Acts ....16, v. 16	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth.....1	Matt. 5, v. 13 to 33
,,	18	V. S. after Trin.	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts ....20, v. 17	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Samuel ..17	Matt. ..9, to v. 18
,,	25	VI. S. after Trin.	2 Sam. 1	Luke 9, v. 52 to v. 57	2 Sam. 12, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Samuel ..18	Matt. ..13, to v. 24
,,	25	*St. James	2 Kings 1, to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 52 to 57	Jerem. 26, v. 8 to 16	.....	Matt. 13, to v. 24
Aug.	1	VII. S. after Trin.	1 Chronicles .. 21	Rom. ..2, to v. 17	1 Chronicles ..22	*Or* 2 Chr. 28, to v. 21	Mat. 16 v. 24 to 17 v. 14
,,	8	VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chron. 29, v. 9 to 29	Rom. ..8, to v. 18	2 Chronicles 1	*Or* 1 Kings 3	Matthew 21, to v. 23
,,	15	IX. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Romans 12	1 Kings 11, to v. 13	*Or* 1 Kings 11, v. 26	Matthew 24, v. 29
,,	22	X. S. after Trin .	1 Kings 12	1 Corinthians ..3	1 Kings.....13	*Or* 1 Kings 17	Mat. 27, v. 27 to 57
,,	24	*St. Bartholomew	Gen. 28, v. 10 to 18	1 Cor. 4. v. 18, & 5	Deut. ....18, v. 15	.....	Matthew 28
,,	29	XI. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 18	1 Corinthians ..9	1 Kings.....19	*Or* 1 Kings 21	Mark ....3, v. 13
Sept.	5	XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	1 Cor. ....14, v. 20	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	*Or* 2 Ks. 4, v. 8 to 38	Mark ..7, to v. 24
borough		XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 5	2 Corinthian ..4	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Kings 7	Mark 11, to v. 27
Time of		XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	2 Cor...11, to v. 30	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	*Or* 2 Kings 13	Mark ....14, v. 53
Add tide's		Matthew....	1 Kings..19, v. 15	2 Cor. 12, v. 14, & 13	1 Chron. 29, to v. 20	.....	Mark 15, v. 42, & 16
		S. after Trin.	2 Kings.....18	Gal. 4, v. 21 to 5, v. 13	2 Kings.....19	*Or* 2 Kgs. 23, to v. 31	Luke ....2, v. 21
Time of high		h. & All An.	Genesis 32	Acts 12, v. 5 to 18	Daniel....10, v. 4	.....	Rev. ....14, v. 14

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The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked °.		Morning Prayer.		Evening Prayer.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Oct. 3	XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles ..36	Ephes. 4, to v. 25	Nehem. 1, & 2 to v. 9	*Or* Nehemiah ..8	Luke ..6, to v. 20
" 10	XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah.....5	Philippians 4	Jeremiah.....22	*Or* Jeremiah ..25	Luke 9, v. 28 to 51
" 17	XVIII. S. af. Trin.	Jeremiah.....30	1 Thessalonians 2	Ezekiel..... 2	*Or* Ezek. 13, to v. 17	Luke ..13 to v. 18
" 18	St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Thessalonians 3	Ecclus. 38, to v. 15	.....	Luke ....13, v. 18
" 24	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	1 Tim. 1, to v. 18	Ezekiel 18	*Or* Ezek. 24, v. 15	Luke ....17, v. 20
" 28	°SS. Simon & Jude	Isa. ..28, v. 9 to 17	1 Timothy 5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to 19	.....	Luke ....19, v. 28
" 31	XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 34	2 Timothy.....2	Ezekiel.....37	*Or* Daniel 1	Luke ....21, v. 5
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day..	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Hb. 11, v. 33 & 12, to v. 7	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	.....	Rev... .19 to v. 17
" 7	XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel.....3	Philemon.	Daniel.....4	*Or* Daniel 5	Lk. 23 v. 50 to 24 v. 13
" 14	XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel.....6	Hebrews 8	Daniel ....7, v. 9	*Or* Daniel 12	John ..4, to v. 31
" 21	XXIII. S. af. Trin.	Eccles. ..12 & 12	Hebrews 13	Haggai 2, to v. 10	*Or* Malachi 3 & 4	John ..7, to v. 25
" 26	Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	1 Pet. 1, v. 22 to c. 2. 11	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah ..4, v. 2	John ..11, to v. 27
" 30	°St. Andrew	Isaiah 54	John 1, v. 35 to 43	Isaiah 65, to v. 17	.....	John 12, v. 20 to 42
Dec. 5	II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 5	2 Peter 2	Isaiah 11, to v. 11	*Or* Isaiah.....24	John 14
" 12	III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 25	1 John ....4, v. 7	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, v. 5 to 19	John..19, to v. 35
" 19	IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Revelation ...4	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, v. 2 to 23	Revelation 5
" 21	St. Thomas.....	Job ....42, to v 7	John 20, v. 19 to 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ..14, to v. 8
" 25	°Christmas Day .	Isaiah ..9, to v. 8	Luke ..2, to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to 17	.....	Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 9
	Proper Psalms	Psalm ..19, 45, 85	.....	Psalm 89, 110, 132	.....	.....
" 26	St. Stephen	Genesis 4, to v. 11	Acts 6	2 Chr. 24, v. 15 to 23	.....	Acts ....8, to v. 9
" 26	I. Sun. aft. Xmas.	Isaiah 25	.....	Isaiah 38	*Or* Isaiah.....40	.....
" 27	St. John Evang..	Exodus .. 33, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Revelation 1
" 28	Innocents' Day..	Jerem. 31, to v. 18	Revelation 26	Baruch 4, v. 21 to 31	.....	Revelation 18

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1898.

January.
1 Saturdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
2 ii. Sunday after Xmas.
6 Epiphany.
9 i. Sunday after Epiph
16 ii. Sunday " "
23 iii. Sunday " "
30 iv. Sunday " "

February.
1 Tuesdays, 8, 15, 22.
6 Septuagesima.
13 Sexagesima.
20 Quinquagesima.
23 Ash Wednesday.
27 i. Sunday in Lent.

March.
1 Tuesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
6 ii. Sunday in Len
13 iii. Sunday "
20 iv. Sunday "
27 v. Sunday "

April.
1 Fridays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
3 Palm Sunday.
8 Good Friday.
10 Easter Day
17 Low Sunday.
24 ii. Sunday after Easter.

May.
1 iii. Sunday after Easter.
8 iv. Sunday " "
15 Rogation Sunday.
19 Ascension Day.
24 Sunday after Ascension.
29 Whit Sunday.

June.
1 Wednesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
5 Trinity Sunday.
12 i. Sunday after Trinity.
19 ii. Sunday " "
20 Queen's Accession.
26 iii. Sunday after Trinity.

July.
1 Fridays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
3 iv. Sunday after Trinity.
10 v. Sunday " "
17 vi. Sunday " "
24 vii. Sunday " "
31 viii. Sunday " "

August.
1 Mondays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
7 ix. Sunday aft. Trinity.
14 x. Sunday " "
21 xi. Sunday " "
28 xii. Sunday " "

September.
1 Thursdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
4 xiii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
11 xiv. Sunday " "
18 xv. Sunday " "
25 xvi. Sunday " "

October.
1 Saturdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
2 xvii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
9 xviii. Sunday " "
16 xix. Sunday " "
23 xx. Sunday " "
30 xxi. Sunday " "

November.
1 Tuesdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
6 xxii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
13 xxiii. Sunday " "
20 xxiv. Sunday " "
27 Advent Sunday.

December.
1 Thursdays, 8, 15, 22, 29.
4 ii. Sunday in Advent.
11 iii. Sunday " "
18 iv. Sunday " "
25 Xmas Day. Sunday.
31 Saturday.

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1898.

January.				*April.*				*July.*				*October.*			
Full Moon	8d.	6h.	24m. Morn.	Full Moon	6d.	9h.	20m. Aft.	Full Moon	3d.	9h.	12m. Aft.	Lst. Quart	7d.	6h.	5m. Aft.
Lst. Quart	15	3	44 Aft.	Lst. Quart	13	2	28 Aft.	Lst. Quart	10	4	43 Aft.	New Moon	15	0	37 Aft.
New Moon	22	7	25 Morn.	New Moon	20	10	21 Aft.	New Moon	18	7	47 Aft.	Fst. Quart	22	9	9 Morn.
Fst. Quart	29	2	23 Aft.	Fst. Quart	29	2	5 Morn.	Fst. Quart	26	1	40 Aft.	Full Moon	29	0	18 Aft.
February.				*May.*				*August.*				*November.*			
Full Moon	6d.	6h.	24m. Aft.	Full Moon	6d.	6h.	34m. Morn.	Full Moon	2d.	4h.	29m. Morn.	Lst. Quart	6d.	2h.	28m. Aft.
Lst. Quart	14	0	35 Morn.	Lst. Quart	12	9	36 Aft.	Lst. Quart	9	6	13 Morn.	New Moon	14	0	21 Morn.
New Moon	20	7	41 Aft.	New Moon	20	0	58 Aft.	New Moon	17	10	35 Morn.	Fst. Quart	20	5	5 Aft.
Fst. Quart	28	11	13 Morn.	Fst. Quart	28	5	24 Aft.	Fst. Quart	24	8	32 Aft.	Full Moon	28	4	39 Morn.
March.				*June.*				Full Moon	31	0	51 Aft.	*December.*			
Full Moon	8d.	9h.	29m. Morn.	Full Moon	4d.	2h.	11m. Aft.	*September.*				Lst. Quart	6d.	10h.	6m. Morn.
Lst. Quart	15	7	48 Morn.	Lst. Quart	11	6	4 Morn.	Lst. Quart	7d.	10h.	51m. Aft.	New Moon	13	11	43 Morn.
New Moon	22	8	37 Morn.	New Moon	19	4	19 Morn.	New Moon	16	0	10 Morn.	Fst. Quart	20	3	24 Morn.
Fst. Quart	30	7	40 Morn	Fst. Quart	27	4	54 Morn.	Fst. Quart	23	2	39 Morn.	Full Moon	27	11	39 Aft.
								Full Moon	29	11	11 Aft.				

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON GREENWICH MEAN TIME,

AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES:—

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Constantinople....	1 56 P.M.	Melbourne, Aust ..	9 40 P.M.	Quebec	7 15 A.M.
Auckland (N. Z.) ..	11 39 P.M.	Dublin	11 35 A.M.	Moscow.....	2 30 P.M.	Rome.....	0 50 P.M.
Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Newfndlnd, S. Jns.	8 29 A.M.	Rotterdam	0 18 P.M.
Berne	0 30 P.M.	Florence	0 45 P.M.	New York	7 4 A.M.	San Francisco Port	3 52 A.M.
Bombay	4 51 P.M.	Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
Boston, U.S.	7 16 A.M.	Hobart, Tasmania	9 49 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.	Stockholm	1 12 P.M.
Brisbane, Qnsland.	10 12 P.M.	Jerusalem	2 21 P.M.	Penzance	11 37 A.M.	Suez	2 10 P.M.
Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Lisbon	11 23 A.M.	Perth, W. Aust. ..	7 44 P.M.	Sydney	10 5 P.M.
Calcutta	5 53 P.M.	Madras	5 21 P.M.	Philadelphia	6 59 A.M.	Toronto	6 42 A.M.
Cape of Good Hope	1 14 P.M.	Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Port Moresby.....	10 4 P.M.	Vancouver	3 38 A.M.
Chicago.....	6 10 A.M.	Malta	0 58 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.	Vienna	1 6 P.M.

Variation of Time depends upon Longitude; every Degree East of Greenwich is four minutes earlier, and every Degree West four minutes later. Note the variations in the U.S. or in British America.

The Roman Calendar.

Present Days of the Month.	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days.	January, August, December have thirty-one days.	April, June, September, November have thirty days.	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine.
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
3	V. Ante Nonas.	III. Ante Nonas.	III. Ante Nonas.	III. Ante Nonas.
4	IV.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII.	VI. Ante	VI. Ante	VI. Ante
9	VII.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Ante	IV.	IV.	IV.
11	V. Idus.	III.	III.	III.
12	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29	IV.	IV.	III.	
30	III.	III.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

Ante Kalendas (of the month following).

Ante Kalendas Martias.

Greek and Russian Calendar.

A.D. 1897, A.M. 7405.

Old Style.		Certain Holy Days.	New Style.	
Jan.	1	*Circumcision*	Jan.	13
,,	6	*Theophany* (*Epiphany*)	,,	18
Feb.	2	*Hypapante* (*Purification*)	Feb.	14
,,	23	*Carnival Sunday*	Mar.	7
Mar.	2	*First Sunday in Lent*	,,	14
,,	9	*Forty Martyrs*	,,	21
,,	25	*Annunciation of Theotokos*	April	6
April	6	*Palm Sunday*	,,	13
,,	11	*Great Friday* (*Good Friday*)	,,	23
,,	13	*Holy Pasch* (*Easter Day*)	,,	25
,,	23	*St. George*	May	5
May	9	*St. Nicolas*	,,	21
,,	22	*Ascension*	June	3
June	1	*Pentecost* (*Whit Sunday*)	,,	13
,,	2	*Holy Ghost*	,,	14
,,	29	*Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles*	July	11
Aug.	1	*First day of Fast of Theotokos*	Aug.	13
,,	6	*Transfiguration*	,,	18
,,	15	*Repose of Theotokos* (*Assumption*)	,,	27
,,	30	*St. Alexander Nevsky**	Sept.	11
Sept.	8	*Nativity of Theotokos*	,,	20
,,	14	*Exaltation of the Cross*	,,	26
Oct.	1	*Patronage of Theotokos**	Oct.	13
,,	21	*Accession of the Emperor**	Nov.	2
Nov.	15	*First day Fast of the Nativity*	,,	27
,,	21	*Entrance of Theotokos*	Dec.	3
Dec.	6	*St. Nicolas*	,,	18
,,	9	*Conception of Theotokos*	,,	21
,,	25	*Nativity*	Jan.	6

* Peculiar to Russia.

The Days of the Roman Month.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year—which, with the Romans, began with March—were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*ante diem tertium Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*ante diem undevicesimum Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembribus*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

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To use this Table, take the Sun's declination in the left-hand column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line will be found the apparent time of Sunset. Subtract the quantity found as above from 12h., and the remainder will be the apparent time of Sunrise.

This Table is arranged for Northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for Southern by changing the declination from North to South, and vice versâ.

Declination.	LATITUDE.														
	0°	24°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	52°	54°	56°	58°	60°	62°	64°	65°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 2	7 8	7 14	7 7	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 55	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 33	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

Should the Sunrise and Sunset be required for any other latitude and declination within the limits of the Table, the required times may be easily found by proportion.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 9 26+	12 0	4 0	−0 56 54+	16 0	8 0	+0 12 32−	20 0
0 10	−1 10 29+	12 10	4 10	−0 54 47+	16 10	8 10	+0 15 42−	20 10
0 20	−1 11 24+	12 20	4 20	−0 52 33+	16 20	8 20	+0 18 50−	20 20
0 30	−1 12 11+	12 30	4 30	−0 50 14+	16 30	8 30	+0 21 57−	20 30
0 40	−1 12 49+	12 40	4 40	−0 47 49+	16 40	8 40	+0 25 0−	20 40
0 50	−1 13 19+	12 50	4 50	−0 45 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 28 1−	20 50
1 0	−1 13 41+	13 0	5 0	−0 42 43+	17 0	9 0	+0 30 59−	21 0
1 10	−1 13 55+	13 10	5 10	−0 40 2+	17 10	9 10	+0 33 53−	21 10
1 20	−1 14 0+	13 20	5 20	−0 37 17+	17 20	9 20	+0 36 43−	21 20
1 30	−1 13 57+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 27+	17 30	9 30	+0 39 29−	21 30
1 40	−1 13 45+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 34+	17 40	9 40	+0 42 11−	21 40
1 50	−1 13 24+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 37+	17 50	9 50	+0 44 48−	21 50
2 0	−1 12 56+	14 0	6 0	−0 25 37+	18 0	10 0	+0 47 19−	22 0
2 10	−1 12 19+	14 10	6 10	−0 22 34+	18 10	10 10	+0 49 45−	22 10
2 20	−1 11 34+	14 20	6 20	−0 19 28+	18 20	10 20	+0 52 6−	22 20
2 30	−1 10 40+	14 30	6 30	−0 16 20+	18 30	10 30	+0 54 20−	22 30
2 40	−1 9 39+	14 40	6 40	−0 13 10+	18 40	10 40	+0 56 29−	22 40
2 50	−1 8 29+	14 50	6 50	−0 9 59+	18 50	10 50	+0 58 31−	22 50
3 0	−1 7 12+	15 0	7 0	−0 6 46+	19 0	11 0	+1 0 26−	23 0
3 10	−1 5 47+	15 10	7 10	−0 3 33+	19 10	11 10	+1 2 14−	23 10
3 20	−1 4 15+	15 20	7 20	−0 0 19+	19 20	11 20	+1 3 55−	23 20
3 30	−1 2 35+	15 30	7 30	+0 2 54−	19 30	11 30	+1 5 29−	23 30
3 40	−1 0 48+	15 40	7 40	+0 6 8−	19 40	11 40	+1 6 56−	23 40
3 50	−0 58 54+	15 50	7 50	+0 9 20−	19 50	11 50	+1 8 15−	23 50
4 0	−0 56 54+	16 0	8 0	+0 12 32−	20 0	12 0	+1 9 26−	24 0

TABLE II.

Sidereal Time.	Altitude.															Sidereal Time.
	0°	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 12	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 23	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 37	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 45	0 55	1 11	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 55	1 8	1 28	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 45	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 43	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 13	1 30	1 56	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 54	1 5	1 19	1 37	2 5	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 40	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 22	1 41	2 10	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	0 57	1 8	1 23	1 42	2 11	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 39	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 20	1 39	2 8	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 52	1 2	1 15	1 33	2 0	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 11	0 14	0 18	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 8	1 24	1 48	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 13	1 34	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 34	0 40	0 49	1 0	1 18	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 47	1 1	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 44	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 29	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	24 0

The local mean time of the observed altitude, when reduced to the corresponding Greenwich mean time, may be converted into sidereal time by means of the table on the next page. It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* in Table I. is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted. The corrections derived from the double-entry Tables II. and III. are always added. In order to make the quantities taken out from Table III. additive they have been increased by 1′; this quantity must therefore be taken away from the final result.

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TABLE III. (1897.)

Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	0 59	0 56	0 49	0 40	0 32	0 28	0 30	0 37	0 47	0 58	1 10	1 18	1 21
2	0 56	0 58	0 55	0 47	0 37	0 30	0 27	0 28	0 34	0 44	0 56	1 6	1 13
4	0 54	1 1	1 2	0 57	0 49	0 40	0 32	0 28	0 29	0 34	0 42	0 52	1 2
6	0 54	1 3	1 8	1 9	1 4	0 55	0 45	0 37	0 31	0 30	0 34	0 41	0 50
8	0 55	1 5	1 14	1 18	1 17	1 11	1 2	0 52	0 42	0 35	0 31	0 34	0 41
10	0 58	1 5	1 13	1 22	1 26	1 25	1 18	1 9	0 57	0 46	0 38	0 35	0 37
12	1 1	1 4	1 11	1 20	1 28	1 33	1 30	1 23	1 13	1 2	0 50	0 42	0 39
14	1 4	1 2	1 5	1 13	1 23	1 30	1 31	1 32	1 26	1 16	1 4	0 54	0 47
16	1 6	0 59	0 58	1 3	1 11	1 20	1 28	1 32	1 31	1 26	1 18	1 8	0 58
18	1 6	0 57	0 52	0 51	0 56	1 5	1 15	1 23	1 29	1 30	1 26	1 19	1 10
20	1 5	0 55	0 46	0 42	0 43	0 49	0 58	1 8	1 18	1 25	1 28	1 26	1 19
22	1 2	0 55	0 47	0 38	0 34	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 3	1 14	1 22	1 25	1 23
24	0 59	0 56	0 49	0 40	0 32	0 28	0 30	0 37	0 47	0 58	1 10	1 18	1 21

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.			Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.		Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.
	H.	M.	S.		M.	S.		M.	S.		S.		S.
1	1	0	9·86	1	1	0·16	31	31	5·09	1	1·00	31	31·08
2	2	0	19·71	2	2	0·33	32	32	5·26	2	2·01	32	32·09
3	3	0	29·57	3	3	0·49	33	33	5·42	3	3·01	33	33·09
4	4	0	39·43	4	4	0·66	34	34	5·59	4	4·01	34	34·09
5	5	0	49·28	5	5	0·82	35	35	5·75	5	5·01	35	35·10
6	6	0	59·14	6	6	0·99	36	36	5·91	6	6·02	36	36·10
7	7	1	9·00	7	7	1·15	37	37	6·08	7	7·02	37	37·10
8	8	1	18·85	8	8	1·31	38	38	6·24	8	8·02	38	38·10
9	9	1	28·71	9	9	1·48	39	39	6·41	9	9·02	39	39·11
10	10	1	38·56	10	10	1·64	40	40	6·57	10	10·03	40	40·11
11	11	1	48·42	11	11	1·81	41	41	6·74	11	11·03	41	41·11
12	12	1	58·28	12	12	1·97	42	42	6·90	12	12·03	42	42·12
13	13	2	8·13	13	13	2·14	43	43	7·06	13	13·04	43	43·12
14	14	2	17·99	14	14	2·30	44	44	7·23	14	14·04	44	44·12
15	15	2	27·85	15	15	2·46	45	45	7·39	15	15·04	45	45·12
16	16	2	37·70	16	16	2·63	46	46	7·56	16	16·04	46	46·13
17	17	2	47·56	17	17	2·79	47	47	7·72	17	17·05	47	47·13
18	18	2	57·42	18	18	2·96	48	48	7·89	18	18·05	48	48·13
19	19	3	7·27	19	19	3·12	49	49	8·05	19	19·05	49	49·13
20	20	3	17·13	20	20	3·29	50	50	8·21	20	20·05	50	50·14
21	21	3	26·99	21	21	3·45	51	51	8·38	21	21·06	51	51·14
22	22	3	36·84	22	22	3·61	52	52	8·54	22	22·06	52	52·14
23	23	3	46·70	23	23	3·78	53	53	8·71	23	23·06	53	53·15
24	24	3	56·56	24	24	3·94	54	54	8·87	24	24·07	54	54·15
				25	25	4·11	55	55	9·04	25	25·07	55	55·15
				26	26	4·27	56	56	9·20	26	26·07	56	56·15
				27	27	4·44	57	57	9·36	27	27·07	57	57·16
				28	28	4·60	58	58	9·53	28	28·08	58	58·16
				29	29	4·76	59	59	9·69	29	29·08	59	59·16
				30	30	4·93	60	60	9·86	30	30·08	60	60·16

To obtain the Sidereal Time corresponding to any given Mean Time, by means of the above tables all that is required is to take the Sidereal Time at the preceding Mean Noon (which will be found on the second page of each month) and add to it the Sidereal Equivalents opposite to the hours, minutes, and seconds of the given Mean Time. If the sum of these numbers comes out more than twenty-four hours, twenty-four hours must be subtracted from it. For example:—

Let it be required to find the Sidereal Time corresponding to the Mean Time 21*h*. 15*m*. 30*s*. on November 6:—

		H.	M.	S.
Sidereal Time at Noon on November 6		15	3	51
Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table above	21*h*. =	21	3	26·99
	15*m*. =		15	2·46
	30*s*. =			30·08
Corresponding Sidereal Time	=	12	22	50·53

This table may also be used to show the acceleration of Sidereal on Mean Solar intervals, by subtracting the Mean Time arguments from their Sidereal Equivalents.

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The time used throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between mean and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries	The Ram.
♉	Taurus	The Bull.
♊	Gemini	The Twins.
♋	Cancer	The Crab.
♌	Leo	The Lion.
♍	Virgo	The Virgin.
♎	Libra	The Balance.
♏	Scorpio	The Scorpion.
♐	Sagittarius	The Archer.
♑	Capricornus	The Goat.
♒	Aquarius	The Water-Bearer.
♓	Pisces	The Fishes.

N. North. S. South.	E. East. W. West.
h. Hours.	° Deg. of Arc, or Ther.
m. Minutes of time.	′ Minutes of Arc.
s. Seconds of time.	″ Seconds of Arc.

Conjunction.—A Planet is said to be in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds: the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both kinds.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, certain of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the true vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, counting continuously towards the East from 0° to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the left-hand side of the Moon, and the reappearance on the right, but *vice versâ* when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the fifth magnitude only have been included in this summary, excepting some few of the 6th magnitude, occulted at the dark limb when the Moon is in either the first or fourth quarter; the reappearance or disappearance which would occur at the bright limb not being noted.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1897 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun.

I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 1, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 5*h*. 23*m*. aft., in longitude 177° West of Greenwich, and latitude 28° South. Central Eclipse begins generally at 6*h*. 26*m*. aft., in longitude 166° East of Greenwich, and latitude 32° South. Central Eclipse ends generally at 10*h*. 5*m*. aft., in longitude 61° West of Greenwich, and latitude 11° North. Eclipse ends on the Earth generally at 11*h*. 8*m*. aft., in longitude 78° West of Greenwich, and latitude 15° North.

The line of Central Eclipse lies almost entirely across the South Pacific Ocean, terminating in Venezuela.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 29, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 1*h*. 2*m*. aft., in longitude 110° West of Greenwich, and latitude 17° North. Central Eclipse begins generally at 2*h*. 5*m*. aft., in longitude 125° West of Greenwich, and latitude 16° North. Central Eclipse ends generally at 5*h*. 5*m*. aft., in longitude 4° West of Greenwich, and latitude 23° South. Eclipse ends on the Earth generally at 6*h*. 52*m*. aft., in longitude 19° West of Greenwich, and latitude 22° South. A part of the line of Central Eclipse lies over Mexico.

TIDES AND TIDAL WAVES.

The great cause of our ocean tides is the Moon's nearness as compared with the Sun's distance. The Sun is 25½ million times heavier than the Moon, but his attractive power acts upon our planet mainly as a whole; whereas the Moon, being in our immediate neighbourhood and much smaller in size, acts specially and more intensely upon that limited area of the Earth's surface which is nearest her and directly under her. Wherever the Moon may be in her course, if a great ocean lies immediately beneath, its waters are heaped up by what is termed her "lifting power," and the crest of that bulging and liquid mass constitutes *high water* for that part of the world.

In 24 hours and 50 minutes, owing to the Earth's rotation, plus the Moon's orbital motion, that same part of the world is exactly under the Moon again, and thus another similar tide must always occur after that interval of time. These, the primary tides, being accounted for, to what cause are the secondary tides due, which occur exactly half way between in point of time? Suppose Ocean A is exactly under the Moon, as in the case just discussed, and that Ocean B is on the opposite side of our planet, how is the latter affected by our satellite? Very slightly: because

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not only has she to lift up the waters of Ocean A, causing the primary tide there, but she has to exercise her attractive power on the great solid mass of the planet itself which separates the two oceans. Thus the Earth as a whole is drawn away from Ocean B, because the latter is so remote, and its waters, being left behind, bulge up at a point diametrically opposite to the primary tides of Ocean A, and form the secondary tides. It is manifest, therefore, that at every moment of the day and night two tides are being formed, on opposite sides of our planet, one directly under the Moon, the other at the point furthest from the Moon.

When a primary and the corresponding secondary tides are thus heaped up at two opposite points of the Earth's equator, then two other points half way between (*i.e.*, 90° distant in longitude) must be deprived of their waters, which have been ebbing either East or West to make up the primary and secondary. In other words, at any moment *low water* occurs 90° East or West of high water: or, since the Moon revolves in 24*h.* 50*m.*, any particular meridian must not only have its secondary tide 12*h.* 25*m.* after the primary, but must have low water 6*h.* 12½*m.* after high water.

According to mathematicians, some of the greatest of whom have bestowed much attention on the theory of the tides, the lifting power of the Sun on our oceans is only from 33 to 44 per cent. of that of the Moon. Three points are notable as to the influence of the Sun during each lunar month:—(1) At New Moon he acts with the Moon upon the primary tide at that meridian; (2) at Full Moon he pulls against the Moon, and therefore helps to heap up the secondary tide; and (3) when the Moon is in her quarters, the influence of the Sun is at right angles to that of the Moon, counteracting it, and therefore both primary and secondary tides are lowered. The first and second cases constitute *Spring Tides*; the third, *Neap Tides*. Thus, the solar tides are practically of no account except for their modifying influence on the lunar or true tides.

If our planet had no land on its surface, and the shoreless ocean were of uniform depth, the tidal wave-crests, both primary and secondary, would travel in regular succession from East to West, following the Moon's course. With our actual geography many local complications arise: seas like the Mediterranean, Baltic, or Euxine offer so small an area that the Moon can only act upon each as a whole, and there is practically no tide. The disturbing action requires a very wide expanse of deep water, such as the great Southern Ocean, or the S. Pacific; and there accordingly is assigned the birthplace of our great tidal wave, to which many tides in distant seas are referred. Our mighty pulse enters the Pacific in a N.W. direction, and another the Atlantic, both to be modified by the depth of water and the form of the coasts; and both extending to the bottom of the ocean. Owing to the islands of the Pacific the tides there become small, as the impulse travels north; but in the long deep trough of the Atlantic the tidal force attains a velocity of from 600 to 650 miles an hour. The western impulse across the S. Pacific reaches Tasmania in 12 hours, and in 12 hours more dashes against Hindostan and S. Africa. Another 12 hours and the tidal wave has reached Newfoundland on the West, and the African Cape Blanco on the East. Turning eastward across the N. Atlantic, the tide in four hours is split into two waves at Land's End, one of which goes slowly up the shallow English Channel, while the main branch is borne round the North of Scotland—to bring high water to Aberdeen and the coasts of Norway and Denmark—and finally reaches the mouth of the Thames in 48 hours after leaving the Antarctic Ocean. The Atlantic, being deep and free of islands, produces an independent tide, which helps to modify the tidal impulse from the South, one result being the famous high tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The tides are locally affected by the configuration of the coasts, and also to a slight extent by the changes of atmospheric pressure. Where the tidal wave enters gulfs or estuaries which open in its direction the difference between high and low water is much increased—*e.g.*, Bristol Channel, 40—60 ft.; St. Malo in the English Channel, 50 ft.; Chepstow, 60 ft.; Bay of Fundy, 70 ft. up to 100 ft. in the highest spring-tides. The "bore" or "eagre" on certain rivers occurs when the advanced portion of the tidal wave moves so slowly, owing to shallowness or other circumstances, that the succeeding waters gather in a heap—*e.g.*, Severn, "head" 3 feet high; Hoogly, 5 ft.; Amazons, 12 to 15 ft.—that on the Tsien Tang in China has been estimated to flow up the river with a velocity of 25 miles an hour. Another curious local modification of the tides is seen at Southampton, Poole, Weymouth, &c., where two tides occur in 12 hours; a similar anomaly near Clackmannan on the Firth of Forth is known as the "leaky tides."

The following heights of tides on the Thames, with the distance of their respective stations from the mouth of the river, are from *Phil. Trans.* (cxxiii. 204):—

	Height.	Distance
	ft. in.	m.
London Docks	18 10	60
Putney	10 2	67½
Kew	7 1	73
Richmond	3 10	76
Teddington	1 4½	79

The lunar tides, according to the results of recent investigation, are by friction slowly interfering with the Earth's rotation, and therefore lengthening our day. This must go on through countless centuries till the Earth's time of rotation is equal to a lunation, when the lunar tides will no longer exist, and our seas be disturbed only by the weak action of the solar tides.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of the year. If the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator, the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe, and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at 23½°; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing the phenomena of summer and winter: giving long days and Summer to the Northern hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and short days and winter when South of it.

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This inclination of the two planes will cause the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., once in the Spring, and again in the Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world; and we experience for a day or two what would be the constant state of our climate if the Sun moved in the plane of the Equator.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the Law of Areas, as it is called by Astronomers—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. To do this, the Earth when nearer to the Sun, as at the Winter Solstice, must move more quickly than when farther away, at the Summer Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is shorter than in the latter case; the effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably very much farther, but becoming, at only a few miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aërial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude, and we should then find that all places on the same parallel would enjoy the same temperatures; but being, as it is, made up of water and land very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, the temperature of the Seasons at places on the same parallel of latitude is modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating again its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation also shield it from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents, where the winds have lost their moisture on their passage from the coast, great extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. Moscow has a difference between its Summer heat and Winter cold of 82°, London of 57°, while in the Shetland Islands, and at Penzance, in Cornwall, the differences are only 46° and 48° respectively. Beyond the fact of the presence of water, we must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat. The chief of these prevail in the North Atlantic Ocean, and it is to one of them—the Gulf Stream—that we probably owe the mildness of the western coasts of Europe. This remarkable current, issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, flows in a north-easterly direction along the shores of America, and on encountering the Banks of Newfoundland splits into two branches, one of which proceeds to the Azores, and the other to the British Isles.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known, and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars, is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of *o* Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331·3 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. The month of October is the best time for observing it. It will be found in R. A. 2*h*. 14*m*. 9*s*. and South Declination 3° 27′.

Another remarkable Variable Star is Algol, *β* Persei. This has a very short period, not quite three days—and ranges from the second to the fourth magnitude. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than three hours is reduced to a Star of the fourth magnitude; after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again attains to its maximum in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in Right Ascension 3*h*. 1*m*. 28*s*. and North Declination 40° 34′. It can be well observed in October and November.

U Ophiuchi varies from the 6th to the 6½ magnitude, with a period of 20*h*. 8*m*. It may be observed in June; southing about midnight on the 10th. Will be found in R. A. 17*h*. 11*m*. 17*s*. and North Declination 1° 19′.

The Variable Star *β* Lyræ is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R.A. 18*h*. 46*m*. 17*s*. and North Declination 33° 15′. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July. Bright lines are occasionally seen in the spectrum of this star.

The Star *δ* Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of 5⅓ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum it occupies

less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R. A. 22*h*. 25*m*. 21*s*. and North Declination 57° 53′. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars; one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal reflecting power, and that in their rotations they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts, and so cause the variations that we observe. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque satellite. Adopting this theory (which is now generally accepted) he finds theoretically such a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

The above-mentioned "variables" are but a very small portion of the Stars which are *known* to experience fluctuations of magnitude, but they are the most celebrated examples of their class. It is very likely that our knowledge concerning variable Stars and their distribution in space will be greatly increased when the examination of the photographic plates taken for the chart of the Heavens shall have been completed.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets: beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties, such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread free to move in any direction it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the opposing poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, they will be attracted towards each other. By placing the magnet held in the hand in the proper position, the moveable magnet may be made to take up any required direction, as long as the magnetism in the magnets and their relative positions remain the same. In the Mariner's Compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic South Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or Astronomical North by a quantity called the "Variation." The Variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is moreover liable to slow variation from year to year, causing it in the course of centuries to oscillate from East to West of the Astronomical meridian. In 1580, at London, the needle had an Eastern variation of about 11½°; between 1657 and 1662 its direction coincided with the plane of the Astronomical meridian; that is to say, the variation, or declination as it is generally called, was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum Western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1897) approaching the zero, previously to again becoming Easterly.

The compass-needle being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis placed in the magnetic meridian, and been left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *Dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies also in different places on the globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situate in 97° West longitude and 70° North latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated about 168° East longitude and 76° South latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which Observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of variously suspended magnets (their movements in most Observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

All outdoor pursuits, undertaken for profit or pleasure, depend so much upon the weather that we can imagine mankind to have taken an interest in its study from very early times; and, as a matter of fact, the popular ideas about weather prognostics are much the same as those which were in vogue in the earliest ages. Aristotle, in his book on Meteors (which, in his time, were supposed to have an atmospheric origin), collected all the then known prognostics of the weather, but in this work no serious attempt is made to explain the phenomena observed. In the cases where the attempt is made, the explanations offered are often very absurd, and show entire ignorance of the principles of physical science.

The observation of the state of the sky taught the meteorologists of early times when to expect good or bad weather, and the result of these observations, formulated into short and pithy sayings, made up, until quite recent times, the science of weather prognostics.

Birds and beasts are all more or less sensitive to coming changes in the weather, and by observation of their movements, sure warning of changes in the weather may be obtained. Among other instances it is observed that sea birds, as stormy weather comes on, fly inland in search of food; wild fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher

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localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

It was not until the discovery of the barometer, in 1643, that the first great step was made towards a knowledge of the nature of our atmosphere. We were then, by its help, enabled to ascertain the weight and pressure of the great aërial ocean which surrounds us, and to learn when and where it was in a state of calm or storm. The invention of the thermometer, shortly afterwards, gave the means of determining its temperature. The hygrometer for showing the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and the anemometer for giving the direction and force of the wind, are also instruments of great importance to the meteorologist. The indications of these instruments, combined with the careful observation of atmospheric appearances, interpreted by the results of former observations, will enable the individual observer generally to predict the kind of weather that may be expected in his immediate locality for a day or sometimes longer in advance.

A strip of sea-weed forms a very useful hygrometer for practical purposes, provided it be not kept in a room warmed artificially. In fine weather it will keep dry and have a somewhat dusty feeling, but with an increase of moisture in the air will become limp and sticky, indicating a probable change of weather in the shape of rain.

Since the time of Admiral FitzRoy the science of weather forecasting has made much progress in its details, but, for the individual observer, the method remains much the same now as then. The principal rules in use for forecasting the weather at present may be briefly stated as follows:—

A rising barometer usually foretells less wind or rain, and a falling barometer more wind or rain, or both; a high barometer, fine weather, and a low one the contrary.

If the barometer has been *about* its ordinary height at the sea level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls and the air becomes drier, north-westerly, northerly, or north-easterly wind, or less wind, may be expected; and, on the contrary, if a fall takes place with rising thermometer and increasing dampness, wind and rain may be looked for from the south-east, south, or south-west: a fall of the barometer, with low thermometer, foretells snow.

With the barometer *below* its ordinary height a rise foretells less wind, or change in the direction towards the north, or less wet; but when the barometer has been low, the first rising usually precedes strong wind or heavy squalls from the north-west, north, or north-east, and continued rising foretells improving weather. If the barometer falls and warmth continues, the wind will probably *back*, and more southerly or south-westerly winds will follow.

In northern latitudes the heaviest northerly gales occur after the barometer first rises from a very low point. A rapid rise generally indicates unsettled weather; slow rise or steadiness, with little moisture in the atmosphere, fair weather. A considerable and rapid fall signifies stormy weather and rain. The barometer generally falls with a southerly and rises with a northerly wind; though sometimes the contrary happens, and then the southerly wind is dry and the weather fine, or the northerly wind wet and violent.

When the barometer sinks considerably, high wind and rain or snow will follow; wind from the northward, if the thermometer is low for the season; from the southward, if high.

When a gale sets in from the east or south-east, and wind *veers* by the south, the barometer will continue falling till the wind becomes south-west, when, after a lull, the gale will be renewed.

The north-east wind tends to *raise* the barometer most, and the south-west to lower it most.

Instances of fine weather often happen with a low barometer, and are generally followed by a duration of wind or rain, or both.

Predictions founded solely on the indications of the barometer and thermometer may be made with more certainty if combined with careful observation of the appearance of the sky, and the atmospheric effects peculiar to the particular locality.

A rosy sky at sunset, whether clouded or clear, a grey sky in the morning, a low dawn (that is when the first signs of the dawn appear on the horizon) all indicate fair weather. A red sky in the morning indicates bad weather, or much wind; and a high dawn (or when the first signs of the dawn are seen above a bank of clouds) presages wind.

From the clouds we may draw the following conclusions: soft-looking and delicate clouds foretell fine weather, with moderate breezes; hard-edged clouds, wind; rolled or ragged clouds, strong wind. A bright yellow sky at sunset also presages wind, and a pale yellow sky wet.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather, while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon (causing distant objects to appear very distinct and nearer than usual) is one of the most characteristic signs of coming wet.

At the present day, by the help of the electric telegraph, the meteorologist can obtain from as many stations as he desires the height of the barometer, direction and force of wind, &c., data which will inform him of the condition and movements of the aërial ocean at a definite time. He then marks on a map the height of the barometer at each place, and, drawing lines through all the places where the quicksilver stands at the same height, at any convenient interval he obtains a series of lines of equal pressure or weight, called shortly *isobars*, which show the height or depression at those places as the contour lines on a map show the different altitudes of the mountains and valleys. The thermometer readings, treated in the same way, are called *isotherms*. To make these synoptic charts (as they are called) complete, the force and direction of the wind, the amount of humidity, character of clouds, and other weather signs are also marked down, so that the chart may furnish a view of the weather at that particular time over the area from which reports have been obtained.

Supposing now that at the same time the next day a new set of data are received and marked on another chart, a comparison of the two will show the nature and direction of the change going on, and enable the meteorologist to predict, to a certain extent, what will be the immediately coming weather. This is a general description of the way in which the forecasts of weather, printed in the daily papers, are made. The interpretation of these synoptic charts may not appear to the reader to be a very difficult operation, but it must be remembered that meteorology is purely a science of observation, and, as such, will be most successfully handled by the observer of the greatest experience. From want of knowledge concerning the laws which govern the fluctuations of the

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weather, failures in the forecasts must happen now and again, and no reason can be given why certain states of the atmosphere, which previous observation would lead us to believe should be stable, suddenly break up without any apparent warning.

Attempts have been frequently made to connect the state of the weather with the aspects of the planets, the changes of the Moon, or some other astronomical occurrences. The idea that the weather is dependent on the Moon's phases still finds favour with the vulgar, although any appreciable connection has been repeatedly disproved.

It is perfectly reasonable to suppose that the Moon produces some sort of tide in the atmosphere surrounding our globe, as it does on the waters of the ocean; but then, whatever effect this tide may have upon the weather would appear gradually according to regular laws, and would not account for the sudden and apparently capricious changes of which the weather forecaster most desires to be warned.

Dr. Samuel Clarke published a table, founded upon this theory, for the prediction of weather changes, which he says was the result of a long series of observations. It amounts to this:—If the new or full Moon takes place between noon and 2 p.m., or between 4 and 6 a.m., rain may be predicted. Fair weather may be expected when either new or full moon takes place between 4 and 6 p.m., or between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.

It has also been held that weather of a like character will return in the same order after every revolution of the Moon's nodes—that is, after every nineteen years.

As, notwithstanding what has been said above, many persons still hold to the belief that the Moon's changes have something to do with the weather, it has been thought well to give Dr. Samuel Clarke's extended Weather Table, in order that any one who cares to do so may compare the predictions therein with his own experience, and prove for himself how much truth there is in the theory.

If the Moon change betw'n	Summer.	Winter.
12 and 2 P.M.	Very rainy	Snow and rain.
2 — 4 ,,	Changeable ...	Fair and mild.
4 — 6 ,,	Fair	Fair.
6 — 8 ,,	Fair, if wind at N.W. ...	Frosty, if wind N. or N.E.
6 — 8 ,,	Rainy, if at S. or S.W..	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
8 — 10 ,,	Rainy, if at S. or S.W..	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
10 — 12 ,,	Fair	Fair and Frosty.
12 — 2 A.M.	Fair	Hard frost, unless S. or S.W.
2 — 4 ,,	Cold & showery	Snow and stormy.
4 — 6 ,,	Rain	Snow and stormy.
6 — 8 ,,	Wind and rain.	Stormy weather.
8 — 10 ,,	Changeable...	Rain if wind W., snow if E.
10 — 12 ,,	Freq. showers..	Cold, with high wind.

Besides the meteorological instruments mentioned above, there is one often used to indicate weather changes which is known as the chemical weather-glass, camphor-glass, or storm-glass.

Though sold in London more than a hundred years ago, no scientific explanation of its indications seems to have been attempted till the late Admiral FitzRoy took it in hand. Up to the year 1825 these storm-glasses had been considered rather as curiosities than otherwise; nothing certain could be made of their variations; but lately, says the Admiral, writing in 1862, it was fairly demonstrated that if fixed undisturbed in free air—not exposed to radiation from fire or sun—but in the ordinary light of a well-ventilated room, or, preferably, in the outer air, the chemical mixture in the storm-glass varies in character with the *direction* of the wind—not its force, *specially* (though it *may* so vary in appearance only)—from *another* cause, electrical tension.

Admiral FitzRoy considered that these instruments had a scientific value, used in conjunction with the barometer and thermometer, in predicting local storms. Some other writers are at variance with the Admiral on this point—one affirming that the weather indications of the storm-glass are not to be relied on; another, that light and temperature are the agents that bring about the changes observed.

The instrument itself consists of a mixture of camphor, nitrate of potassium, and muriate of ammonia, partly dissolved in alcohol, with a little water. This solution is placed in a long glass vial or tube, with some air, and hermetically sealed. Some authorities say that a small hole should be left in the top to admit the external air.

At one time the upper part of the liquid in the tube will appear quite clear, the bottom portion being occupied by a shapeless mass like melting white sugar. Again, the liquid portion will be more or less filled with crystallizations like fern-leaves or hoar-frost, and under some circumstances like stars.

Mr. Charles Tomlinson made a rather exhaustive experimental examination of these storm-glasses, and came to the conclusion that the instrument acts as a rough kind of thermoscope, inferior, for most purposes, to the thermometer, and that the temperature is the principal, if not the only, agent in producing the observed changes.

The general rules given for interpreting the readings of the storm-glass are as follow:—

(a) If the undissolved substance lies low and smooth at the bottom of the tube, fine weather may be expected.

(b) If it rises gradually in the shape of fern or feather-like crystallizations rain is prognosticated.

(c) If it rises much higher than in (b), and if the liquid portion is less clear, with star-like crystals in motion, high wind or storm will follow.

To keep the instrument in good working order, Admiral FitzRoy recommends that the mixture be disturbed once or twice in a year, by inverting and gently shaking the tube.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from that point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic known as the Vernal Equinox. In the time of the ancient astronomers this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but it has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation, and is at present in the sign Pisces. Modern astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-

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ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian of the First Point of Aries.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show 0*h*. 0*m*. 0*s*. when the First Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon, printed on the second page of each month. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of* 10 *secs. an hour.* If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will Regulus South on March 15?

R. A. of Regulus + 24*h*.	34*h*. 2*m*. 53*s*.
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon (sub.)	23*h*. 33*m*. 24*s*.
Diminish by the Acceleration for 10*h*. 29*m*. 29*s*. at 10*s*. per hour	10*h*. 29*m*. 29*s*.
	1*m*. 45*s*.
Approximate mean time of Southing, March 15	10*h*. 27*m*. 44*s*.

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any mean time may be found. Suppose, for instance, that we wish to know approximately what the Sidereal time would be at 9.30 p.m. on November 5, we have merely to add Greenwich time to the time given in the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon of that date, increasing the result by the amount of the acceleration in 9*h*. 30*m*.:—

Sidereal time at mean noon	14*h*. 59*m*. 54*s*.
Greenwich time (add)	9*h*. 30*m*. —
	0*h*. 29*m*. 54*s*.
Add for acceleration for 9*h*. 30*m*. at 10*s*. per hour	1*m*. 35*s*.
Sidereal time November 5 at 9*h*. 30*m*. P.M.	0*h*. 31*m*. 29*s*.

To observers who are not furnished with a Sidereal Clock the Sidereal times at Mean Noon will be found very useful for readily finding the approximate mean times of Southing of the Stars, and also for ascertaining with equal readiness the Sidereal time corresponding to any required moment of mean time. If greater accuracy is required, use should be made of the table on page 69.

The figures in the second and third columns of the following Table give the apparent dimensions of Saturn's ring as seen from the Earth, and refer to the outer limit of the outer ring. For the with a s of the ring to be visible, the Sun and Earth though son on the same side of that plane. The the southern be invisible when its plane passes through the northerly centre of the Sun, centre of the Earth,

When the b Sun and Earth are on opposite sides wind and rain or the ring.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1897.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	″	″
Jan. 5	36·49	14·99
Feb. 14	38·69	16·12
Mar. 26	41·30	17·16
April 15	42·35	17·47
May 25	43·05	17·43
June 14	42·57	17·08
July 24	40·42	16·12
Aug. 13	39·10	15·67
Sept. 22	36·75	15·07
Oct. 12	35·91	14·95
Nov. 21	35·14	15·06
Dec. 31	35·68	15·60

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF VENUS AND MARS, 1897.

Date.	Venus.	Mars.
Jan. 15	0·656	0·951
Feb. 14	0·523	0·910
Mar. 15	0·337	0·898
April 15	0·059	0·904
May 15	0·088	0·920
June 15	0·356	0·939
July 15	0·537	0·957
Aug. 15	0·675	0·974
Sept. 15	0·783	0·988
Oct. 15	0·865	0·996
Nov. 15	0·928	1·000
Dec. 15	0·968	0·998

The figures in the fifth and sixth columns represent respectively the *versed sines* of the illuminated portions of the discs of Venus and Mars.

The above table shews us that in the case of Venus, the nearest to the Earth of the inferior planets, the amount of gibbosity varies very considerably; passing from full to a thin crescent; thus presenting phases exactly similar to those of the Moon, but having much longer periods.

The great variation in her distance from the Earth at inferior and superior conjunction causes her apparent diameter to change considerably, from about 5″ in one case to 60″ in the other.

Her real diameter being 7,700 miles, her mass rather greater, and density rather less than that of the Earth, the force of gravity at her surface will be much the same as on the Earth; that is to say, a pound weight on the Earth would weigh about a pound on Venus.

In the case of Mars, the nearest to the Earth of the superior planets, the variations in phase are far less marked, in fact hardly appreciable till the planet is some considerable distance from opposition to the Sun, when it may be observed shewing a slightly gibbous phase.

His apparent diameter at opposition amounts to about 20″. He has a real diameter of 4,230 miles only; a mass about one-seventh, and a density somewhat less than that of the Earth: so that the force of gravity on his surface would be about four-sevenths of that on the Earth, and our pound weight, on Mars, would only weigh about nine ounces.

The apparent brilliancy of Mars varies at the different oppositions owing to the great eccentricity of his orbit; the most favourable condition being when the opposition and perihelion occur together. Such an opposition very nearly took place in the year 1719; when, on the 27th August, he was in opposition, and only 2° 30′ distant from perihelion. The lustre was so great that the planet was then mistaken for a comet or new star.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

Founded 10th August, 1675.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL.

John Flamsteed	1675
Edmund Halley	1719
James Bradley	1742
Nathaniel Bliss	1762
Nevil Maskelyne	1765
John Pond	1811
Sir George Biddell Airy	1835
William Henry Mahoney Christie	1881

TABLE OF MEAN REFRACTIONS.

Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.	Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.
°	′ ″	°	′ ″
0	0 34 55	15	3 32
0	10 32 49	16	3 19
0	20 30 52	17	3 7
0	30 29 4	18	2 56
0	40 27 23	19	2 46
0	50 25 50	20	2 37
1	0 24 25	21	2 29
1	20 21 56	22	2 22
1	40 19 52	23	2 15
2	0 18 9	24	2 9
2	30 16 1	25	2 3
3	0 14 15	26	1 58
3	30 12 49	27	1 53
4	0 11 39	28	1 48
4	30 10 40	29	1 44
5	0 9 47	30	1 40
5	30 9 2	32	1 32
6	0 8 23	34	1 25
6	30 7 50	36	1 19
7	0 7 20	38	1 14
7	30 6 53	40	1 9
8	0 6 30	46	0 58
8	30 6 8	50	0 48
9	0 5 49	55	0 40
9	30 5 32	60	0 33
10	0 5 16	65	0 27
11	0 4 49	70	0 21
12	0 4 25	75	0 16
13	0 4 5	80	0 10
14	0 3 47	85	0 5
15	0 3 32	90	0 0

This Table of Mean Refractions is derived from that by the late Professor Bessel. With the argument 'apparent altitude' it gives the correction to be applied to observed altitudes in order to free them from the effect of atmospheric refraction. As refraction causes all bodies to appear more elevated above the horizon than they really are, the quantities in the table must be *subtracted* from the observed altitudes.

For an altitude not in the Table, the value of the mean refraction may easily be obtained by interpolation. For example, let the mean refraction be required for 6° 35′: here opposite to 6° 30′ we have 7′ 50″, and opposite to the next argument, 7° 0′, 7′ 20″ for the mean refraction, and we see that for an increase of 30′ in the altitude, the refraction has decreased 30″; therefore a simple proportion shows us that we must decrease the value corresponding to 6° 30′ by 5″, which will give 7′ 45″ as the mean refraction corresponding to 6° 35′ of apparent altitude.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The accompanying table contains *all* the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and *those only which are visible at Greenwich* of the second, third, and fourth Satellites.

The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D and R signifying respectively, Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D or R in the second column.

To the 23rd of February the disappearances and reappearances will take place on the Western side of the Planet; from February 25 to August 15 the Disappearances and Reappearances will take place on the Eastern side, and from October 14 to the end of the year on the Western side. If the phenomena are observed with an inverting telescope these positions will apparently be reversed; the Western limb of the planet will be on the observer's left hand, and the Eastern on the right.

The mean time of Eclipse for any other place than Greenwich may be found by simply applying to the times given in the Table the difference of longitude, *adding* the difference if the longitude of the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if *West*.

From the above paragraph it will be inferred that the eclipses of the satellites furnish an easy method of determining longitudes; by observing the local times of immersion or emersion. A longitude so determined will not be very accurate in consequence of the gradual extinction of the light, which makes it difficult to estimate the true time of eclipse. The three outer satellites make the difficulty still greater, owing to their slower motions.

With the first satellite, and careful observation, a fair approximation to the longitude may be obtained in circumstances where more accurate and elaborate methods are not available.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites in 1897.

JANUARY.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.			
		H.	M.	S.	
2	I. D.*	4	41	59	morn.
2	II. D.*	5	10	17	morn.
3	I. D.*	11	10	15	aft.
5	I. D.	5	38	31	aft.
7	IV. R.*	0	41	22	morn.
7	I. D.	0	6	46	aft.
9	I. D.*	6	35	1	morn.
9	II. D.*	7	46	27	morn.
11	I. D.*	1	3	18	morn.
12	I. D.	7	31	35	aft.
12	II. D.*	9	5	6	aft.
14	I. D.	1	59	51	aft.
14	III. R.*	10	43	43	aft.
16	I. D.	8	28	8	morn.
18	I. D.*	2	56	26	morn.
19	I. D.*	9	24	45	aft.
19	II. D.*	11	41	21	aft.
21	I. D.	3	53	3	aft.
21	III. D*	11	13	30	aft.
23	I. D.	10	21	21	morn.
25	I. D.*	4	49	40	morn.
26	I. D.*	11	18	1	aft.
27	II. D.*	2	17	37	morn.
28	I. D.	5	46	20	aft.
29	III. D.*	3	11	20	morn.
30	I. D.	0	14	41	aft.

FEBRUARY.

1	I. D.*	6	43	2	morn.
3	I. D.*	1	11	25	morn.
3	II. D.*	4	53	56	morn.
4	I. D.*	7	39	46	aft.
5	III. D.*	7	9	54	morn.
6	I. D.	2	8	8	aft.
8	I. D.	8	36	30	morn.
10	I. D.*	3	4	56	morn.
11	I. D.*	9	33	19	aft.
13	I. D.	4	1	44	aft.
13	II. D.*	8	48	0	aft.
15	I. D.	10	30	8	morn.
17	I. D.*	4	58	36	morn.
18	I. D.*	11	27	1	aft.
20	I. D.*	5	55	28	aft.
20	II. D.*	11	24	25	aft.
22	I. D.	0	23	54	aft.
26	I. R.*	3	35	19	morn.
26	IV. R.*	6	30	50	morn.
26	III. R.*	10	29	49	aft.
27	I. R.*	10	3	48	aft.
28	II. R.*	4	49	0	morn.

MARCH.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	4	32	17	aft.
3	I. R.	11	0	49	morn.
3	II. R.*	6	7	25	aft.
5	I. R.*	5	29	19	morn.
6	III. R.*	2	27	35	morn.
6	I. R.*	11	57	50	aft.
8	I. R.*	6	26	20	aft.
10	I. R.	0	54	56	aft.
10	II. R.*	8	43	26	aft.
12	I. R.	7	23	27	morn.
14	I. R.*	1	53	1	morn.
14	IV. D.*	8	11	10	aft.
15	IV. R.*	0	28	25	morn.
15	I. R.*	8	20	33	aft.
17	I. R.	2	49	11	aft.
17	II. R.*	11	19	24	aft.
19	I. R.	9	17	45	morn.
21	I. R.*	3	46	21	morn.
21	I. R.*	10	14	55	aft.
24	I. R.	4	43	35	aft.
25	II. R.*	1	55	21	morn.
26	I. R.	11	12	11	morn.
28	I. R.	5	40	49	morn.
30	I. R.*	0	9	25	morn.
31	I. R.*	6	38	7	aft.

APRIL.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
1	II. R.*	4	31	14	morn.
2	I. R.	1	6	44	aft.
4	I. R.	7	35	25	morn.
6	I. R.*	2	4	3	morn.
7	I. R.*	8	32	46	aft.
9	I. R.	3	1	25	aft.
10	III. D.*	6	58	56	aft.
10	III. R.*	10	20	23	aft.
11	I. R.	9	30	8	morn.
11	II. R.*	8	24	42	aft.
13	I. R.	3	58	47	morn.
14	I. R.*	10	27	33	aft.
16	I. R.	4	56	13	aft.
17	III. D.*	10	58	2	aft.
18	III. R.*	2	18	52	morn.
18	I. R.	11	24	58	morn.
18	II. R.*	11	0	24	aft.
20	I. R.	5	53	38	morn.
22	I. R.*	0	23	25	morn.
23	I. R.	6	51	7	aft.
25	III. D.*	2	57	8	morn.
25	I. R.	1	19	53	aft.
26	II. R.*	1	36	0	morn.
27	I. R.	7	48	34	morn.
29	I. R.*	2	17	22	morn.
30	I. R.*	8	46	5	aft.

MAY.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
2	I. R.	3	14	52	aft.
4	V. D.*	2	18	41	morn.
4	I. R.	9	43	34	morn.
6	I. R.	4	12	23	morn.
7	I. R.*	10	41	7	aft.
9	I. R.	5	9	55	aft.
11	I. R.	11	38	37	morn.
13	I. R.	6	7	27	morn.
13	II. R.*	8	4	31	aft.
15	I. R.*	0	36	12	morn.
16	I. R.	7	5	1	aft.
18	I. R.	1	33	44	aft.

MAY—*continued.*

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
20	I. R.	8	2	34	morn.
20	IV. D.*	8	21	44	aft.
20	II. R.*	10	39	38	aft.
21	IV. R.*	0	19	22	morn.
22	I. R.	2	31	19	morn.
23	I. R.*	9	0	9	aft.
23	III. R.*	10	13	22	aft.
25	I. R.	3	28	53	aft.
27	I. R.	9	57	44	morn.
29	I. R.	4	26	29	morn.
30	I. R.*	10	55	18	aft.
30	III. D.*	10	55	47	aft.

JUNE.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	5	24	2	aft.
3	I. R.	11	52	53	morn.
5	I. R.	6	21	38	morn.
7	I. R.	0	50	28	morn.
8	I. R.	7	19	12	aft.
10	I. R.	1	48	3	aft.
12	I. R.	8	16	48	morn.
14	I. R.	2	45	38	morn.
15	I. R.*	9	14	22	aft.
17	I. R.	3	43	13	aft.
19	I. R.	10	11	58	morn.
21	I. R.	4	40	48	morn.
21	II. R.*	10	15	59	aft.
22	I. R.*	11	9	31	aft.
24	I. R.	5	38	21	aft.
26	I. R.	0	7	6	aft.
28	I. R.	6	35	55	morn.
30	I. R.	1	4	38	morn.

JULY.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
1	I. R.	7	33	28	aft.
3	I. R.	2	2	12	aft.
5	I. R.	8	31	1	morn.
5	III. R.*	10	6	45	aft.
7	I. R.	2	59	43	morn.
8	I. R.*	9	28	32	aft.
10	I. R.	3	57	16	aft.
12	I. R.	10	26	4	morn.
14	I. R.	4	54	45	morn.
15	I. R.	11	23	31	aft.
17	I. R.	5	52	16	aft.
19	I. R.	0	21	4	aft.
21	I. R.	6	49	44	morn.
23	I. R.	1	18	31	morn.
24	I. R.	7	47	13	aft.
26	I. R.	2	16	0	aft.
26	IV. D.*	8	31	52	aft.
28	I. R.	8	44	39	morn.
30	I. R.	3	13	25	morn.
31	I. R.	9	42	6	aft.

AUGUST.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
2	I. R.	4	10	51	aft.
4	I. R.	10	39	29	morn.
6	I. R.	5	8	15	morn.
7	I. R.	11	36	54	aft.
9	I. R.	6	5	39	aft.
11	I. R.	0	34	15	aft.
13	I. R.	7	2	59	morn.
15	I. R.	1	31	37	morn.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will be invisible till October 12.

OCTOBER.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
14	I. D.	3	29	44	morn.
15	I. D.	9	58	15	aft.
17	I. D.	4	26	40	aft.
19	I. D.	10	55	11	morn.
21	I. D.*	5	23	35	morn.
21	I. D.	11	52	3	aft.
24	II. D.*	4	31	3	morn.
24	I. D.	6	20	27	aft.
26	I. D.	0	48	57	aft.
28	I. D.	7	17	19	morn.
30	I. D.	1	45	46	morn.
31	I. D.	8	14	8	aft.

NOVEMBER.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
2	I. D.	2	42	35	aft.
4	I. D.	9	10	56	morn.
6	I. D.*	3	39	21	morn.
7	I. D.	10	7	42	aft.
9	I. D.	4	36	8	aft.
11	I. D.	11	4	27	morn.
13	I. D.*	5	32	50	morn.
13	I. D.	0	1	9	morn.
16	I. D.	6	29	31	aft.
18	I. D.	0	57	52	aft.
20	I. D.*	7	26	13	morn.
21	IV. D.*	2	46	0	morn.
21	IV. R.*	5	15	19	morn.
22	I. D.	1	54	31	morn.
23	I. D.	8	22	54	aft.
23	II. D.*	4	5	5	morn.
25	I. D.	2	51	11	aft.
26	III. D.*	2	28	28	morn.
25	III. R.*	5	23	0	morn.
27	I. D.	9	19	31	morn.
29	I. D.*	3	47	48	morn.
30	I. D.	10	16	10	aft.

DECEMBER.

Day	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time. H.	M.	S.	
2	II. D.*	6	39	34	morn.
2	I. D.	4	44	25	aft.
3	III. D.*	6	26	50	morn.
4	I. D.	11	12	44	morn.
6	I. D.*	5	41	0	morn.
8	I. D.	0	9	20	morn.
9	I. D.	6	37	35	aft.
11	I. D.	1	5	53	aft.
13	I. D.*	7	34	7	morn.
15	I. D.*	2	2	25	morn.
16	I. D.	8	30	40	aft.
18	I. D.	2	58	57	aft.
20	II. D.*	1	5	59	morn.
20	I. D.	9	27	11	morn.
22	I. D.*	3	55	29	morn.
23	I. D.	10	23	43	aft.
25	I. D.	4	51	58	aft.
27	II. D.*	3	40	53	morn.
27	I. D.	11	20	12	morn.
29	I. D.*	5	48	29	morn.
31	I. D.*	0	16	43	morn.

Mean Right Ascension and Declination of One Hundred Fundamental Stars, visible at Greenwich, for January 1, 1897.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
α Andromedæ	2	0 3 3·7	+ 3·08	+ 28 31 19	+20·1
γ Pegasi	3	0 7 55·8	+ 3·08	+ 14 36 39	+20·0
α Cassiopeiæ *Var.*	2–3	0 34 39·6	+ 2·37	+ 55 58 20	+19·8
β Ceti	2	0 38 25·1	+ 3·00	− 18 33 8	+19·8
ι Piscium	4½	0 57 35·8	+ 3·12	+ 7 20 7	+19·4
θ Ceti	4	1 18 52·4	+ 3·00	− 8 42 54	+18·9
α Ursæ Minoris (*Pole St.*)	2	1 21 18·3	+24·59	+ 88 45 30	+18·8
η Piscium	4	1 25 58·2	+ 3·20	+ 14 48 53	+18·7
β Arietis	3	1 48 56·9	+ 3·30	+ 20 18 16	+17·8
α Arietis	2	2 1 21·9	+ 3·36	+ 22 58 31	+17·3
γ^2 Ceti	3½	2 37 57·7	+ 3·11	+ 3 48 6	+15·5
α Ceti	2½	2 56 53·6	+ 3·13	+ 3 41 8	+14·4
α Persei	2	3 16 58·0	+ 4·26	+ 49 29 40	+13·1
η Tauri	3	3 41 21·6	+ 3·56	+ 23 47 11	+11·4
γ^1 Eridani	3	3 53 13·3	+ 2·79	− 13 48 6	+10·5
α Tauri (*Aldebaran*)	1	4 30 0·5	+ 3·44	+ 16 18 8	+ 7·7
ι Aurigæ	2½	4 50 17·1	+ 3·90	+ 33 0 11	+ 6·0
α Aurigæ (*Capella*)	1	5 9 4·7	+ 4·42	+ 45 53 35	+ 4·4
β Orionis (*Rigel*)	1	5 9 35·2	+ 2·88	− 8 19 14	+ 4·4
β Tauri	2	5 19 46·8	+ 3·79	+ 28 31 13	+ 3·5
δ Orionis	2½	5 26 44·6	+ 3·06	− 0 22 32	+ 2·9
α Leporis	2½	5 28 11·2	+ 2·65	− 17 53 47	+ 2·8
ε Orionis	2	5 30 59·2	+ 3·04	− 1 16 4	+ 2·5
α Columbæ	2½	5 35 55·2	+ 2·17	− 34 7 44	+ 2·1
α Orionis	1	5 49 35·7	+ 3·25	+ 7 23 16	+ 0·9
μ Geminorum	3	6 16 43·7	+ 3·68	+ 22 33 59	− 1·5
γ Geminorum	2	6 31 45·7	+ 3·46	+ 16 29 14	− 2·8
α Canis Majoris (*Sirius*)	1	6 40 36·6	+ 2·68	− 16 34 32	− 3·5
51 Cephei	5½	6 52 15·1	+29·78	+ 87 12 34	− 4·5
ε Canis Majoris	1½	6 54 34·6	+ 2·36	− 28 49 54	− 4·7
δ Geminorum	3½	7 13 58·3	+ 2·59	+ 22 10 18	− 6·4
α^2 Geminorum (*Castor*)	1½	7 28 1·7	+ 3·85	+ 32 6 52	− 7·5
α Canis Minoris (*Procyon*)	1	7 33 51·7	+ 3·19	+ 5 29 21	− 8·0
β Geminorum (*Pollux*)	1	7 39 8	+ 3·73	+ 28 16 29	− 8·4
15 Argûs	3	8 3 9·4	+ 2·56	− 24 0 27	−10·3
ε Hydræ	3½	8 41 19·2	+ 3·19	+ 6 47 48	−13·0
ι Ursæ Majoris	3	8 52 9·4	+ 4·17	+ 48 26 45	−13·7
α Hydræ	2	9 22 31·5	+ 2·95	− 8 12 44	−15·5
θ Ursæ Majoris	3	9 25 58·2	+ 4·14	+ 52 8 48	−15·7
ε Leonis	3	9 40 0·3	+ 3·42	+ 24 14 54	−16·4
α Leonis (*Regulus*)	1	10 2 53·2	+ 3·22	+ 12 28 14	−17·5
γ^1 Leonis	2	10 14 17·7	+ 3·29	+ 20 21 45	−18·0
α Ursæ Majoris	2	10 57 22·4	+ 3·76	+ 62 18 25	−19·3
ζ Leonis	3	11 8 37·9	+ 3·19	+ 21 5 17	−19·6
δ Crateris	4	11 14 11·4	+ 3·01	− 14 13 16	−19·7
β Leonis	2	11 43 48·3	+ 3·10	+ 15 8 52	−20·0
γ Ursæ Majoris	2½	11 48 24·8	+ 3·17	+ 54 16 3	−20·0
ε Corvi	3	12 4 49·6	+ 3·08	− 22 2 49	−20·0
η Virginis	4	12 14 38·1	+ 3·07	− 0 5 40	−20·0
β Corvi	3	12 28 58·5	+ 3·14	− 22 49 38	−19·9
γ^1 Virginis	3	12 36 26·3	+ 3·08	− 0 53 2	−19·8
α Canum Venaticorum	3	12 51 12·6	+ 2·83	+ 38 52 29	−19·6
α Virginis (*Spica*)	1	13 19 45·9	+ 3·16	− 10 37 26	−18·9
ζ Virginis	3½	13 29 26·6	+ 3·07	− 0 4 9	−18·5
η Ursæ Majoris	2	13 43 29·0	+ 2·38	+ 49 49 38	−18·0
η Boötis	3	13 49 46·8	+ 2·86	+ 18 54 50	−17·8
α Boötis (*Arcturus*)	1	14 10 57·8	+ 2·81	+ 19 43 7	−16·9
ϵ^3 Boötis	2½	14 40 29·3	+ 2·62	+ 27 30 30	−15·3
α Libræ	3	14 45 10·7	+ 3·32	− 15 36 50	−15·1
δ Ursæ Minoris	2	14 51 0·2	− 0·22	+ 74 34 35	−14·7
β Libræ	2½	15 11 27·7	+ 3·23	− 9 0 11	−13·5
α Coronæ Borealis	2½	15 30 19·6	+ 2·53	+ 27 3 41	−12·2
α Serpentis	2½	15 39 11·6	+ 2·94	+ 6 41 59	−11·6
β^1 Scorpii	3	15 59 26·7	+ 3·48	− 19 31 24	−10·1
δ Ophiuchi	3	16 8 56·8	+ 3·14	− 3 25 45	− 9·3
η^2 Draconis	3	16 22 35·8	+ 0·81	+ 61 44 50	− 8·3
α Scorpii (*Antares*)	1	16 23 5·4	+ 3·67	− 26 12 12	− 8·2
ζ Herculis	3	16 37 24·2	+ 2·30	+ 31 47 21	− 7·1

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

Mean Right Ascension.

The Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year may be found from this table by multiplying the annual variation by the number of years elapsed, and applying the result to the quantities given in this table. If the required date be earlier than 1897, the *signs* of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means +, and S. Declination −, and that the corrections must be added *algebraically*.

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites: a black circle is intended to show, either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed), or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ✕ indicates that the Satellite in question is *on* the disc of the Planet.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or Astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon.

At the bottom of the pages containing the Tide Tables for each month, and immediately underneath the Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole-Star, &c., are given the places of a few of the more conspicuous Nebulæ and Star Clusters. Most of these may be seen pretty well with a telescope of

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Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
κ Ophiuchi	3½	16 52 47·5	+ 2·86	+ 9 32 6	− 5·8
c^1 Herculis	3½	17 9 57·0	+ 2·73	+ 14 30 28	− 4·3
θ Ophiuchi	3½	17 15 40·9	+ 3·68	− 24 53 48	− 3·9
β Draconis	3	17 28 6·3	+ 1·35	+ 52 22 39	− 2·8
ε Ophiuchi	2	17 30 9·1	+ 2·78	+ 12 38 6	− 2·6
μ Herculis	3½	17 42 25·6	+ 2·37	+ 27 46 51	− 1·5
γ Draconis	2½	17 54 12·8	+ 1·39	+ 51 30 4	− 0·5
δ Ursæ Minoris	4½	18 5 31·2	−19·51	+ 86 36 46	+ 0·5
μ Sagittarii	4	18 7 36·2	+ 3·59	− 21 5 9	+ 0·7
α Lyræ (*Vega*)	1	18 33 27·0	+ 2·01	+ 38 41 16	+ 2·9
$β^1$ Lyræ	4	18 46 16·6	+ 2·21	+ 33 14 35	+ 4·0
ζ Aquilæ	3	19 0 40·5	+ 2·76	+ 13 42 37	+ 5·3
δ Aquilæ	3½	19 20 18·3	+ 3·01	+ 2 54 34	+ 6·9
λ Ursæ Minoris	6½	19 25 52·9	−67·06	+ 88 58 54	+ 7·3
γ Aquilæ	3	19 41 21·7	+ 2·85	+ 10 21 44	+ 8·6
α Aquilæ (*Altair*)	1	19 45 45·4	+ 2·89	+ 8 35 46	+ 8·9
β Aquilæ	4	19 50 15·2	+ 2·91	+ 6 8 58	+ 9·3
$α^2$ Capricorni	4	20 12 20·4	+ 3·33	− 12 51 51	+10·9
α Cygni	1½	20 37 55·2	+ 2·04	+ 44 54 44	+12·8
ζ Cygni	3½	21 8 33·1	+ 2·55	+ 29 48 16	+14·7
α Cephei	2½	21 16 7·2	+ 1·41	+ 62 8 57	+15·1
β Aquarii	3	21 26 8·2	+ 3·16	− 6 1 28	+15·7
$μ^2$ Cephei	3½	21 27 19·8	+ 0·79	+ 70 6 31	+15·8
ε Pegasi	2½	21 39 7·6	+ 2·94	+ 9 21 10	+16·4
ε Aquarii	3	22 0 29·6	+ 3·08	− 0 49 18	+17·4
γ Aquarii	4	22 16 20·1	+ 3·09	− 1 54 23	+18·0
ζ Pegasi	3½	22 36 19·4	+ 2·99	+ 10 17 37	+18·7
α Piscis Australis (*Fomalhaut*)	1½	22 51 57·5	+ 3·30	− 30 10 5	+19·2
α Pegasi (*Markab*)	2½	22 59 37·7	+ 2·98	+ 14 39 4	+19·4
γ Piscium	4	23 11 49·5	+ 3·06	+ 2 43 10	+19·6
γ Cephei	3½	23 35 7·0	+ 2·44	+ 77 3 28	+19·9
ω Piscium	4	23 54 1·2	+ 3·07	+ 6 17 35	+20·0

from three to four inches aperture.

Following the Phases of the Moon on the first page of each month there will be found as well as the *times* of Apogee and Perigee the corresponding distances from the Earth in miles.

The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is 238,840 miles.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean Time of the Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian" for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can be easily inferred with sufficient accuracy, the change in the apparent diameter being very slow.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1897.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Annual Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Prec.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″
β Hydri	2½	0 20 20·5	+ 2·53	− 77 50 3	+20·0
α Eridani (*Achernar*)	1	1 33 52·7	+ 2·23	− 57 45 36	+18·4
γ Hydri	3	3 48 50·1	− 0·99	− 74 33 16	+10·9
α Argûs (*Canopus*)	1	6 21 39·9	+ 1·33	− 52 38 22	− 1·9
ι Argûs	2½	9 14 19·9	+ 1·61	− 58 50 35	−15·0
η Argûs ..... *Var.*	1–7	10 41 3·8	+ 2·32	− 59 8 34	−18·9
β Chamæleontis	4½	12 12 18·2	+ 3·43	− 78 44 25	−20·0
$α^1$ Crucis	1½	12 20 52·0	+ 3·31	− 62 31 41	−20·0
β Centauri	1	13 56 33·1	+ 4·19	− 59 52 34	−17·5
$α^2$ Centauri	1	14 32 36·8	+ 4·52	− 60 24 28	−15·8
α Trianguli Australis	2	16 37 45·3	+ 6·31	− 68 50 18	− 7·0
σ Octantis	6	18 54 34·4	+103·29	− 89 15 31	+ 4·8
α Pavonis	2	20 17 29·9	+ 4·78	− 57 3 53	+11·3
α Gruis	2	22 1 44·5	+ 3·79	− 47 27 35	+17·4

α CENTAURI.

It is supposed that this star, one of the brightest in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. Dr. Gill gives to it a parallax of 0·75″, which would make its distance from the Earth 275,000 times that of the Sun. At the rate at which light travels through space, it would require four years and four months to reach the Earth from this star.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.		Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume ⊕=1.	Density ⊕=1.
			D.	H. M.			
The Sun...	☉	92·9	.....	607 48	866,400	1310000	0·25
Mercury...	☿	56·9	88	*24 5½	3,030	0·056	2·23
Venus.....	♀	25·7	225	*23 21½	7,700	0·920	0·86
Earth.....	⊕	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1·000	1·00
Mars	♂	48·6	687	24 39½	4,230	0·152	0·72
Jupiter ...	♃	390·4	4,333	9 55½	86,500	1309	0·24
Saturn ...	♄	793·2	10,759	10 14½	71,000	849	0·13
Uranus ...	♅	1,689·0	30,687	9 20	31,900	59	0·22
Neptune	♆	2,698·8	60,127	...	32 900	103	0·20

* The periods of rotation of Mercury and Venus are more probably equal to their periods of revolution.

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunction, for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

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MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and apply to Greenwich only.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12′ in summer, and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10*h*. a.m., and again about 6*h*. p.m., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2*h*. p.m., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1888	17 40·4	·1820	67 25·4
1889	17 34·9	·1821	67 24·9
1890	17 28·6	·1823	67 22·9
1891	17 23·4	·1825	67 21·4
1892	17 17·4	·1826	67 19·8
1893	17 11·4	·1829	67 17·8
1894	17 4·6	·1829	67 17·3
1895	16 57·0	·1832	67 14·7

THE ASTEROIDS, OR SMALL PLANETS.

Besides the Planets which have been already alluded to in this Almanack, there are a large number (now about 420) of small bodies revolving round the Sun in the space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

The distances of the Planets from the Sun are observed to increase, outwards, in a certain progression, except in the case of Jupiter, which is farther away than, if this law was absolutely true, he should be. It was suggested by Kepler that there might be another Planet, then undiscovered, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. The suggestion was acted upon by astronomers, and a search instituted for the suspected Planet. The Planet Ceres was very soon found by the Italian astronomer Piazzi, answering, as far as its position in space was concerned, very well with the place of the predicted Planet. About a year later Pallas was discovered by Olbers. Two years later, while constructing Star Charts, Harding, of Lilienthal, discovered the third of the series, to which he gave the name of Juno. In 1807 Olbers discovered the fourth of the series, which was named Vesta by Gauss. No more were discovered till 1845, when Hencke found Astræa, since which time many new members have annually been added. It will be remembered that several of these small bodies have been lost sight of since the date of their discovery. Within the last two or three years telescopes, having objectives corrected for the photographic rays, have been generally introduced, and the recent additions have been made almost entirely by photography. By this method the number of those lost sight of since their first discovery has been reduced to a very few, probably less than half a dozen.

RISING, SETTING, RIGHT ASCENSION, AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS URANUS, NEPTUNE, CERES, PALLAS, JUNO, AND VESTA, 1897, ABOUT THE TIMES OF OPPOSITION.

URANUS.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
April 22	9 19A	6 1M	15 43 21	19 30 26S
May 2	8 37A	5 21M	15 41 47	19 25 22
,, 12	7 56A	4 40M	15 40 6	19 19 54
,, 22	7 14A	4 0M	15 38 22	19 14 15
June 1	6 33A	3 19M	15 36 42	19 8 41
,, 11	5 52A	2 38M	15 35 7	19 3 26S

In opposition May 17.

NEPTUNE.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Nov. 11	5 53A	10 10M	5 25 24	21 49 0N
,, 21	5 13A	9 29M	5 24 22	21 47 58
Dec. 1	4 33A	8 49M	5 23 13	21 46 54
,, 11	3 52A	8 8M	5 22 0	21 45 49
,, 21	3 13A	7 27M	5 20 48	21 44 48
,, 31	2 32A	6 46M	5 19 37	21 43 52N

In opposition Dec. 12.

CERES.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Nov. 21	6 18A	11 14M	6 50 4	24 40 37N
Dec. 1	5 28A	10 37M	6 45 9	25 29 13
,, 11	4 33A	9 53M	6 37 33	26 21 8
,, 21	3 37A	9 16M	6 27 55	27 12 12
,, 31	2 41A	8 32M	6 17 25	27 58 2
Jan. 10'98	1 47A	7 48M	6 7 22	28 35 38N

In opposition Dec. 25.

PALLAS.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Oct. 6	9 12A	6 25M	2 50 27	17 3 6S
,, 16	8 45A	5 22M	2 44 49	20 2 17
,, 26	8 17A	4 18M	2 37 27	22 39 50
Nov. 5	7 43A	3 16M	2 29 13	24 43 53
,, 15	7 8A	2 17M	2 21 16	26 7 12
,, 25	6 25A	1 26M	2 14 32	26 48 4S

In opposition Oct. 22.

JUNO.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Jan. 1	4 44A	4 57M	5 36 10	0 0 29S
,, 11	3 53A	4 19M	5 30 24	1 12 39N
,, 21	3 3A	3 45M	5 27 32	2 43 53
,, 31	2 16A	3 14M	5 27 51	4 24 43
Feb. 10	1 32A	2 45M	5 31 20	6 7 57
,, 20	0 51A	2 20M	5 37 44	7 47 54N

In opposition 1896 Dec. 17.

VESTA.

Day.	Rises.	Sets.	R.A.	Decl.
	H. M.	H. M	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Jan. 1	3 0A	7 11M	5 51 0	21 20 26N
,, 11	2 8A	6 25M	5 41 12	21 47 10
,, 21	1 20A	5 40M	5 33 51	22 12 50
,, 31	0 33A	5 0M	5 29 30	22 37 54
Feb. 10	11 49M	4 23M	5 28 25	23 2 40
,, 20	11 9M	3 49M	5 30 30	23 27 4N

In opposition 1896 Dec. 21.

The above Risings and Settings, &c., are given for the days near about the time of opposition of the respective planets—the times, generally, most suitable for their observation. The times of Southing may be obtained, approximately, by taking a mean between that of Rising and Setting.

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Name.	SAXONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign'd.
Egbert	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
Ethelwulf	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
Ethelbald	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
Ethelbert	Second Son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
Ethelred	Third Son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
Alfred	Fourth Son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
Edward the Elder	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
Athelstan	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
Edmund	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
Edred	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
Edwy	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
Edgar	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
Edward the Martyr	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
Ethelred II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
Edmund Ironside	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
Canute	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
Harold I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
Hardicanute	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
Edward Confessor	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
Harold II.	Brother-in-law of Edward	1066	1066	—	0
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
William I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
Stephen	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
Henry II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
John	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
Henry III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
Henry IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI.	Only son of Henry V. (Died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Henry VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI.	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
Elizabeth	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
James I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	1649	48	42
Commonwealth	Commonwealth declared May 19	1649	—	—	—
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	—
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector	1658	Res. 1659	—	—

Name.	THE HOUSE OF STUART—RESTORED.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reyd.
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	55	25
JAMES II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II. Regency commenced 5th February, 1811.	1760	1820	82	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (*Cenmohr*)	1057, Apr.
Donald (*Bane*)	1093, Nov.
Duncan	1094, May
Donald (*Bane*) rest.	1095, Nov.
Edgar	1097, Sept.
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8
David I.	1124, April 27
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	1153, May 24
William (*The Lion*)	1165, Dec. 9
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4
Alexander III.	1249, July 8
Margaret	1286, Mar. 19
John Baliol	1292, Nov. 17
Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27
David II.	1329, June 7
Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22
Robert III.	1390, April 12
James I.	1406, April 4
James II.	1437, Feb. 20
James III.	1460, Aug. 3
James IV.	1488, June 11
James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
Mary	1567, Feb. 10
James VI. (Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	1567, July 29

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

Independent Princes, A.D. 840 to 1282.	
Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282

English Princes, A.D. 1284 to 1841.	
Edward of Carnarvon, afterwards King Edward II. of England; born	1284
Created Prince of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward, son of Queen Victoria	1841

Presidents of the United States of America.

Declaration of Independence	4 July 1776	Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President)	1850
General Washington first President, 1789 and	1793	Franklin Pierce	1853
John Adams	1797	James Buchanan	1857
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805	Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865)	1861 and 1865
James Madison	1809 and 1813	Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President)	1865
James Monroe	1817 and 1821	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873
John Quincy Adams	1825	Rutherford Burchard Hayes	1877
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	James A. Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881)	1881
Martin Van Buren	1837	Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Pres.)	1881
William Henry Harrison (died 4 April)	1841	Grover Cleveland	1885
John Tyler (elected as Vice-President)	1841	Benjamin Harrison (b. 20 Aug. 1833)	1889
James Knox Polk	1845	Grover Cleveland (b. 18 Mar., 1837)	1885 and 1893
Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850)	1849	William McKinley (b.), March	1897

Population in 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300. Population in 1881, all free, 50,152,866; 1890, 62,622,250.

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French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

The Merovingians.

Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737

The Carlovingians.

Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	986

The Capets.

Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270
Philip, "The Fair"	1285
Louis X.	1314
John I.	1316
Philip, "The Long"	1316
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322

The House of Valois.

Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
John II., "The Good"	1350
Charles, "The Wise"	1364
Charles, "The Beloved"	1380
Charles, "The Victorious"	1422
Louis XI.	1461
Charles VIII.	1483
Louis XII.	1498
Francis I.	1515
Henry II.	1547
Francis II.	1559
Charles IX.	1560
Henry III., last of the race	1574

The House of Bourbon.

Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793

The First Republic.

The National Convention first sat	21 Sept.	1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov.	1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun	24 Dec.	1799

The First Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May	1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) ... died	22 July	1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May	1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)		1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, died 26 August, 1850.)	

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed	22 Feb.	1848
Louis Napoleon elected President	19 Dec.	1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor	22 Nov.	1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870, died 9 Jan., 1873.)		

Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept.	1870
M. Thiers elected President	31 Aug.	1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt.	24 May	1873
Jules Grévy, (first) elected President	30 Jan.	1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President	3 Dec.	1887
(Assassinated at Lyons 24 June, 1894.)		
Jean Casimir Perier elected President	27 June	1894
François Félix Faure elected President	17 Jan.	1895

Germany—Austria-Hungary.

Ferdinand III., Son of Emp. Ferdinand II.	1637
Leopold I., Son of Ferdinand	1638
Joseph I., Son of Leopold	1705
Charles VI., Brother of preceding	1711
Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia	1740
Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria	1742
Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa	1745
Joseph II., Son of preceding	1765
Leopold II., Brother of preceding	1790
Francis II. as last Emperor of Germany	1792
Francis I. as first Emperor of Austria	1804
Ferdinand (Abdicated 1848)	1835
Francis-Joseph (Nephew) 2 December	1848

Prussia—Germany.

Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg		1134
John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia		1616
George-William " "		1619
Frederick-William, "The Great Elector"		1640
Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia		1701
Frederick-William I.		1713
Frederick II., "The Great"		1740
Frederick-William II.		1786
Frederick-William III.		1797
Frederick-William IV.		1840
William I., First German Emperor (1871)		1860
Frederick (Second German Emperor)		1888
William II. (Third German Emperor)		1888

Emperors of Russia.

1689	Peter I. died	28 Jan.	1725
1725	Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d.	17 May	1727
1727	Peter II., d. 1730; 1730, Ann, d.	29 Oct.	1740
1740	Ivan IV., imprisoned 1741, assassinated		1764
1741	Elizabeth died	5 Jan.	1762
1762	Peter III. assassinated	14 July	1762
1762	Catherine II., Wife of Peter III., d.	17 Nov.	1796
1796	Paul assassinated	24 March	1801
1801	Alexander I. died	1 Dec.	1825
1825	Nicholas I. died	2 March	1855
1855	Alexander II. assassinated	13 March	1881
1881	Alexander III. died	1 Nov.	1894
1894	Nicholas II. began to reign.		

Popes of Rome.

St. Peter (disputed by some)		42–67	Clement XIV.	Ganganelli	1769
Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman elected Pope)		1454	Pius VI.	Braschi	1775
Innocent XIII.	Conti	1721	Pius VII.	Chiaramonti	1805
Benedict XIII.	Orsini	1724	Leo XII.	della Genga	1823
Clement XII.	Orsini	1730	Pius VIII.	Castiglioni	1829
Benedict XIV.	Lambertini	1740	Gregory XVI.	Cappellari	1831
Clement XIII.	Rezzonico	1758	Pius IX.	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
			Leo XIII.	Pecci	1878

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Country.	Ruler.	Born	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelek, *Emperor (or Negus)*	...	12 March, 1889
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan, *Amir*	1845	22 July 1880
Argentine Republic	J. E. Uriburu, *President*	...	22 Jan., 1895
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph, *Emperor*	18 Aug., 1830	2 Dec., 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Mahmud, G.C.I.E., *Khan of Khelat*	...	1893
Belgium	Leopold II., *King of the Belgians*	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Bolivia	Severo Fernandez Alonzo, *President*	...	20 Aug., 1896
Brazil (United States of)	Prudente José de Moraes, *President*	...	15 Nov., 1894
Bulgaria	Ferdinand, *Prince*	26 Feb., 1861	7 July, 1887
Chile	Frederico Errazuriz, *President*	...	8 Sept., 1896
China	Kuang Hsü, *Emperor*	15 Aug., 1871	12 Jan., 1875
Colombia	Miguel A. Caro, *Vice-President*	...	7 Aug., 1892
Congo Free State	King of the Belgians, *Sovereign*	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Corea	Li Hsi, *King*	...	1846
Costa Rica	Rafael Iglesias, *President*	...	8 May, 1894
Denmark	Christian IX., *King*	8 April, 1818	15 Nov., 1863
Dominican Republic	General Ulises Heureaux, *President*	...	1 Sept., 1886
Ecuador	General Eloy Alfaro, *President*	...	1895
Egypt	Abbas II., *Khedive*	14 July, 1874	7 Jan., 1892
France	François Félix Faure, *President*	30 Jan., 1841	17 Jan., 1895
Germany	William II., *Emperor*	27 Jan., 1859	15 June, 1888
Prussia	William II., *King*		
Bavaria	Otto, *King* (Prince Luitpold, *Regent*)	27 April, 1848	10 June, 1886
Saxony	Albert, *King*	23 April, 1828	29 Oct., 1873
Würtemberg	William II., *King*	25 Feb., 1848	6 Oct., 1891
Baden	Frederick, *Grand Duke*	9 Sept., 1826	5 Sept., 1856
Hesse	Ernest Louis V., *Grand Duke*	25 Nov., 1868	13 March, 1892
Anhalt	Frederick, *Duke*	29 April, 1831	22 May, 1871
Brunswick	Prince Albrecht, *Regent*	8 May, 1837	21 Oct., 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis III., *Grand Duke*	19 March, 1851	15 April, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick William, *Grand Duke*	17 Oct., 1819	6 Sept., 1860
Oldenburg	Peter, *Grand Duke*	8 July, 1827	27 Feb., 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Alfred, *Duke* (*Duke of Edinburgh*)	6 Aug., 1844	23 Aug., 1893
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick, *Prince*	20 Jan., 1865	12 May, 1893
Great Britain	Victoria, *Queen*	24 May, 1819	20 June, 1837
Greece	George, *King of the Hellenes*	24 Dec., 1845	30 March, 1863
Guatemala	General Reina Barrios, *President*	...	1894
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole, *President*	...	4 July 1894
Hayti	General Theresias Simon Sam, *President*	...	April, 1896
Honduras	Policarpo Bonilla, *President*	...	1 Feb., 1895
India	Victoria, *Empress*	24 May, 1819	1 Jan., 1877
Italy	Humbert, *King*	14 March, 1844	9 Jan., 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito, *Emperor* (*or Mikado*)	3 Nov., 1852	13 Feb., 1867
Liberia	J. J. Cheesman, *President*	...	4 Jan., 1892
Luxemburg	Adolphus, *Grand Duke*	24 July, 1817	23 Nov., 1890
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz, *President*	...	1 Dec., 1884
Montenegro	Nicholas (Nikita), *Prince*	7 Oct., 1841	13 Aug., 1860
Morocco	Muley Abdul Aziz, *Sultan*	...	7 June, 1894
Nepal	Prithivi Beer Bikram Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, *Maharaja*	8 Aug., 1875	17 May, 1881
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (a Minor), *Queen*	31 Aug., 1880	23 Nov., 1890
Nicaragua	José Santos Zelaya, *President*	...	June. 1893
Orange Free State	Judge M. T. Steyn, *President*	...	4 March, 1896
Paraguay	General Egusquiza, *President*	...	25 Nov., 1894
Persia	Mozaffer-ed-Din, *Shah*	1852	1 May, 1896
Peru	Nicolas Pierola, *President*	...	12 Aug., 1895
Portugal	Carlos, *King*	28 Sept., 1863	19 Oct., 1889
Roumania	Charles, *King*	20 April, 1839	26 March, 1881
Russia	Nicholas II., *Emperor*	18 May, 1868	1 Nov.(n.s.)'94
Salvador	Rafael A. Gutierrez, *President*	...	June, 1894
Sarawak	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *Raja*	3 June, 1820	1 June, 1868
Servia	Alexander (Obrenovitch), *King*	14 Aug., 1876	6 March, 1889
Siam	Khoulalonkorn, *King*	21 Sept. 1853	1 Oct., 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor), *King*	17 May, 1886	17 May, 1886
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., *King*	21 Jan., 1829	18 Sept., 1872
Switzerland	Adolphe Deucher, *President*	1831	15 Dec., 1896
Transvaal (S. A. Republic)	Stephen J. Paul Krüger, *President*	10 Oct., 1825	April, 1893
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pasha, *Governor-General*	...	Nov., 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha, *Bey*	1817	28 Oct., 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., *Sultan*	21 Sept., 1842	31 Aug., 1876
United States (America)	Grover Cleveland, *President*	18 March, 1837	4 March, 1893
	William McKinley (*President elect*)	...	(4 March, 1897)
Uruguay	Juan Idiarte Borda, *President*	...	21 March, 1894
Venezuela	General Joaquin Crespo, *President*	...	14 March, 1894
Zanzibar	Hamud bin Mahomet, *Sultan*	...	Aug., 1896

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Country.	British Representative.	Representative in Great Britain.
Algeria	Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G., *Cons.-Gen.*	Represented by France.
Argentine Republic	Hon. W. A. C. Barrington, *Minister*	Luis L. Dominguez, 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Austria-Hungary	Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., *Amb.*	Count Franz Deym, 18 Belgrave Sq. S.W.
Belgium	Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., *Min.*	Baron Whetnall, 18 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
Bolivia		Francisco Suarez, *Consulate*, 12 Fenchurch St., E.C.
Brazil	Edmund C. H. Phipps, C.B., *Minister*	A. de Souza Corrêa, 55 Curzon St., W.
Bulgaria	F. E. H. Elliot, *Agent & Cons.-Gen.*	
Central America	Audley Gosling, *Min. and Cons.-Gen.*	Nicaragua: Crisanto Medina Guatemala: Col. Saborio, 150 Leadenhall St., E.C. Costa Rica: John A. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard St., E.C. Honduras: (vacant) Salvador: Luis A. Campbell, 8 Jeffreys Sq., E.C.
Chile	John Gordon Kennedy, *Minister*	A. Bascunan, 36 Victoria St., S.W.
China	Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G., *Minister*	Kung Tajén, 49 Portland Place, W.
Colombia	Geo. F. B. Jenner, *Min. and Cons.-Gen.*	J. M. Hurtado, 30 Harrington Gdns., S.W.
Corea	Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G. (Pekin), *M.*	
Denmark	Sir Chas. Stewart Scott, K.C.M.G., *Minis.*	F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont St., S.W.
Dominican Republic	Augustus Cohen, *Cons.-Gen.*	Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.
Ecuador	Capt. H. M. Jones, V.C. (Lima), *Min.*	Celso Nevares, 3 Copthall Buildings, E.C.
Egypt	Lord Cromer, G.C.B., *Min. & Cons.-Gen.*	
France	Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B., *Amb.*	Baron Alphonse de Courcel, Albert Gate [House, Hyde Pk., W.
German Empire		
Prussia	Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.M.G., *Ambassador*	
Bavaria, Würtemberg	Victor A. W. Drummond, *Minister*	Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Saxony	George Strachey, *Minister*	
Baden, Hesse	G. W. Buchanan (Darmstadt), *Ch. d'A.*	
Saxe-Cob.-Goth., Waldeck Pyrmt.	Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., *Ch. d'A.*	
Greece	Edwin H. Egerton, C.B., *Minister*	M. Metaxas, 58 Scarsdale Villas, S.W.
Hawaii	Albert G. S. Hawes, *Com. & Con.-Gen.*	Manley Hopkins, 32 Cornhill, E.C.
Hayti	Augustus Cohen, *Consul-General*	L. D. Janvier, 5 Albany Ct. Yd., W.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir F. Clare Ford, G.C.B., *Am.*	Gen. Ferrero, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Japan	Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K.C.M.G., *Min.*	M. Takaaki Kato, 8 Sussex Sq., Hyde [Pk., W.
Luxemburg	Henry Howard, C.B. (The Hague), *Envoy*	
Mexico	Sir H. Nevill Dering, Bt., C.B., *Envoy Ext.*	Manuel Eturbé, 87 Cromwell Rd., S.W.
Montenegro	R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G., *Chargé d'Affaires.*	
Morocco	Sir A. Nicolson, K.C.I.E., *Envoy Ext.*	
Netherlands	Henry Howard, C.B., *Minister*	Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.
Orange Free State		Sir W. Dunn, Bt., 43 Broad St. Av., E.C.
Paraguay	Hn. W. Barrington (Buenos Aires), *M.*	Christopher James, 18 Eldon St., E.C.
Persia	Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., *Env. Ext.*	Gen. Mohamed-Ali-Khan, 30 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Peru	Capt. Henry M. Jones, V.C., *Minister*	José Canevaro, 3 Park Place, S.W.
Portugal	Sir H. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., *Minister*	Frederico Arouca, 12 Gloucester Pl., W.
Roumania	Sir G. H. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., *Minister*	M. de Balaceano, 28 Victoria St., S.W.
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir N. R. O'Conor, G.C.M.G., *A.*	Georges de Staal, Chesham House, S.W.
Servia	Edmund D. V. Fane, *Minister*	M. Mijatovitch, 27 Pembroke Gardens, S.W. [S.W.
Siam	Maurice de Bunsen, C.B., *Minister*	Marquis Maha Yotha, 23 Ashburn Pl.,
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolff, G.C.B., *Ambas.*	Count Casa Valencia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Sweden and Norway	Hon. Francis J. Pakenham, *Minister*	Count Lewenhaupt, 52 Pont St., S.W.
Switzerland	Francis R. St. John, *Minister*	Carl D. Bourcart, 52 Lexham Gdns., W.
Transvaal	William Conyngham Greene, *Br. Agent*	Montagu White, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.
Tripoli	Thomas S. Jago, *Consul-General*	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis	W. H. Doveton Haggard, *Consul*	Represented by France.
Turkey	Rt. Hn. Sir P. H. W. Currie, G.C.B., *Am.*	Costaki Pacha, 1 Bryanston Sq., W.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Pauncefote, G.C.B., *Am.*	Hon. T. F. Bayard, 83 Eaton Sq., S.W.
Uruguay	Walter Baring, *Minister and Cons.-Gen.*	Alberto Nin, 83 Victoria St., S.W.
Venezuela	Henry Lord Boulton, *Consul*	Elias Rodrigues, 11 Montague St., W.C.

The Stuart family traces its origin to Walter FitzAlan, Lord of Oswestry, Co. Salop, who entered the service of David I., King of Scotland, and became Hereditary High Steward, and whose descendant, in the year 1371, ascended the throne of Scotland as Robert II. The first of the race who succeeded to the throne of England was James the First, who had reigned in Scotland as James VI.: he was the only son of the unfortunate Queen Mary, by her cousin Lord Darnley, grandson of the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. After the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, James was not only legal heir to the throne, but was expressly designated as her successor by the deceased queen. He succeeded to the throne 24th March, 1603, and after an inglorious reign of 22 years, died in 1625: he was succeeded by his son, Charles I., whose unhappy reign was closed by his execution in 1649. Cromwell and the Commonwealth followed, but the country tired of them, and the eldest son of Charles was restored in 1660. Charles II. died 6 February, 1685, leaving no issue by his queen, Katharine of Braganza. But that "most religious Sovereign" had had, by various mistresses, no fewer than twelve illegitimate children, among whom were Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Grafton, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, and Charles Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans. On each of these three sons were conferred enormous perpetual pensions. Charles was succeeded by his brother, James II., whose attacks on English liberties only served to deepen the feeling of aversion with which the House of Stuart had come to be regarded by a Protestant nation. The expulsion of James having been effected with little difficulty, 11 Dec. 1688, the usual course of descent was necessarily set aside, and the Crown was offered, by a National Convention sitting in form of Parliament, to William, Prince of Orange (grandson of Charles I.), and his wife Mary, who was the eldest daughter of James by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and they accordingly ascended the throne as William III. and Mary II., 13 February, 1689. Mary died in 1694, and William in 1702. By the Act of Settlement he was succeeded by Anne, second daughter of King James, sister of Queen Mary, and wife of George, Prince of Denmark. By her husband Queen Anne had seventeen children, who all died young; William, created Duke of Gloucester, who lived the longest, died aged eleven. Queen Anne died in 1714, and with her the Stuart dynasty ended. In order to secure the Protestant Succession the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2) was passed, by which the Crown, after the death of Queen Anne, was settled upon the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, the youngest daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and the heirs of her body being Protestants. Sophia dying about seven weeks before Queen Anne, her eldest son, George Louis, Elector of Hanover, succeeded to the British throne, 1 August, 1714, as George I.

James II. died in France in 1701: he left one son, James Francis Edward, known as the "Old Pretender," who married the granddaughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland, and by her had two sons, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," who died in 1788, and Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, who died in 1807, aged 82.

The intrusion of the House of Hanover was not popular: the new king had no personal friends, while the adherents of the Stuarts were numerous and powerful. In 1715 they broke out in open rebellion, and again in 1745; both revolts were suppressed only after a great deal of vindictive bloodshed.

George I. came among us with little knowledge of English politics, and but little interest in English legislation. He was entirely ignorant of the language, and for literature and art he had the utmost contempt; but he was an excellent man of business, and while accepting our loyalty for what it was worth, filled his own pockets, the pockets of his German attendants, and of his German mistresses, got away from England as often as possible, and used the strength of this country for the advantage of his beloved Hanover. He married Sophia Dorothea, Princess of Celle, and by her had two children. Notwithstanding his own licentiousness he charged his wife with an intrigue with Count Koningsmark, whom he caused to be assassinated, and although her guilt was never proved, he confined her for life. He died while on his road to Hanover, and his only son succeeded him on the throne.

George II. was born at Hanover, 30 October, 1683, and came to England with his father in 1714. He married Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and by her had a numerous family:—1, Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales; 2, George, died in infancy; 3, William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland; 4, Anne, married to William, Prince of Orange, who died in 1751; 5, Amelia Sophia, born in 1711, died unmarried in 1786; 6, Elizabeth, who also died unmarried; 7, Mary, married to Frederick, Prince of Hesse-Cassel; and 8, Louisa, married to Frederick, afterwards King of Denmark. George II. died 25 Oct., 1760. Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II., like his father and his grandfather, was born at Hanover, 20 Jan., 1707: in 1736 he was married to the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Coburg, shortly after which he quarrelled with his father, with whom he remained on bad terms all the rest of his life. He had a family of nine children; *sons*—1, George William Frederick, afterwards King George III.; 2, Edward Augustus, created Duke of York and Albany; 3, William Henry, created Duke of Gloucester; 4, Henry Frederick, created Duke of Cumberland; 5, Frederick William, who died young; *daughters*—1, Augusta, married to Charles, Duke of Brunswick; 2, Elizabeth Caroline, died young; 3, Louisa Anne, also died young; 4, Caroline Matilda, who at the age of fifteen was married to her cousin, Christian VII., King of Denmark; a most unhappy marriage. Prince Frederick died in 1751, nine years before his father, who lived till 1760, and was succeeded by his grandson, who ascended the throne as George III., and made it his boast that he was a true-born Englishman. George III. was succeeded by his son, who became George IV.; he died in 1830, and was succeeded by his brother, who reigned as William IV. On the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, the Crown of Hanover passed, under the provisions of the Salic Law, to her uncle, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland. In 1866 the Prussians, who had long coveted that country, found a pretext for seizing it and extinguishing the Monarchy.

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HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaisar-i-Hind), *born at Kensington Palace*, 24th May, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; *crowned* 28th June, 1838; and *married*, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONSORT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was *born* 26th August, 1819, and *died* 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.I.M. VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, to *Frederick*, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (*b.* Oct. 18, 1831, *died* June 15, 1888), and has had issue—William, reigning German Emperor, *b.* Jan. 27, 1859, *m.* Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, *b.* July 24, 1860, *m.* Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, *b.* Aug. 14, 1862, *m.* May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; *Sigismund*, *b.* Sept. 15, 1864, *d.* June 18, 1866; Victoria, *b.* April 12, 1866, *m.* Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; *Waldemar*, *b.* Feb. 10, 1868, *d.* March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, *b.* June 14, 1870, *m.* Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, *b.* April 22, 1872, *m.* Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, *b.* November 9, 1841; *m.* March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (*b.* Dec. 1, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—*Albert Victor*, Duke of Clarence, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864, *d.* Jan. 14, 1892; George Frederick, Duke of York, Captain R.N., *b.* June 3, 1865, *m.* July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (*b.* May 26, 1867), and has issue Edward, *b.* June 23, 1894, and Albert, *b.* Dec. 14, 1895; Louise, *b.* Feb. 20, 1867, *m.* July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife—issue Alexandra, *b.* May 17, 1891, and Maud, *b.* April 3, 1893; Victoria, *b.* July 6, 1868; Maud, *b.* Nov. 26, 1869: *m.* 22 July, 1896, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; and *Alexander*, *b.* April 6, *d.* April 7, 1871.

3. *H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary*, *b.* April 25, 1843; *m.* July 1, 1862, to H.R.H. *Louis IV.*, Grand Duke of Hesse (*b.* September 12, 1837, *d.* March 13, 1892); *d.* Dec. 14, 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta, *b.* April 5, 1863, *m.* April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, *b.* Nov. 1, 1864, *m.* June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, *b.* July 11, 1866, *m.* May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, *b.* Nov. 25, 1868, *m.* April 19, 1894, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; *Frederick*, *b.* Oct. 7, 1870, *d.* June 29, 1873; Alix Victoria, *b.* June 6, 1872, *m.* Nov. 26, 1894, to H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, *b.* Nov. 15, 1895; and *Mary*, *b.* May 24, 1874, *d.* Nov. 15, 1878.

4. H.R.H. ALFRED Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *b.* August 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; *m.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (*b.* Oct. 17, 1853), and has issue—Alfred, *b.* Oct. 15, 1874; Marie, *b.* Oct. 29, 1875, *m.* Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, *b.* Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, *b.* Nov. 25, 1876, *m.* April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue; Alexandra, *b.* Sept. 1, 1878, *m.* 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; and Beatrice, *b.* April 20, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.* July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—Christian V., Lt. King's Roy. Rifles, *b.* April 14, 1867; Albert J., *b.* Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., *b.* May 3, 1870; Louise A., *b.* Aug. 12, 1872, *m.* July 6, 1891, to Pr. Aribert of Anhalt; and *Harold*, *b.* May 12, *d.* May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, *b.* March 18, 1848; *m.* March 21, 1871, to John, Marquess of Lorne (*b.* Aug. 6, 1845).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, *b.* May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; *m.* March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (*b.* July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, *b.* Jan. 15, 1882; Arthur, *b.* Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, *b.* March 17, 1886.

8. *H. R. H. Leopold G. D. A.*, Duke of Albany, *b.* April 7, 1853; *m.* April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (*b.* Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, *d.* Mar. 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, *b.* Feb. 25, 1883; Leopold CHARLES EDWARD G. A., Duke of Albany, *b.* July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, *b.* April 14, 1857; *m.* July 23, 1885, to *Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg* (*b.* Oct. 5, 1858; *d.* Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, *b.* Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, *b.* Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, *b.* May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, *b.* Oct. 3, 1891.

Descendants of H.R.H. the first Duke of Cambridge, Her Majesty's Uncle.

Field-Marshal GEORGE William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, *b.* Mar. 26, 1819.

AUGUSTA Caroline, *b.* July 19, 1822; *m.* June 28, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, *b.* July 22, 1848, *m.* and has several children.

MARY Adelaide, *b.* Nov. 27, 1833; *m.* June 12, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (*b.* Aug. 27, 1837), and has issue—Victoria Mary, *b.* May 26, 1867, *m.* July 6, 1893, to H.R.H. the Duke of York; Adolphus, *b.* Aug. 13, 1868, *m.* 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, d. of the Duke of Westminster, and has issue; Francis, *b.* Jan. 9, 1870; and Alexander George, *b.* April 14, 1874.

Descendants of H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.

ERNEST Augustus George, third Duke of Cumberland, *b.* Sept. 21, 1845; *m.* Dec. 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue. His sisters—FREDERICA, *b.* Jan. 9, 1848; *m.* April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen (issue—*Victoria*, *b.* Mar. 7, *d.* Mar. 27, 1881); and MARY Ernestine, *b.* Dec. 3, 1849.

Her Majesty's near Relatives.

Nephews and Niece, by half-sister, daughter of her late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen—

1. Charles Louis, *b.* October 25, 1829; *m.* morganatically. In the Würtemberg army.
2. Herman Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, *b.* August 31, 1832; *m.*, and has issue.
3. Adelaide Victoire, *b.* July 20, 1835; *m.* Sept. 11, 1856, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein (*d.* Jan. 14, 1880), and has issue.

Nephews, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent—Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen, Admiral R.N., *b.* Nov. 9, 1830; *m.* Sept. 11, 1858, Princess Maria of Baden, and has issue; and Edward Frederic, *b.* Jan. 5, 1833, Capt. Royal Imperial Guard of Austria.

Lord Steward's Department.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

Lord Steward, The Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O. £2,000
Treasurer, Viscount Curzon, M.P. £904
Comptroller, Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P. £904
Master of the Household, Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, K.C.B. £1,158
Secretary to the Board, Thomas C. March, C.B.
Chief Clerk, George A. Courroux.
Clerks, R. J. Searle and Col. E. L. F. Jennings.
Paymaster, George Thomas Hertslet.
Gentleman of the Cellars, Thomas Kingscote.
Clerk Comptroller, A. F. W. Lloyd.
First Clerk of Kitchen, Edward Lawley.
Chief Cook, A. F. Feltham.
First Master Cook, G. F. Malsch.
First Gentleman Porter, Charles Michie.
Sergeant State Porter, Richard Hyem.
Coroner of the Verge, Arthur Walter Mills.
Electric Light Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.INST.C.E.

Personal.

Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, K.C.B.
Private Secretary to Her Majesty, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.
Lectrices to H. M., Miss Bauer; Mdlle. Norèle.
Resid. Medical Attendant, Sir J. Reid, K.C.B., M.D.
German Secretary, Maurice Muther.
Munshi and Indian Sec., Hafiz Abdul Karim, C.I.E.
Commissioner at Balmoral, A. Profeit, PH.D.
Secretary to Privy Purse, Walter M. Gibson.
Clerks, F. R. Engelbach; H. K. Punshon; H. G. Sotheby.
Indian Attendants, Gholam Mustafa; Sheikh Chidda.
Highland Attendant, Alexander Rankin.
Highland Servant, William Brown.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. Tait.
Land Steward, Osborne, Andrew Slater.
Head Keeper, J. Overton.
Agent at Claremont, Charles Grimm.

Lord Chamberlain's Department.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. £2,000
Vice-Chamb., Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, M.P. ... £924
Comptroller of Accounts, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B. £1,000
Chief Clerk, Daniel Tupper £600
Examiner of Accounts, Harry L. Hertslet, M.V.O. £400
Clerks, Cecil C. Marrable; R. G. March; Herbert Trendell.
Examiner of Plays, George Alexr. Redford ... £320
Paymaster of Household, George T. Hertslet £1,000
Lords in Waiting, Earl of Clarendon; Earl of Ranfurly; Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.; Gen. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.; Lord Churchill; Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.; Lord Lawrence; Lord Bagot each £702
Grooms in Waiting, Captain Walter D. S. Campbell; Hon. Alexander Grantham Yorke; Adm. of Fleet Sir John Edmund Commerell, G.C.B., V.C.; Lieut.-Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.; Capt. Malcolm Drummond (of Megginch); Capt. Hon. Chas. Harbord; Col. Henry Donald Browne; Gen. Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B. each £334
Extra Grooms in Waiting, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter George Stirling, Bart., R.A.; Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, K.C.B., R.E.; Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B., R.A.
Master of the Ceremonies, Colonel Hon. Sir William James Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B. £500
Assistant Master, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Chaine ... £225
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. R. E. Moreton £150
Gentlemen Ushers of Privy Chamber, Capt. Walter J. Stopford; Conway F. C. Seymour; Colonel Cuthbert Larking; Horace West; Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood (*extra*) ..... each £200
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B. £2,000
Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B.; Edward Hamilton Anson; Alpin MacGregor each £250
Assistant Gentleman Usher, Frederick Campbell.
Grooms of Privy Chamber, Col. Hon. C. G. C. Eliot; Capt. Nath. G. Philips; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Capt. Hon. Otway Fredk. Seymour Cuffe ... each £120
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.; Raglan G. Somerset; Hon. Henry J. Stonor; Hon. Aubrey FitzClarence; Charles J. Inner-Ker; Lt.-Col. Arthur Collins, M.V.O.; Brook Taylor; Hon. Arth. Hay each £80
Grooms of the Great Chamber, E. P. Collins; J. Nurse; E. Goddard; John Martin; J. Ireland; William Collins; Henry Holloway; J. B. Seymour; Leonard Collmann; James Campbell.
Librarian at Windsor, Rich. R. Holmes, F.S.A. £500
Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin £72
Painter in Ordinary, James Sant, R.A. ..... *hon.*
Marine Painter, Edward de Martino ..... *hon.*
Surveyor of Pictures, Sir Jno. Chas. Robinson £300
Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P. £1,200
Deputy, Col. Lord E. W. Pelham-Clinton... £
Bargemaster, J. A. Messenger £60
Keeper of the Swans, J. R. Abnett £30
Keeper of the Jewels, Tower, Lieut.-General Sir Fredk. Dobson Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B. ... £300
Master of the Music, Sir Walter Parratt, Knt. £300
Conductor, Ludwig Strauss.
Pages of the Back Stairs, G. J. Searle; Charles Thomson; G. Waite; Archb. Brown, each £250
State Pages, Frederick Wagenreider; C. Robertson ..... each £200
Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.
Pages of the Presence, J. Heir; Andrew Thomson; William Henderson; William Thomson ea. £200
Pages, Men, A. Wilkins; C. Elder; W. Bovington each £100
Serjeants-at-Arms, Thomas Chas. March, C.B.; George T. Hertslet; Hon. Debonnaire J. Monson, C.V.O.; Maj. Jas. A. C. Gore; Richd. Edgcumbe; Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean; E. Hamilton Anson; Capt. W. B. Goldsmith, R.N. ... each £70
Her Majesty's Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard. *Captain*, Earl Waldegrave. (See p. 211.)
Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. *Captain*, Col. Lord Belper, A.D.C. (See page 211.)
Queen's Champion, Frank Seaman Dymoke.

Royal Housekeepers.

Buckingham Palace—Mrs. E. M. Johnson £120
Windsor Castle—Miss Henderson £120
Osborne—Miss E. Michie £120
Frogmore—Miss Louisa Long £120
Kensington—Mrs. Schoberth £120
St. James's—Mrs. E. Nash £120
St. James's, State Aparts., Hon. Lady Inglis £120
Balmoral—Mrs. McHardy £120
Claremont—Mrs. Hannah Allen £110
Kew—Miss Matilda Hodgson £110
Hampton Court—Miss Ada Nicholson £110
Cumberland Lodge—Miss Fanny Stenson £110
Holyrood—W. Sands, *Tapissier*.

Inspector, Windsor—Leonard Collmann £500
" *Buckingham Palace*—C. Taylor £500
Sergeant Trumpeter, Thomas Harper.

Medical Department.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William Jenner, Bart., G.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D.; Sir James Reid, K.C.B., M.D..... each £200
Physicians Extraordinary, Richard Douglas Powell, M.D.; Sir Richard Quain, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alfred Baring Garrod, Knt., M.D., F.R.S.; Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
Sergeant Surgeon, Sir James Paget, Bart.....£280
Surgeons Extraordinary, Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., P.R.S., M.D.; Thomas Smith, F.R.C.S.; Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S.
Phy. to Household, Thomas Barlow, M.D. £200
Surg. to Household, Rickman J. Godlee, F.R.C.S. £300
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Fras. Henry Laking, M.D. £1,000
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, James Ellison, M.D.; Wm. Fairbank; Wm. Ellison...(jointly) £1,000
Ditto at Osborne, William Hoffmeister, M.D., and J. B. Hoffmeister £200
Surgeon Oculist, George Lawson, F.R.C.S.
Surg. Dentist, Sir Edwin Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S.
Dentist to the Household, Edwin Truman £70
Chemists and Druggists, Peter Wyatt Squire; Alfred Herbert Squire (jointly).

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A.
Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Winchester...£7
Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Very Rev. Dean (Vaughan) of Llandaff; Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A.; Very Rev. Dean Farrar, D.D.
Organist and Composer, William Creser, MUS.D.
Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Sir Walter Parratt, Knt.
Domestic Chap., Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.
Reader (Windsor), Rev. John H. Ellison, M.A.
Chaplain (St. James's), Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A.
" *Hampton Court Palace*, Rev. Arthur George Ingram, M.A.
" *Kensington*, Rev. William G. Green, M.A.
" *Savoy*, Rev. Paul Williams Wyatt, M.A.
" *German Chapel, St. James's*, Rev. Carl Wilhelm Schoell, D.D.

Royal Almonry, 6, Craig's Court, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Eyton, M.A.
Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.
Assistant do., W. G. Hunt.

Department of the Master of the Horse.

Office, Royal Mews, Pimlico.

Master of the Horse, D. of Portland, G.C.V.O. £2,500
Crown Equerry and Secretary to Master of the Horse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. P. Ewart, K.C.B. £800
Equerries in Ordinary, Col. Hon. H. W. J. Byng, C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, K.C.B., V.C.; Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington, each £600; Major Hon. Henry Charles Legge; Lieut. Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Davidson, M.V.O....each £500
Extra Equerries, Gen. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Stanier Waller, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, K.C.B., R.E.; Capt. Albert Ed., Count Gleichen; Lt.-Col. John Clerk, C.S.I.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. Taylor Du Plat, K.C.B.; Gen. Henry L. Gardiner, C.B.
Honorary Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G.
Pages of Honour, Josslyn Seymour Egerton; Hon. John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major; Alex. Wood; Hon Ivan J. Lumley Hay ...each £230
Supt. Royal Mews, London, John Nicholas.
" " *Windsor*, Lieut. Daniel Hickey.
Accountant, William Cullen.
Storekeeper, John Miller.
Clerk, Frederick Thomas Malleson.
Veterinary Surgeon, London, George Williams.
" " *Windsor*, Henry Allnut.
State Coachman, Edwin Miller.
Queen's Coachman, Thomas Burnham.

The Royal Hunt.

Master of the Buckhounds, The Earl of Coventry ... £1,500
Huntsman, John Comins.
Whippers-in, C. Strickland; C. Hoare.
Veterinary Surgeon, Sir Henry Lunnon Simpson, Kt.

Hered. Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Albans ...*Nil.*

Department of the Mistress of the Robes.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Duchess of Athole; Dowager Lady Churchill; Dowager Countess of Erroll; Lady Southampton; Dowager Lady Ampthill; Viscountess Downe; Countess of Antrim; Countess of Lytton, C.I.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, Dowager Countess of Mayo; Dowager Duchess (Eliz.) of Bedford; Duchess of Roxburghe.
Bedchamber Women, Viscountess Chewton; Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon; Hon. Flora Clementina Isabella Macdonald; Hon. Mrs. Ferguson (of Pitfour); Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford; Lady Cust; Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps; Hon. Emily Cathcart .. .. each £300
Extra Bedchamber Women, Lady Elizabeth P. Biddulph; Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley; Hon. Lady Biddulph; Hon. Emily Cathcart; Duchess of Argyll; Lady Cowell, V.A.; Hon. Caroline Cavendish; Hon. Mrs. Alaric Grant; Hon. Mrs. Bernard Mallet; Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
Maids of Honour, Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan; Hon. Evelyn I. Moore; Hon. Bertha Lambart; Hon. Mary Florentia Hughes; Hon. Aline Majendie; Hon. Mary E. Agnes Byng; Hon. Judith Harbord each £300
Extra Maid of Honour, Hon. Constance H. Kerr.
Groom of the Robes, H. D. Erskine (of Cardross).
Clerk of the Robes, Arnold Royle, C.B.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Household.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Earl of Ducie.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Attorney-Gen., Charles Alfred Cripps, Q.C., M.P.
Rec.-Gen., Col. Sir R. N. FitzH. Kingscote, K.C.B.
Secretary & Clerk of Council, Maurice Holzmann.
Auditor, Lesley Charles Probyn.
Groom of the Stole, Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.
Lords in Waiting, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.; Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Comptroller and Treasurer, General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, G.C.V.O., V.C.
Grooms in Waiting, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, K.C.B. (extra); Hon. Henry Stonor.
Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Edwd. A. Ellis, C.S.I.; M.-Gen. Stanley de A. Calvert Clarke, C.M.G.; Capt. George Lindsay Holford, C.I.E.; Commander Hon. Seymour Fortescue, R.N.
Extra Equerries, Col. Sir Robt. Nigel F. Kingscote, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.; Maj.-Gen. John Cecil Russell; Capt. Hon. Alwy

Henry Fulke Greville; Vice-Admiral Henry Frederick Stephenson, C.B.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, H.H. the Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur, of Kuch Behar, G.C.I.E.; Lieut.-Col. Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pertab Singh, Bahadur, of Jodhpore, K.C.S.I.
Orderly Native Officers, Risaldr-Major Mahomed Afzul Khan, Nawab, Khan Bahadar, C.S.I., late 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers; Ressaldar and Woordie-Major Ahmead Khan, Bahadur, Khan Sahib, 11th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers.
Private Secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon Hervey, M.A.
Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth, D.D.; Rev. J. Francis Mitchell, B.A.; Rev. A. Robins, M.A.; Rev. Canon J. Fleming, B.D.
Librarian, Maurice Holzmann.
Chief Clerk, Francis Morgan Bryant.
Second Clerk, Geo. B. Long. *Third*, E. W. Bryant.
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William Jenner, Bt., G.C.B., M.D.; Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, Knt., M.D.; Sir Wm. H. Broadbent, Bart., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Jas. Paget, Bt., M.D.; George David Pollock, F.R.C.S.
Hon. Physicians, Sir Hy. W. Acland, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., F.R.S., M.D.; John Lowe, M.D.; Sir Dyce Duckworth, Knt., M.D.
Superintendent of Stables, Lord Suffield, K.C.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Surg. Apothecary, Sandringham, Alan R. Manby, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir E. Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S.
Veterinary Surgeon at Sandringham, W. J. Beart.
House Steward, J. Blackburn.
Housekeeper, Mrs. R. Dodds.
Agent at Sandringham, Frank R. Beck.
Housekeeper at Sandringham, Mrs. E. Butler.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., G.C.V.O.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Dowager Countess of Morton; Countess of Macclesfield; Lady Emily Kingscote; Lady Suffield.
Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; Miss Elizabeth C. Knollys; Hon. Mrs. C. Hardinge.
Extra Bedchamber Woman, Duchesse G. d'Otrante.
Private Secretary, Major-Gen. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, C.M.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Major-General Sir Francis Walter de Winton, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.
Equerries, Lieut. Sir Charles Leopold Cust, Bart., R.N.; Capt. Hon. Derek Wm. Geo. Keppel.
Ladies in Waiting, Lady Eva Dugdale; Lady Mary Lygon.
Physician Accoucheur, Sir John Williams, Bt., M.D.
Medical Attendant, R. W. Burnett, M.D.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. (Canon) J. Neale Dalton, C.M.G.
Clerk and Accountant, Clifford Longden.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. DUKE ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (DUKE OF EDINBURGH).

Comptroller and Equerry, Capt. Hon. D. J. Monson, C.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Col. Hn. Sir W. J. Colville, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Arthur B. Haig, C.M.G., R.E.; Lt.-Col. John Clerk, C.S.I.; Capt. Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, R.N.; Lt.-Col. F. H. Poore, R.M.A.; Comm. Colin Keppel.
Private Secretary, G. F. Bambridge.
Clerk, H. J. T. Joist.
Chaplains, Rev. John Milner, M.A., R.N.; Rt. Rev. Charles John Corfe, D.D., Miss. Bishop in Corea (*hon.*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.; Dr. George Wilks.
Surgeon in Ordinary, William Hickman, M.B.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R. AND I.H. THE DUCHESS ALFRED OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA (DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH).

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. Monson; Mrs. Colin Keppel; Lady Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (*extra*).
Physician Accoucheur, Wm. Smoult Playfair, M.D.
Chaplain, Very Rev. E. Solvieviev, Archpriest.
Private Secretary, Baron Mengden.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, C.B.
Extra Equerries, Col. Ronald Bertram Lane, C.B.; Capt. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry; Col. Arthur W. Reddie Becher; Col. Cuthbert Larking.
Physician, Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton; Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*); Viscountess Downe (*hon.*); Lady Adela Larking (*hon.*)
Physician, Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
Physician Accoucheurs, William Smoult Playfair, M.D.; Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D.
Secretary, Andrew Wilson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Sir Robert Hawthorn Collins, K.C.B.
Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss E. Heron-Maxwell; Lady Knightley (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. H. Bourke (*extra*).

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Treasurer, Comptroller, and Equerry, Col. the Hon. Charles George Cornwallis Eliot.
Extra Equerry, Colonel George Grant Gordon, C.B.
Physician in Ordinary, Thos. J. Maclagan, M.D.
Surgeons, William Fairbank; Wm. Hugh Beresford.
Accountant, T. Rooke.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Emily Loch; Baroness von und zu Egloffstein; Lady Agneta Montagu (*extra*).
Honorary Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Geo. Gordon; Lady Edward Cavendish; Lady Susan Leslie-Melville.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHIONESS OF LORNE).

Comptroller and Equerry, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Collins, M.V.O.
Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber, Lady S. Macnamara.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE (PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG).

Treasurer, Colonel John Clerk C.S.I., C.V.O.
Equerry, Col. Lord William Cecil, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss E. Bulteel; Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir John Williams, Bt., M.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHARLES OF DENMARK (PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Col. Henry Knollys, R.A.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE (DUCHESS OF TECK).

Comptroller, Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.
Extra Equerry, Captain Edgar Sebright.
Ladies in Waiting, Lady Catharine Coke; Miss Georgina Mary Tufnell; Hon Mary Thesiger (*extra*).

The Most Honourable Privy Council.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.R.H. Prince Christian (Schleswig-Holstein).
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor—Lord Halsbury.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord President (Duke of Devonshire).
The Lord Privy Seal—Viscount Cross.
Duke of Norfolk (*Postmaster-General*).
Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of St. Albans.
Duke of Rutland.
Duke of Argyll.
Duke of Portland (*Master of the Horse*).
Duke of Northumberland.
Duke of Westminster.
Duke of Fife.
Marquess of Huntly.
Marquess of Lothian.
Marquess of Lansdowne (*Secretary of State*).
Marquess of Salisbury (*Secretary of State*).
Marquess of Hertford.
Marquess of Exeter.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Ripon.
Marquess of Breadalbane.
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
Marquess of Zetland.
Marquess of Lorne.
Earl of Pembroke (*Lord Steward*).
Earl of Lathom (*Ld. Chamberlain*).
Earl of Derby.
Earl of Chesterfield.
Earl of Coventry.
Earl of Jersey.
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Earl of Kintore.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Earl of Rosebery.
Earl of Hopetoun.
Earl of Dartmouth.
Earl of Tankerville.
Earl Cowper.
Earl of Hardwicke.
Earl of Radnor.
Earl Spencer.
Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Earl Cadogan (*Ld. Lieut. Ireland*).
Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Earl of Cavan.
Earl of Kenmare.
Earl of Harrowby.
Earl Brownlow.
Earl of Morley.
Earl of Bradford.
Earl of Ducie.
Earl of Yarborough.
Earl of Kimberley.
Earl of Northbrook.
Earl of Cranbrook.
Earl of Ancaster.
Earl Carrington.
Earl of Crewe.
Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox.
Lord Henry Richard C. Somerset.
Lord Robert Montagu.
Lord G. F. Hamilton (*Secretary of State*).
Viscount Oxenbridge.
Viscount Peel.
Viscount Knutsford.
Viscount Llandaff.
Lord Henry Frederick Thynne.
Lord Arthur William Hill.
Lord Augustus Loftus.
Lord Charles Brudenell-Bruce.
The Bishop of London (Creighton).
Lord Windsor.
Lord Colville of Culross.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh (*Secretary for Scotland*).
Lord Napier and Ettrick.
Lord Vernon.
Lord Suffield.
Lord Thurlow.
Lord Lovaine (Earl Percy).
Lord Ribblesdale.
Lord Poltimore.
Lord Sudeley.
Lord Leigh.
Lord Clermont and Carlingford.
Lord Belper.
Lord Tweedmouth.
Lord Penzance (*Judge Arches Ct.*).
Lord Norton.
Lord Watson (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Monk Bretton.
Lord Hobhouse.
Lord Ashbourne (*Ld. Ch. Ireland*).
Lord Esher (*Master of the Rolls*).
Lord Herschell.
Lord Stalbridge.
Lord Macnaghten (*Ld. of Appeal*).
Lord Connemara.
Lord Savile.
Lord Morris (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Field.
Lord Rookwood.
Lord Shand.
Lord Ashcombe.
Lord Playfair.
Lord Russell of Killowen (*Lord Chief Justice*).
Lord Davey (*Lord of Appeal*).
Lord Loch.
Lord Burghclere.
Lord James of Hereford.
Lord Rathmore.
Lord Pirbright.
Lord Henenge.
Lord Rosmead.
William Court Gully (*Speaker*).
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. (*Secretary of State*).
Joseph Chamberlain (*Secretary of State*).
Hon. A. Evelyn M. Ashley.
Hon. Charles Robert Spencer.
Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
Hon. Gerard James Noel.
Hon. George N. Curzon.
William Ewart Gladstone.
Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Sir Frederick Peel.
Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart.
George J. Goschen (*Admiralty*).
Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
Sir James Stansfeld.
Sir Edward Thornton.
Sir Edward Lugard.
George Young (*Lord of Session*).
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt. (*Chancellor of the Exchequer*).
Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bt.
Sir Richard Couch.
James Lowther.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.
Anthony John Mundella.
Sir George Osborne Morgan, Bart.
Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff.
George John Shaw-Lefevre.
Sir Nathaniel Lindley (*Ld. Just.*).
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bt.
Sir Edward Fry.
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
John Blair Balfour.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Sir Edward Baldwin Malet.
Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
Henry Chaplin (*President Local Government Board*).
Arthur James Balfour (*First Lord of the Treasury*).
Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
Sir William Thackeray Marriott.
Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
John Hay Athol Macdonald (*Lord Justice Clerk*).
Sir Henry C. Lopes (*Lord Justice*).
Sir Charles Lennox Wyke.
John Morley.
Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert.
John William Mellor.
Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.
Sir Henry Hartley Fowler.
Charles Thomson Ritchie (*President Board of Trade*).
Sir George Ferguson Bowen.
Sir Richard Garth.
Sir Francis Clare Ford.
Jas. Patrick Bannerman Robertson (*Ld. Justice Gen., Ld. Robertson*).
Leonard Henry Courtney.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart.
Sir John Eldon Gorst (*Vice-President Com. of Council*).
William Lawies Jackson.
Sir Ebenezer Kay (*Lord Justice*).
Aretas Akers-Douglas (*First Commissioner of Works*).
William Lidderdale.
Sir C. J. Pearson (*Ld. Advocate*).
Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, Bart.
Sir Francis Henry Jeune (*Pres. Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty*).
Sir Arch. L. Smith (*Lord Justice*).
Sir James Parker Deane.
Arnold Morley.
Herbert Henry Asquith.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.
James Bryce.
Jesse Collings.
Charles Hayne Seale-Hayne.
Christopher Palles.
Alexander Staveley Hill.
Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson.
Sir P. H. Wodehouse Currie.
Sir Algernon Edward West.
Herbert John Gladstone.
Sir George Grey.
Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles.
Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart.
Jacob Bright.
Sir John Rigby (*Lord Justice*).
Sir Julian Pauncefote.
Cecil John Rhodes.
Robert William Hanbury.
Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Bart.
Sir Ralph Wood Thomson.
Walter Hume Long (*President Board of Agriculture*).
Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards.
Sir Richard H. Paget, Bart.
Francis John Savile Foljambe.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
C. B. Stuart Wortley.
Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor.
Friedrich Max-Müller.
Sir John Henry de Villiers.
Andrew Graham Murray (*Lord Advocate*).

Clerk of the Council, Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K.C.B. *Deputy Clerk*, James H. Harrison.
Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

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The Lord Lieutenant and Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

The Right Honourable GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G., G.M.P.

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
Ld. Chancellor—Ld. Ashbourne.
Duke of Devonshire.
Duke of Abercorn.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
Earl of Belmore.
Viscount Wolseley.
Lord Roberts, V.C. (*Commanding the Forces in Ireland*).
Lord Clermont and Carlingford.
Lord Morris (*Lord of Appeal*).
Gerald W. Balfour (*Chief Sec.*).
Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
Robert Richard Warren (*Judge*).
John Thomas Ball.
Sir Walter Frederick Crofton.
Charles R. Barry.
Christopher Palles (*Chief Baron*).
Sir Michael Edw. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
James Lowther.
Gerald FitzGibbon.
Samuel Walker (*Lord Justice*).
Henry Bruen.
The O'Conor Don.
Wm. M. Johnson (*Judge, Q. B.*).
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Andrew Marshall Porter (*Master of the Rolls*).
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Hugh Holmes (*Judge, Q. B.*).
John Monroe.
Arthur James Balfour.
John Young.
John George Gibson (*Judge*).
General Sir Redvers H. Buller.
Ion Trant Hamilton.
Sir Peter O'Brien, Bart. (*L. C. J.*).
Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.
Col. William Brownlow Forde.
Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden (*Judge*).
William O'Brien (*Judge*).
James Murphy (*Judge*).
John Morley.
William Lawies Jackson.
John Atkinson (*Attorney-Gen.*).
The MacDermot.
Joseph Michael Meade.
Thomas Alexander Dickson.
Christopher Talbot Redington.
Charles Hare Hemphill.
Thomas Sinclair.
Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry.
Sir Richard Martin, Bart.
Edward Henry Carson.
Clerk of the Council, Rev. J. B. Dougherty.

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales
The Queen's younger Sons.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord High Chancellor.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord President of the Council.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord Great Chamberlain.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household
The Lord Chamberlain.
The last four rank above all Peers of their own degree.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland.
5. Those created since the Union.
Marquesses according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Earls, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Bishops of the Irish Church, created before 1869, according to seniority.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, according to their Patents in the same order as Dukes.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Master of the Horse.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice Queen's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Lords of Appeal.
Judges according to seniority.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Knights Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Bachelors.
Judges of County Courts.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Bath.
Companions of the Star of India.
Companions of St. Michael and St. George.
Companions of the Indian Empire.
Members 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Members 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order.
Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights—1. Garter; 2. Thistle; 3. St. Patrick; 4. The Bath; 5. Star of India; 6. St. Michael and St. George; 7. Indian Empire; 8. Knights Bachelors.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as eldest Sons.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their brothers; but the daughter of a peer marrying a Commoner retains her Title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

There are three Orders confined to Ladies: the Order of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Sheriff, Aldermen, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Evil to him who evil thinks*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
Austria, the Emperor of.
Belgians, the King of the.
Denmark, the King of.
German Emperor, the.
Hellenes, the King of the.
Italy, the King of.
Portugal, the King of.
Roumania, the King of.
Russia, the Emperor of.
Saxony, the King of.
Sweden & Norway, the King of.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Gnd.D.of.
Hesse, Grand Duke of.
Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince.
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Albert William Henry of.
Naples, H.R.H. Prince of.
Denmark, H.R.H. Crown Pr. of.
Fitzwilliam, Earl.
Spencer, Earl.
Cowper, Earl.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
Beaufort, Duke of.
Ripon, Marquess of.
Westminster, Duke of.
Leicester, Earl of.
Salisbury, Marquess of.
Grafton, Duke of.
Argyll, Duke of.
Kimberley, Earl of.
Northampton, Marquess of.
Sefton, Earl of.
Northumberland, Duke of.
Abergavenny, Marquess of.
Norfolk, Duke of.
Londonderry, Marquess of.
Rutland, Duke of.
Cadogan, Earl.
Devonshire, Duke of.
Abercorn, Duke of.
Rosebery, Earl of.
Breadalbane, Marquess of.
Lansdowne, Marquess of.
Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one annoys me with impunity*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Mansfield, Earl of.
Argyll, Duke of, K.G.
Napier and Ettrick, Lord.
Stair, Earl of.
Atholl, Duke of.
Southesk, Earl of.
Lorne, Marquess of, M.P.
Colville of Culross, Lord.
Bute, Marquess of.
Buccleuch, Duke of.
Lothian, Marquess of.
Montrose, Duke of.
Fife, Duke of.
Galloway, Earl of.
Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of.
Rosebery, Earl of, K.G.
Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.
Secretary, *Maj.* Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.
Lyon King of Arms, James Balfour Paul.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Hon. Alan David Murray.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? (*Who shall separate?*)

THE SOVEREIGN.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, *Grand Master*.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Saxe-Weimar, H.H. Prince Edward of (*extra*).
Dartrey, Earl of.
Cork and Orrery, Earl of.
Dufferin and Ava, Marquess of.
Gosford, Earl of.
Powerscourt, Viscount.
Kenmare, Earl of.
Listowel, Earl of.
Dunraven, Earl of.
Carysfort, Earl of.
Carlingford, Lord.
Howth, Earl of.
Monteagle, Lord.
Wolseley, Viscount.
Ormonde, Marquess of.
Erne, Earl of.
Kilmorey, Earl of.
Rosse, Earl of.
Inchiquin, Lord.
Cavan, Earl of.
Iveagh, Lord.
Caledon, Earl of.
Chancellor, Chief Sec. for Ireland.
Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, F.S.A.
Sec., G. Francis W. Lambart.
Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.
Genealogist, Henry Farnham Burke, F.S.A. (*Somerset Herald*).
Athlone Pursuivant, John Edward Burke.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399, 1725).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno (*Three joined in one*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

F.-M. H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
Adm.-F. H.R.H. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
F.-M. H.R.H. Dk. of Cambridge.
Mil. Knights Grand Cross. G.C.B.
Leiningen, *Adm.* H.S.H. Pr. of.
Lugard, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd.
Keppel, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Henry.
Milne, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Alex., Bt.
Chamberlain, *Gen.* Sir Neville B.
Haines, *F.-M.* Sir Frederick Paul.
Simmons, *F.-M.* Sir John L. A.
Chelmsford, *General* Lord.
Wolseley, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Stewart, *F.-M.* Sir Donald M., Bt.
Roberts, *F.-M.* Rt. Hon. Lord, V.C.
Adye, *General* Sir John Miller.
Mends, *Adm.* Sir William Robert.
Dickson, *Gen.* Sir Collingwd., R.E.
Daubeney, *Gen.* Sir Henry C. B.
Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark.
Stephenson, *General* Sir Frederick C. A.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, G.C.B.—con.

Bold, *General* Sir Charles.
Malcolm, *General* Sir George.
Lysons, *General* Sir Daniel.
Maude, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Fras., *VC*
Hay, *Adm.-Fleet* Lord John.
Wellesley, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Greville.
Fanshawe, *Adm.* Sir Edward G.
Norman, *Gen.* Sir Henry Wylie.
Commerell, *Adm.-Fleet* Sir John Edmund, *VC*.
Stewart, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Houston.
Saxe-Weimar, *General* H.H. Prince Edward of.
D'Aguilar, *General* Sir Chas. L.
Alison, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, Bart.
Brownlow, *Gen.* Sir Charles H.
Taylor, *General* Sir Alexander.
Hood of Avalon, *Admiral* Lord.
Browne, *Gen.* Sir Samuel J., *VC*
Ross, *General* Sir John.
M'Leod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Chetham.
Wood, *General* Sir Evelyn, *VC*
Willes, *Admiral* Sir George Ommanney.
Hills-Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J., *VC*
Kerr, *General* Lord Mark.
Hoskins, *Adm.* Sir Anthony H.
Phayre, *General* Sir Robert.
Arbuthnot, *Gn.* Sir Chas. Geo., R.A.
Buller, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, *VC*
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Michael A. S.
Gough, *General* Sir C. J. S., *VC*
Dowell, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Montagu.
Willis, *Gen.* Sir George H. S.
Drury-Lowe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. C.
Clanwilliam, *Ad.-Flt.* the Earl of.
Hamilton, *Adm.* Sir Richd. Vesey.
Richards, *Adm.* Sir Fredk. Wm.
Low, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert C.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hugh H., *VC*.
Graham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald, *VC*.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Richards.

CIVIL KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. G.C.B.

Loftus, Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer.
Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Geo.
Howard, Sir Henry Francis.
Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Rutland, his Grace the Duke of.
Dufferin & Ava, Mt. Hn. Marq. of.
Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Savile, Right Hon. Lord.
Derby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B.
Battenberg, *Capt.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of, R.N.
Wolff, Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond.
Ford, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare.
Jenner, Sir William, Bart.
Schleswig-Holstein, *Lt.* H.H. Pr. Christian Victor of.
Bridport, *General* Viscount.
Pauncefote, Rt. Hon. Sir Julian.
Lathom, Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Currie, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip H. W.
Herbert, Sir Robt. G. Wyndham.
Loch, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Welby, Lord.
Herschell, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Cromer, Lord.
Playfair, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, M.P.
Monson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund.

Hon. Knights Grand Cross.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Reigning Grand Duke of. (*Civil*)
Denmark, the King of. (*Civil*)
Teck, H.H. the Duke of. (*Civil*)
Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H. Prince of. (*Civil*)
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke of. (*Civil*)
Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of. (*Civil*)
Hesse, H.R.H. the Grand Duke of.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.H. Prince Philippe of. (*Civil*)
Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duke Serge of. (*Civil*)
Saxe-Meiningen, H.H. the Hereditary Prince of. (*Civil*)
Denmark, H.R.H. the Crown Prince of. (*Civil*)
H. E. Mirza Ali Asghr Khan Amin-es-Sultan, Grand Vizier to the Shah of Persia. (*Civil*)
H.I.H. Prince Akihita, of Komatsu (Japan).
Lambremont, *Baron* François Auguste. (*Civil*)
Anhalt, H.H. Prince Aribert Joseph Alexander of. (*Civil*)
Hesse, H. G.-D. H. Prince Henry Louis of.
Schaumburg-Lippe, H.S.H. Prince Adolphus Geo. of.
Egypt, H.H. the Khedive of. (*Civil*)
Roumania, Prince Ferdinand of. (*Civil.*)
Afghanistan, H. H. Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of.
Greece, H.R.H. Crown Prince of.
Denmark, H.R.H. Pr. Carl of.

SECOND CLASS. K.C.B.

MILITARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Adair, *Gen.* Sir Charles William.
Airey, *General* Sir James Talbot.
Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry James, R.A.
Armstrong, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir A., R.N.
Ashburnham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C.
Baird, *Adm.* Sir John K. Erskine.
Barnard, *Gen.* Sir Charles Loudon.
Bedford, *Rear-Admiral* Sir Frederick George Denham.
Biddulph, *Gen.* Sir Robert.
Blood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Bindon.
Bourchier, *Major-Gen.* Sir Geo.
Brackenbury, *L.-G.* Sir Hy., R.A.
Browne, *Gen.* Sir James F. M.
Buller, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alex.
Bulwer, *General* Sir Edward G.
Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William F.
Cadell, *General* Sir Robert, R.A.
Cameron, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Gordon.
Chads, *Admiral* Sir Henry.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir C. Mansfield.
Cochrane, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Arthur Auckland Leopold Pedro.
Coke, *Major-General* Sir John.
Collett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry.
Connaught, *General* H.R.H. the Duke of.
Cox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John William.
Dick, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir J. N., R.N.
Dillon, *General* Sir Martin.
Dodgson, *Gen.* Sir David Scott.
Doran, *General* Sir John.
Drysdale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William.
Elliot, *Admiral* Sir George.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hen. Peter.
Ewart, *General* Sir John Alex.
Fairfax, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur.
Farren, *Gen.* Sir Richard Thomas.
Feilding, *General* Hon. Sir Percy Robert Basil.
Field, *General* Sir John.
Fisher, *V.-A.* Sir Jn. Arbuthnot.
Foley, *Gen.* Hon. Sir St. Geo. G.
Forbes, *General* Sir John.
Fraser, *General* Hon. Sir David McDowall.
Fraser-Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James Macleod Bannatyne.
Fremantle, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Edmund Robert.
Gipps, *General* Sir Reginald.
Glyn, *Gen.* Sir Julius Richard.
Graham, *Admiral* Sir William.
Grant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
Green, *Colonel* Sir William.
Grenfell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. W.
Grubbe, *Adm.* Sir Walter James Hunt-.
Hanbury, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. A.
Harrison, *General* Sir Richard.
Havelock-Allan, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry Marshman, Bt., *VC*, M.P.
Hay, *Adm.* Right Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart.
Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robt. J., R.A.
Heath, *Adm.* Sir Leopold Geo.
Heneage, *Admiral* Sir Algernon Charles Fieschi.
Herbert, *Gen.* Sir Arthur James.
Higginson, *General* Sir George Wentworth Alexander.
Holdich, *Gen.* Sir Edward Alan.
Home, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir A. D., *VC*
Hopkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John O.
Hotham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. F.
Howlett, *Gen.* Sir Arthur.
Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert J.
Hughes, *Gen.* Sir Wm. Templer.
Hume, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
Innes, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir J. Harry Ker.
Jenkins, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir James.
Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Allen Bayard.
Johnson, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Cooper.
Kelly, *Gen.* Sir Richard Denis.
Kemball, *General* Sir Arnold B.
Kerr, *V.-Adm.* Lord W. Talbot.
Kitchener, *Maj.-Gen* Sir Horatio Herbert (Sirdar).
Langley, *Gen.* Sir George Colt.
Lennox, *Gen.* Sir W. Oates, *VC*
Lockhart, *Gen.* Sir Wm. S. Alex.

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MILITARY KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—*con.*
Lyons, *Adm.* Sir A. M'L., A.D.C.
M'Clintock, *Adm.* Sir Francis L.
Macdonald, *Admiral* Sir Reg. J.
Mackinnon, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Alexander.
McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Carstairs, V.C.
McQueen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John W.
More-Molyneux, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Henry.
Morris, *Commis.-Gen.* Sir Edward.
Mount, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., V.C.
Newdigate-Newdegate, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edward.
Norman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir F. Booth.
Nugent, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. P. N. H.
Nuttall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James M.
Olpherts, *Gen.* Sir William, V.C.
Palmer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur P.
Parke, *General* Sir William.
Penrose, *General* Sir Penrose C.
Phillimore, *Adm.* Sir Augustus.
Power, *Com.-Gen.* Sir William J. T.
Prendergast, *General* Sir Harry North Dalrymple, V.C.
Radcliffe, *General* Sir Wm. P.
Raines, *Gen.* Sir Julius Aug. R.
Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John W., K.N.
Rice, *Adm.* Sir Edward Bridges.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Baker C.
Salmon, *Admiral* Sir Nowell, V.C.
Schneider, *Gen.* Sir John Wm.
Schomberg, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Aug.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Cunningham.
Seymour, *Adm.* Sir M. Culme-, Bt.
Shute, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Cameron.
Sotheby, *Adm.* Sir Edward S.
Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Blick.
Stewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. C.
Stirling, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.A.
Stransham, *Gen.* Sir Anthony B.
Sullivan, *Adm.* Sir Francis Wm.
Tanner, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Oriel V.
Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Rich. C. Hayes.
Tuson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry B.
Vaughan, *Gen.* Sir John Luther.
Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier-.
Walker, *General* Sir Mark, V.C.
Warre, *Gen.* Sir Henry James.
Watson, *Admiral* Sir George Willes.
Watson, *General* Sir John, V.C.
Weare, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Edwin.
White, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Stewart, V.C.
White, *General* Sir Robert.
Wilbraham, *General* Sir Richard.
Williams, *General* Sir John Wm. Collman, R.M.A.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. John.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm.
Wolseley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Benjamin.
Wood, *Gen.* Sir Henry H. A.
Wright, *General* Sir Thomas.

CIVIL KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.B.

Abel, Sir Frsd. Augustus, Bart.
Acland, Sir Henry W. Dyke, Bt.
Agnew, Sir Stair.
Alcock, Sir Rutherford.
Anderson, Sir William George.
Banks, Sir John Thomas.
Barkly, Sir Henry.
Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John.
Blount, Sir Edward Charles.
Boyle, Sir Courtenay Edmund.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C.
Brassey, Lord.
Buchanan, *Col.* Sir Dav. C. R. C.
Clinton, *Col.* Lord Ed. Pelham-.
Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Wm. F. L.
Donnelly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Fretcheville Dykes.
Du Cane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmd. F.
Du Plat, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. T.
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fleetwood Isham.
Euan-Smith, *Col.* Sir Chas. Bean.
Evans, Sir John, D.C.L.
Flower, Sir William Henry.
Franks, Sir Aug. Wollaston.
Fraser, Sir William.
Fremantle, Hon. Sir Chas. Wm.
Galton, Sir Douglas.
Giffen, Sir Robert.
Godley, Sir Arthur.
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir George.
Haliburton, Sir Arthur Laurence
Halliday, Sir Frederick James.
Hamilton, Sir Edward Walter.
Harrel, Sir David.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Y. W.
Hertslet, Sir Edward.
Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir John T.
Hill, *Col.* Sir Edward Stock, M.P.
Hornby, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Windham.
Humphery, *Col.* Sir Wm. Hy., Bt.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward George.
Jenkyns, Sir Henry.
Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton.
Kekewich, Sir George Wm.
Kingscote, *Colonel* Sir Robert Nigel FitzHardinge.
Kirk, Sir John.
Knight, *Col.* Sir Fredk. Winn.
Knox, Sir Ralph Henry.
Leach, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir George Archibald.
Lingen, Lord.
Longley, Sir Henry.
Lushington, Sir Godfrey.
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns, G.C.I.E.
MacGregor, Sir Evan.
M'Kerlie, *Col.* Sir John Graham.
Majendie, *Col.* Sir Vivian D.
Markham, Sir Clements Robert.
Martin, Sir Theodore.
Matheson, *Colonel* Sir Donald.
Meade, Hon. Sir Robert Henry.
Milne, *Adm. Fleet* Sir Alex., Bt.
Milner, Sir Alfred.
Mitchell, Sir Arthur.
Moncrieff, *Colonel* Sir Alexander.
Mowatt, Sir Francis.
Murray, Sir Herbert Harley.
Nares, *Vice-Adm.* Sir G. Strong.
Noble, Sir Andrew.
O'Conor, Rt. Hn. Sir N. R., G.C.M.G.
Olivey, *Colonel* Sir Walter Rice.
Owen, Sir Hugh.
Palgrave, Sir Reginald Francis.
Pawel-Rammingen, L.A.G. L.A. Baron von.
Peel, Sir Charles Lennox.
Ponsonby-Fane, Hon. Sir S. B.
Probyn, *General* Sir Dighton Macnaghten, G.C.V.O., V.C.
Rawlinson, Sir Robert.
Reed, Sir Edward James.
Reid, Sir James, M.D.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Right Hon. Sir Joseph West.
Ryan, Sir Charles Lister.
Sanderson, Sir Thomas Henry.
Sankey, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hieram.
Shaw, Sir Eyre Massey.
Simon, Sir John.
Stephenson, Sir Aug. Keppel.
Stephenson, Sir William Henry.
Stokes, *Lieut.-General* Sir John.
Suffield, *Colonel* Lord.
Thompson, Sir Edwd. Maunde.
Thompson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph W.
Thring, Lord.
Tilley, Sir John.
Walker, *Col.* Sir Geo. Gustavus.
Walpole, Sir Horace George.
Walter, *Captain* Sir Edward.
Wantage, *Colonel* Lord, V.C.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles.
West, Rt. Hon. Sir Algernon E.
White, Sir William Henry.
Wyke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Lennox.

Honorary K.C.B., Raja Ram Singh (*Com.-in-Ch. Kashmir Army*).
Battenberg, H.S.H. Pr. Fras. Jos.

THIRD CLASS. C.B.

MILITARY COMPANIONS.

Abadie, *Colonel* Henry Richard.
Acton, *Colonel* Charles Ball-.
Aglionby, *Colonel* Arthur Sisson.
Aitchison, *Gen.* Chas. Terrington.
Aitken, *Lt.-Col.* William, R.A.
Alexander, *Major-Gen.* George Gardiner.
Allen, *Capt.* Robert Calder, R.N.
Alleyne, *Major-General* James.
Allgood, *Major-General* George.
Anderson, *Gen.* Horace Seurie.
Andoe, *Rear-Adm.* Hilary Gustav.
Appleyard, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick Ernest.
Ardagh, *Colonel* Sir John Chas.
Aynsley, *Vice-Adm.* C. Murray.
Bulcock, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Robt.
Baker, *Colonel* George.
Bannerman, *General* William.
Barchard, *Col.* Charles Henry.
Barker, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Digby.
Barnard, *Brig.-Gen.* John Henry.
Barnes, *Colonel* Osmond.
Barton, *Colonel* Geoffry.
Battye, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur.
Bayly, *Colonel* Richard Kerr.
Beal, *Colonel* Henry.
Beamish, *Rear-Adm.* Henry H.
Beath, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John Hy.
Beckett, *Colonel* Stephen.
Begbie, *Colonel* Elphinstone W., D.S.O.

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MILIT. COMPANIONS, G.B.—*con.*
Bell, *Col.* Mark Sever, V.C. A.D.C.
Bellairs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William.
Bengough, *Maj.-Gen.* Harcourt M.
Bent, *Lieut.-General* George.
Beresford, *Captain* Lord Chas. William De la Poer, R.N.
Beville, *Major-General* Henry.
Beville, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Francis.
Bingham, *Gen.* Geo. Wm. Powlett.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* George Corrie.
Biscoe, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Walters.
Black, *Major-General* Wilsone.
Blair, *General* James, V.C.
Blane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir S. J., Bt.
Blundell, *Col.* Henry B. H., M.P.
Blunt, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Harris.
Boardman, *Capt.* Fredk. Ross, R.N.
Boileau, *Colonel* Francis William.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* William Dunn.
Borradaile, *Col.* George William.
Boswell, *Major-Gen.* John James.
Bourchier, *Lt.-Gen.* Eustace Fane.
Bowyear, *Vice-Adm.* G. Le Geyt.
Boyle, *Major-General* Robert.
Brabazon, *Col.* John Palmer, A.D.C.
Brackenbury, *Rear-Adm.* John William, C.B.
Bradshaw, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Frederick.
Bradshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Richard.
Brasyer, *Colonel* Jeremiah.
Broadfoot, *Lieut.-Col.* Arch., R.A.
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benjamin Parnell, Bart.
Bromhead, *Col.* Charles James.
Browne, *Maj.-Gen.* Swinton John.
Brownlow, *Col.* William Vesey.
Brownrigg, *Colonel* Henry John.
Bruce, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Le Geyt.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B.
Burne, *Gen.* Henry Knightley.
Burnett, *M.-Gen.* Charles John.
Burroughs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Frederick William Traill-.
Burton, *General* Fowler.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Aug.
Byam, *Colonel* William.
Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John, V.C.
Caldecott, *M.-Gen.* Francis James.
Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer, V.C.
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Charles.
Campbell, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. J. F.
Campbell, *Surgeon-Major* John.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John William, Bart.
Campbell, *Major-General* Robert Byng Patricia Price.
Campion, *Rear-Adm.* Hubert.
Carew, *Colonel* Reginald Pole.
Carey, *Colonel* William.
Carleton, *Gen.* Henry Alexander.
Carnegy, *General* Alexander.
Carr, *Colonel* George.
Castle, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* Wm., R.N.
Cave, *Admiral* John Halliday.
Chads, *Major-Gen.* Wm. John.
Chamier, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E.
Channer, *Lieut.-Gen.* George Nicholas, V.C.
Chaplin, *Col.* John Worthy, V.C.
Chapman, *Gen.* Edward Fras.
Chatfield, *Vice-Adm.* Alfd. John.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Bruce.
Chippindall, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward.
Clarina, *General* Lord.
Clarke, *General* George Calvert.
Clerk, *Lieut.-General* Godfrey.
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Cornelius Fras.
Clifford, *M.-Gen.* Robt. Cecil Rich.
Cobbe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Alex. Hugh.
Cochrane, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. F. D.
Coghill, *Col.* Kendal Josiah Wm.
Collins, *Col.* John Robert.
Collis, *Colonel* Francis William.
Colvile, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fiennes M.
Colvile, *Col.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G.
Colville, *Capt.* Hon. Stanley Cecil James, R.N.
Colwell, *Col.* George Harry T.
Combe, *Maj.-Gen.* Boyce Albert.
Congleton, *Major-Gen.* Lord.
Cooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Anthony Chas.
Coote, *Admiral* Robert.
Copland, *Colonel* Alexander.
Corbet, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Domville.
Cowie, *Maj.-Gen.* Crombie, R.A.
Cox, *Brig.-Gen.* Alex. Temple.
Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Vyvyan.
Cramer, *Col.* Charles Pierson.
Creagh, *Col.* Arthur Gethin, R.A.
Crease, *Maj.-Gen.* John Frederick.
Cumberland, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. E.
Currie, *Surg.-General* Samuel.
Currie, *Lieut.-Col.* Thomas.
Curzon-Howe, *Captain* Hon. Assheton Gore, R.N.
Dalgety, *Colonel* Reginald Wm.
Dalrymple, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Liston.
Dane, *Insp.-General* Richard.
Daunt, *Major-General* William.
Davis, *General* John.
Dawson, *General* Francis.
De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* Annesley Charles Castriot.
De Winton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Walter, G.C.M.G.
Degacher, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
Delafosse, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Geo.
Derriman, *Adm.* Samuel Hoskins.
Desborough, *Major-Gen.* John.
D'Eyncourt, *Admiral* Edwin C. Tennyson-.
Dicken, *Col.* Wm. Popham, D.S.O.
Dickson, *Col.* John Baillie Ballantyne.
Dixon, *Lieut.-Col.* Hy. Grey.
Domville, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Cecil Henry, Bart., R.N.
Donnelly, *Dep. Surgeon-General* John M'Neale, M.D.
Douglas, *Admiral* Sholto.
Dowker, *General* Howard C.
Downes, *Com.-Gen.* Arthur W.
Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Barry.
Dundonald, *Col.* Earl of.
Dunne, *Lt.-Col.* W. Alphonsus.
Durand, *Col.* Algernon G. A.
Dyce, *Col.* Geo. Hugh Coles.
East, *Lieut.-Gen.* Cecil James.
Edwardes, *Lieut.-Gen.* Stanley de Burgh.
Edwards, *L.-Gen.* Sir Jas. B., M.P.
Egerton, *Col.* Chas. C., D.S.O.
Elles, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmond Roche.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Alex. J. Hardy.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. Locke, D.S.O.
Elliott, *Colonel* John.
Elrington, *Gen.* Fredk. Robert.
Elton, *Col.* Fredk. Coulthurst.
England, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Lutwyche.
Evans, *Maj.-Gen.* Horace Moule.
Evelegh, *Colonel* Fredk. Charles.
Ewart, *Gen.* Charles Brisbane.
Eyre, *Brig.-Gen.* Edmund Hen.
Falmouth, *Col.* Viscount.
Farrell, *Surg.-Col.* George.
Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm Chas.
Faunce, *Major-Gen.* Edmund.
Feilden, *M.-Gen.* Henry Broom.
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* John.
Fellowes, *R.-Adm.* Thomas H. B.
Ferryman, *Gen.* Aug. Halifax.
Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel* George.
FitzGerald, *Col.* C. J. Oswald.
FitzHugh, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred.
Flood, *Maj.-Gen.* Fred. R. Solly-.
Forrest, *General* Wm. Charles.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas, R.E.
Fremantle, *Gen.* Sir A. J. Lyon.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, R.M.A.
French, *Lieut.-General* William.
Fryer, *Major-General* John.
Furse, *Col.* George Armand.
Gaitskell, *Major-Gen.* Frederick.
Galbraith, *Major-Gen.* William.
Galloway, *Colonel* James.
Gallwey, *Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Thomas Joseph.
Garforth, *Rear-Adm.* Edm. St. J.
Garnett, *Colonel* Reginald, A.D.C.
Gaselee, *Colonel* Alfred, A.D.C.
Gatacre, *Brig.-Gen.* John.
Gatacre, *B.-Gen.* W. Forbes, D.S.O.
Geary, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Le Guay.
Gerard, *M.-Gen.* Montagu Gilbert.
Gib, *General* Wm. Anthony.
Gildea, *Maj.-Gen.* George Fred.
Glyn, *Lieut.-Gen.* Richard Thos.
Goodenough, *Lieut.-Gen.* Wm. Howley.
Goodfellow, *General* Wm. West.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Benj. Lumsden.
Gordon, *Surg.-Gen.* Charles A.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. E. Parke.
Gordon, *Col.* James Henry, D.S.O.
Gordon, *General* John.
Gordon, *Gen.* John Jas. Hood.
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thomas Edw.
Gordon, *Adm.* Wm. Everard A.
Gosset, *Major-General* Matthew William Edward.
Gough, *Admiral* Frederick Wm.
Gough, *Col.* Hon. George Hugh.
Grafton, *General* the Duke of.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Jas.
Graham, *Major-General* Thomas.
Grant, *Lieut.-Col.* Edward Long.
Grant, *Major-Gen.* Henry Fane.
Green, *Col.* Malcolm Scrimshire.
Gregorie, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Fredk.
Grove, *Maj.-Gen.* Coleridge.
Haly, *Col.* Richd. H. O'G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Col.* Ian S. M., D.S.O.
Hammond, *Col.* Arthur George, A.D.C., V.C., D.S.O.
Handcock, *Colonel* Arthur Gore.
Hankin, *Gen.* George Crommelin.
Hardy, *Lieut.-General* William.
Harley, *Lt.-Col.* George Ernest.
Harness, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur, R.E.
Harris, *Lieut.-Gen.* Philip Henry Farrell.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Hart, *Colonel* Arthur FitzRoy.
Hart, *Brigadier-Gen.* Reginald Clare, V.C.
Hassard, *Maj.-Gen.* Fairfax Chas.
Hastings, *Rear-Adm.* Alex. P.
Hastings, *Major-General* Francis Eddowes.
Hawkes, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Philip.
Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Cæsar.
Hawley, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Beaufoy.
Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* John Crosland.
Heath, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. A. Jas.
Hefferan, *Ch. Insp. Mach.* John Harold, R.N.
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Kennett Gregg.
Henderson, *Capt.* Reginald Friend Hannam, R.N.
Hennessy, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Robertson
Henning, *Lieut.-Gen.* Shurlock.
Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Ivor John Caradoc.
Heyland, *Gen.* Alfred Thomas.
Higginson, *Colonel* Theophilus.
Hill, *Lt.-Gen.* Rowley S. Sale-.
Hills, *Major-General* John.
Hinde, *Surg.-Major-Gen.* Geo. L.
Hogg, *Brig.-Gen.* Geo. Crawford.
Hoggan, *Maj.-Gen.* John Wm.
Holdich, *Col.* T. Hungerford, R.E.
Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Wm.
Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen Jas.
Holt, *Colonel* William John.
Hood, *General* John Cockburn-.
Hope, *Maj.-Gen.* Hugh Richard.
Hope, *General* Sir William, Bart.
Hopton, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward.
Hoste, *Maj.-Gen.* Dixon Edward.
Howe, *General* Earl.
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
Hutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward T. H.
Irvine, *Vice-Admiral* St. George Caulfield D'Arcy-.
Jackson, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sir R. W.
Jee, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Joseph, V.C.
Jeffreys, *Col.* Patrick Douglas.
Jenkins, *Col.* Francis Howell.
Jennings, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert M.
Jephson, *M.-Gen.* Sir S. Wm., Bt.
Jones, *Lt.-Gen.* Howard Sutton.
Jones, *Com.-Gen.* H. Stanley H.
Jopp, *Brigadier-Gen.* John, A.D.C.
Jordan, *Major-General* Joseph.
Kane, *Capt.* Henry Coey, R.N.
Keen, *Colonel* Frederick John.
Kelly, *Col.* Jas. Graves, A.D.C.
Kelly, *Colonel* William Freeman.
Kelly-Kenny, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas.
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Ralph Drury.
Keyser, *Col.* Frederick Charles.
Kidston, *Col.* Alex. F.
King, *Maj.-Gen.* Aug. Henry, R.A.
Kingsley, *Col.* Wm. Henry Bell.
Kinloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Angus Airlie.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Benj.
Knox, *General* Thomas Edmond.
Knox, *Lt.-Col.* William George.
Lambert, *Veterinary Col.* James Drummond-.
Lambert, *Major-Gen.* William.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur.
Lance, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick.
Lane, *Col.* Ronald Bertram.
Laughton, *Col.* Arthur Fredk.
Law, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Towry A.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Fred. Augustus.
Le Mesurier, *Col.* Cecil Brooke.
Leach, *Major-General* Edmund.
Leach, *Colonel* Edward P., V.C.
Leach, *Col.* Harold Pemberton.
Leet, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Knox, V.C.
Leith, *Col.* Alex. Sebastian Hay-
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. H., Bt.
Lindley, *Capt.* Geo. Robt., R.N.
Lithgow, *Surgeon-Major-General* Stewart Aaron.
Little, *Maj.-Gen.* Hen. Alexander.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Thos.
Lloyd, *Rear-Ad.* Rodney Maclaine.
Lockhart, *Maj.-Gen.* Græme A.
Lovett, *Maj.-Gen.* Beresford.
Low, *General* Alexander.
Lowry, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert Wm.
Luard, *Adm.* William Garnham.
Luck, *Major-General* George.
Luxmoore, *Rear-Adm.* Percy Putt.
Lyons, *General* Thomas Casey.
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* Harry H., V.C.
Maberly, *Major-General* Evan.
Macbean, *Gen.* George Scougall.
MacCall, *Col.* Hy. Blackwood.
McCalmont, *M.-Gen.* Hugh, M.P.
Macdonald, *Gen.* John A. Matt.
McDowell, *Surgeon-Col.* Edmond Greswold.
MacFarlan, *Lieut.-Gen.* David.
MacGregor, *Col.* Henry Grey.
McInroy, *Colonel* Charles.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Alfred Robert Davidson.
MacKinnon, *Gen.* George Henry.
Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith.
Macneill, *Col.* James G. R. D.
Madden, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Ch. D.
Madden, *Lieut.-Col.* George Colquhoun, D.S.O.
Mahon, *Fleet-Surgeon* Edward Elphinstone, R.N.
Mainprise, *Capt.* Wm. Thos., R.N.
Maitland, *Major-Gen.* Eardley.
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Makgill Heriot.
Maitland, *Maj.-Gen.* Pelham Jas.
Malcolm, *Col.* Edward Donald.
Malcolmson, *Major-Gen.* John Henry Porter.
Malthus, *Colonel* Sydenham.
Manderson, *Major-Gen.* Geo. R.
Mangles, *Major-General* Cecil.
Manley, *Surg.-Gen.* William Geo. Nicholas, V.C.
Marston, *Surgeon-General* Jeffery Allen.
Martin, *Colonel* Cunliffe.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* George Blake N.
Mason, *Adm.* Thomas Henry.
Massy, *Lieut.-General* William Godfrey Dunham.
Master, *Col.* William Chester.
Mathias, *Lt.-Col.* Hy. Harding.
Maude, *Col.* F. Cornwallis, V.C.
Maunsell, *Gen.* Fredk. Richard.
Maunsell, *Major-Gen.* Thomas.
Maunsell, *Surgeon-Major-General* Thomas.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Fredk., R.A.
May, *Capt.* Henry John, R.N.
May, *Major-General* James.
Meiklejohn, *Colonel* Wm. Hope.
Methuen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord.
Meyrick, *Insp. Vet.-Surg.* Jas. J.
Middleton, *Lieut.-General* Sir Frederick Dobson.
Miller, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Murray.
Mills, *Col.* Herbert James.
Milman, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Bryan.
Mollan, *Colonel* Wm. Campbell.
Montagu, *General* Horace Wm.
Montague, *Major-Gen.* William Edward.
Montgomerie, *Adm.* John E.
Montgomerie, *Captain* Robert Archibald James, R.N.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Thos., V.C.
Moore, *Lieut.-General* Henry.
Morgan, *Col.* Alexander Brooke.
Morgan, *Lt.-Col.* Harrison Ross Lewin, R.A.
Morton, *Major-Gen.* Gerald de Courcy.
Mosse, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B.
Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Savage.
Murray, *Colonel* John.
Murray, *General* John Irvine.
Murray, *Col.* Robert H.
Nairne, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles Edward.
Nation, *General* John Louis.
Newdigate, *Lieut.-General* Henry Richard Legge.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Henry F.
Nicholson, *Brig.-Gen.* William Gustavus.
Nicolson, *Admiral* Sir F. W. Erskine, Bt.
Nicolson, *Major-Gen.* Malcolm Hassels.
Nimmo, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Rose.
Norbury, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* H. F.
Norman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Henry R.
North, *Colonel* Dudley.
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Arthur.
O'Callaghan, *Adm.* George W. D.
Ogilvy, *Col.* W. Lewis Kinloch.
Ogle, *M.-Gen.* Frederick Amelius.
Oldershaw, *Maj.-G.* Chas. Edward.
Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Erasmus.
O'Nial, *Surgeon-General* John.
Ouvry, *Colonel* Henry Aimé.
Parker, *Colonel* George Hubert.
Parr, *Colonel* Hy. Hallam, A.D.C.
Patch, *Col.* Robert.
Pearse, *General* George Godfrey.
Pearson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
Pearson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hugh Pearce.
Pease, *Colonel* Thales.
Pemberton, *M.-Gen.* Wykeham L.
Pennington, *Major-Gen.* Charles Richard.
Perceval, *Gen.* John Maxwell.
Perkins, *General* Æneas, R.E.
Peyton, *General* Francis.
Philips, *Colonel* Joseph.
Pipon, *General* Philip Gossett.
Poé, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Hutcheson.
Poole, *Col.* Arthur James, A.D.C.
Powell, *Capt.* Francis, R.N.
Pratt, *Colonel* Henry Marsh.
Preston, *Major-General* Richard.
Pretyman, *Col.* Geo. Tindal, R.A.
Prinsep, *Major-General* Arthur Haldimand.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, G.B.—*con.*
Pritchard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Gordon D.
Protheroe, *Brig.-Gen.* Montague.
Pym, *Major-Gen.* Fred. George.
Raby, *R.-Adm.* Henry Jas., *VC*
Rainsford, *Lt.-Col.* Marcus E. R.
Rait, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur John.
Ralston, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
Randolph, *Adm.* Geo. Granville.
Rattray, *Lt.-Gen.* James Clerk.
Rawson, *Rear-Adm.* Harry Holdsworth.
Reade, *Sur.-Gen.* Herb. Taylor, *VC*
Reade, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* John B.C.
Redmond, *Lt.-Gen.* John Patrick.
Reeves, *Col.* Henry Spencer E.
Rennie, *Capt.* Jas. (Ind. Navy).
Rich, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. Talbot.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* John S.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph F.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* William Stewart-.
Richardson, *Lieut.-Col.* Wodehouse Dillon.
Riddell, *Major-General* Charles James Buchanan-.
Robertson, *Col.* James Peter.
Robinson, *M.-Gen.* Chas. Walker.
Robinson, *Dep.-Controller* Henry.
Robinson, *Major-Gen.* Wellesley Gordon Walker.
Rocke, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Harwood.
Roe, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sam. Black.
Roffey, *Chief Insp.* James, R.N.
Rogers, *Lieut.-Col.* John.
Rogers, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Gordon.
Rolfe, *Capt.* Ernest N., A.D.C., R.N.
Rolland, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. Rae.
Rollo, *General* Hon. Robert.
Roome, *General* Frederick.
Ross, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander Geo.
Routh, *Commis.-Gen.* Randolph.
Rowland, *Colonel* Thomas.
Rowlands, *General* Hugh, *VC*
Russell, *Gen.* Lord Alexr. Geo.
Russell, *Colonel* Horatio Albert.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* William, R.E.
Salusbury, *Maj.-G.* F. Octavius.
Sanford, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Edward Langham Somerset.
Sartorius, *Col.* Euston Hy. *VC*
Sartorius, *Col.* George Conrad.
Saumarez, *Admiral* Thomas.
Saunders, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Geo.
Sayer, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. R. Steadman.
Schreiber, *Maj.-Gen.* Brymer F.
Scott, *M.-Gen.* Jas. Woodward.
Scott, *Col.* Wm. Walter Hopton.
Seymour, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. H.
Seymour, *Gen.* William Henry.
Shaw, *Insp.-Gen.* Doyle Money.
Shaw, *Major-Gen.* Hugh, *VC*
Shone, *Col.* Wm. Terence, D.S.O.
Simpson, *Col.* Thos. Thomson.
Singleton, *Rear-Admiral* Uvedale Corbet.
Skinner, *Col.* Edmund Grey.
Skinner, *Col.* James Tierney, D.S.O.
Slade, *Col.* Fredk. George, R.A.
Slade, *Colonel* John Ramsay, R.A.
Slatin Pacha, *Colonel* Rudolf C.
Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Alexander.
Smith, *M.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Holled.
Smith, *Surgeon-General* Colvin.
Smith, *M.-Gen.* C. Hodgkinson.
Smith, *General* John W. Sidney.
Smyth *Col.* Charles Coghlan.
Smyth, *Col.* Etwall Walter.
Spence, *Major-General* Frederick.
Spencer, *Surg.-Col.* Lionel Dixon.
Stannus, *General* Henry James.
Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
Stedman, *Major-General* Edward.
Stephen, *Colonel* FitzRoy.
Stephens, *Major-Gen.* Adolphus Haggerston.
Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Hy. F.
Stevenson, *M.-Gen.* Thos. Rennie.
Stewart, *Major-General* George.
Stewart, *Major-General* James Calder.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Robt. Crosse.
Stewart, *Col.* Robert MacGregor, A.D.C.
Stockley, *Colonel* Charles More.
Stockwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles M.
Straghan, *Colonel* Abel.
Strong, *Major-General* Dawsonne Melancthon.
Suther, *General* William Grigor.
Swaine, *M.-Gen.* Leopold Victor.
Swinley, *Maj.-Gen.* George, R.A.
Sym, *Maj.-Gen.* John Munro.
Symons, *Brig.-G.* William Penn.
Talbot, *M.-Gen.* Hon. Reg. A. J.
Tanner, *Major-General* Edward.
Thackeray, *Col.* Edward T., *VC*
Thackwell, *General* Jos. Edwin.
Thackwell, *Major-Gen.* Wm. de Wilton Roche.
Thelwall, *Major-Gen.* John B.
Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wellesley.
Thomson, *Surg.-Col.* George.
Thornton, *Sur.-Col.* Jas. Howard.
Thynne, *Major-Gen.* Reginald Thomas.
Tillard, *Maj.-Gen.* John Arthur.
Tilly, *Major-General* John.
Toker, *Col.* Alliston Champion.
Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D.
Tower, *Lieut.-General* Conyers.
Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Stephen C.
Townshend, *Maj.* Charles V. F.
Tregear, *Colonel* Vincent William.
Tremenheere, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. W.
Truell, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Holt.
Tucker, *Col.* Aubrey Harvey.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles.
Tucker, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry St. Geo.
Tucker, *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Guise, R.M.A.
Tulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Alex. Bruce.
Tulloh, *Maj.-Gen.* John Stewart.
Turner, *Col.* Henry Fyers.
Turnour, *Admiral* Edward W.
Twentyman, *Col.* Augustus Chas.
Twynam, *Major-General* Philip Alexander Anstruther.
Tyndall, *Major-General* Henry.
Upperton, *Major-General* John.
Utterson, *Major-Gen.* Archibald Hammond.
Van Straubenzee, *M.-G.* Turner.
Vandeleur, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Ormsby.
Vansittart, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. W.
Vaughan (Jones-), *Maj.-General* Hugh Thomas.
Walcott, *Col.* Edmund Scopoli.
Wallace, *Major-General* Hill.
Walter, *General* John McNeill.
Walters, *Vet. Lt.-Col.* William Barker.
Walton, *Colonel* Clifford Elliott.
Ward, *Lt.-Col.* Ed. W. Duncan.
Ward, *M.-Gen.* Francis Wm., R.A.
Ward, *V.-Adm.* Thos. Le Hunte.
Wardrop, *Col.* Frederick Meyer.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Fredk.
Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Dawson S.
Waterfield, *Col.* Hy. Gordon.
Waters, *Brig.-Surg.* Robert, M.D.
Wauchope, *Col.* Andrew Gilbert.
Way, *Col.* George Augustus.
Way, *Colonel* Nowell FitzUpton.
Webber, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Edmd.
Webster, *Col.* Arthur George.
Welman, *Major-Gen.* William Henry Dowling Reeves.
Wemyss, *M.-Gen.* Henry Manley.
Westmacott, *Colonel* Richard.
White, *V.-Adm.* Richd. Dunning.
White, *Surgeon-Gen.* Thomas E.
White, *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Rogerson
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert C.
Wigram, *Maj.-Gen.* Godfrey Jas.
Wilkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Henry C.
Wilkinson, *Major-Gen.* Osborn.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward A.
Williamson, *Col.* Robt. Fredk.
Willis, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. Arthur.
Wills, *Brig.-Surg.* Caleb Sherar.
Willson, *Colonel* Mildmay W.
Wilmot, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Eardley-.
Wilson, *Rear-Admiral* Arthur Knyvet, *VC*
Wilson, *Col.* Edward Hales.
Wilson, *Major-General* Francis Edward Edwards.
Winsloe, *Col.* Richd. Wm. Chas.
Wiseman-Clarke, *Major-General* Somerset Molyneux.
Wodehouse, *Colonel* Josceline Heneage.
Wood, *Major-General* Edward Alexander.
Wood, *Colonel* Elliott.
Wood, *Colonel* Henry.
Woodgate, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. R. P.
Woodthorpe, *Col.* Robert Gosset.
Woodward, *Rear-Adm.* Robert.
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
Worsley, *Col.* Henry Robert B.
Wynne, *Col.* Arthur Singleton.
Yeatman-Biggs, *Brig.-G.* Arthur Godolphin.
Young, *Lieut.-General* George Samuel.
Younghusband, *Gen.* Robert B.

CIVIL COMPANIONS. C.B.
Abercorn, *Col.* the Duke of, K.G.
Abney, *Capt.* Wm de Wiveslie.
Adrian, Alfred Douglas.
Allison, *Col.* James John.
Anderson, Robert.
Anderson, William.
Ardagh, *Major-Gen.* Sir John Charles.
Armstrong, Lord.
Ashby, *Paym.-in-Chief* James William Murray, R.N.
Austen, William C. Roberts-.
Awdry, Richard Davis.
Baines, Frederick Ebenezer.
Ball, *Colonel* William Clare.
Barrington, Hon. Bernard Eric.

CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*
Barrington, Charles George.
Barry, John Wolfe, C.E.
Baughan, William Frederick.
Bayly, *General* John.
Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
Bell, James.
Bell, *Colonel* William.
Biliotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Blunt, John Elijah.
Bond, Edward Augustus.
Bourke, Hon. Charles Fowler.
Bowring, Edgar Alfred.
Bramston, John.
Brennan, Louis.
Bridgford, *Colonel* Robert.
Brise, *Col.* Samuel Brise Ruggles-
Brown, Prof. George Thomas.
Brown, Joseph, Q.C.
Browning, Thomas.
Bruce, *Colonel* Robert.
Bunsen, Maurice W. Ernest de.
Butler, *Captain* Antoine Sloet.
Byng, *Col.* Hon. Hy. Wm. John.
Charlemont, Viscount.
Chermside, *Col.* Herbert Charles.
Clarke, *Colonel* Alexander Ross.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew.
Cleeve, *Fleet-Paym.* Frederick.
Coll, Sir Patrick.
Colville, *Col.* Hon. Sir W. Jas.
Cookson, Sir Charles Alfred.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bt.
Courthope, William John.
Cousins, William Henry.
Craik, Henry.
Crawford, *Lt.* Lawrence H., R.N.R.
Cripps, Wilfrid Joseph.
Crofton, *Capt.* Right Hon. Sir Walter Frederick.
Cuffe, Hon. Hamilton John Agmondesham.
Cullinan, Frederick J.
Dalton, Cornelius Neale.
Dalyell, Ralph.
Dasent, John Roche.
Davidson, *Colonel* David.
De la Bère, Henry Thomas.
Dering, Sir Henry Nevill, Bart.
Dicey, Edward.
Dingli, Sir Adriano.
Dunbar, William Cospatrick.
Duncannon, Viscount.
Durand, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Edward Law, Bart.
Durston, *Eng.-in-Ch.* A. J., R.N.
Egerton, *Col.* Alfred Mordaunt.
Egerton, Edwin Henry.
Engelbach, Lewis William.
Engleheart, Sir John G. Dillman.
Eyre, *Colonel* Henry.
Fairfax, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Henry.
Fairfield, Edward.
Farquharson, *Colonel* John, R.E.
Fearon, Daniel Robert.
Fellows, *Col.* Robert Bruce.
Finlaison, Alexander John.
Fitzgeorge, *Col.* Augustus C. F.
Fleming, *Princ. Vet. Surg.* Geo.
Follett, Charles John.
Forbes, William Ashburner.
Ford, *Col.* Arthur, R.A.
Forsey, Charles Benjamin.
Franks, John Hamilton.
Fraser, *General* Alexander.
Fullerton, *R.-Adm.* J. Reg. Thos.
Gamble, *Colonel* David.
Gardiner, *Gen.* Henry Lynedoch.
Garnett, Richard.
Gibbs, Frederick Waymouth, Q.C.
Gifford, Charles Edwin, R.N.
Gill, David, F.R.S.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
Gordon, *Col.* George Grant.
Gosselin, Martin le Marchant Hadsley.
Graham, Henry John Lowndes.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
Grove, Sir George, Knt.
Gubbins, Frederick Bebb.
Gurdon, Sir William Brampton.
Halford, *Col.* Sir H. St. John, Bt.
Hall, *Colonel* Angus William.
Hamilton, *Major* William Alexander Baillie-.
Hamley, *Com.-Gen.* Joseph O.
Hardinge, Arthur Henry.
Hardinge, Hon. Charles.
Henley, Joseph John.
Herbert, Chas. St. John Septimus.
Herbert, Hon. Michael Henry.
Herries, Edward.
Hervey, *Gen.* Chas. Robt. West.
Hervey, Henry Arthur William.
Hirst, *Lt.-Colonel* Henry Sagar.
Hobart, Robert Henry.
Holmes, Robert Wm. Arbuthnot.
Hood, *Col.* Hon. Arthur Wellesley Alexander Nelson.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Hope, Edward Stanley.
Hopwood, Frns. John Stephens.
Howard, Andrew Charles.
Howard, Henry.
Howard, *Colonel* Samuel Lloyd.
Howland, Sir William Pearce.
Hume, Alan Octavian.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Mercer.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* C. Scrope.
Hutton, *Col.* Geo. Morland.
Iddesleigh, Earl of.
Jameson, Leander Starr, M.D.
Jervois, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. F. D.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Owen.
Joyce, Herbert.
Judd, John Wesley, F.R.S.
Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
Kaye, Sir Wm. Squire Barker.
Keane, *Col.* Leopold G. Fredk.
Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm.
Knollys, Sir Francis.
Knyvett, Carey John.
Lamb, John Cameron.
Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
Laurie, *Colonel* Robert Peter.
Lawson, George.
Lay, Horatio Nelson.
Lee, Henry Austin.
Leigh, Hon. E. Chandos, Q.C.
Littler, Ralph Daniel Makinson.
Lockyer, Joseph Norman, F.R.S.
Locock, *Colonel* Herbert, R.E.
Ludlow, John Malcolm.
Lugard, *Maj.* Fredk. J. D., D.S.O.
Lyte, Henry Churchill Maxwell.
Lyttelton, Hon. George William Spencer.
Macdonald, *Col.* Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol (*Lord Justice Clerk*).
MacDonell, Sir Hugh Guion.
McDonnell, Hon. Schomberg Kerr.
Macdonnell, *Colonel* William.
McDougall, William.
Mackenzie, Kenneth Augustus, Muir-, Q.C.
Maclean, *Surg.-Gen.* William C.
MacLeod, Reginald.
Macleod, *Insp.-Gen.* William.
Malcolm, *Colonel* Lord.
March, Thomas Charles.
Marshall, *Col.* Thomas Horatio.
Martindale, *Dep.-Cont.* Ben Hay.
Michell, Thomas.
Milbanke, Ralph.
Mills, *Colonel* Richard.
Milman, Archibald John Scott.
Mitford, Algernon B. Freeman-.
Molineux, John.
Money, Alonzo.
Monro, James.
Moore, *Col.* Charles Thos. John.
Moriarty, *Capt.* Henry A., R.N.
Murdoch, Charles Stewart.
Murray, George Herbert.
Murton, Walter.
Nepean, Sir Evan Colville.
Newell, Dr. William Homan.
Nicolas, Nicholas Harris.
Nicoll, Henry.
Noel, James Gambier.
Norbury, *Col.* Thos. Coningsby N.
Northcote, Hon. Sir Henry Stafford, Bart., M.P.
O'Brien, William Patrick.
O'Dowd, James Cornelius.
Oram, Richard E. Sprague.
Orange, William.
Pattisson, Jacob Luard.
Pemberton, Edward Leigh.
Pennefather, Alfred Richard.
Petre, Sir George Glynn.
Phipps, Edmund Constantine H.
Pickersgill, Wm. Clayton.
Pigott, Thomas Digby.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Henry, R.E.
Porter, Alfred de Bock.
Preece, William Henry, F.R.S.
Primrose, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Bouv. F.
Primrose, Henry William.
Provis, Samuel Butler.
Purcell, John Samuel.
Ramsay, George Dalhousie.
Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
Reed, Sir Andrew.
Reed, *Colonel* Charles John.
Ricketts, Geo. Henry Mildmay.
Roberts, Samuel Usshe.
Robinson, Frederic Lacy.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Mj.* J. F. G.
Rowton, Lord.
Royle, Arnold.
Ryder, George Lisle.
Samuel, Sir Saul.
Sandwith, Thomas Backhouse.
Schaw, *Major-General* Henry.
Scott, *Vice-Adm.* Lord Charles Thomas Montagu-Douglas-.
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Scott, *Colonel* John.
Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence.
Shakerley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Watkin, Bart.
Sharpe, Rev. Thos. Weatherhead.
Skelton, John.

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CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.—*cont.*

Slacke, *Captain* Owen.
Smiles, William.
Smith, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry.
Smith, John.
Somerset, *Col.* Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles.
Somlaby, William Jameson.
Spring-Rice, Stephen Edward.
Stace, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Vincent.
Standen, Edward James.
Stanhope, *Col.* Walter Spencer-.
Stephen, Sir Alexander Condie.
Stephenson, *V.-Adm.* Henry F.
Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Stokes, *Capt.* Robert Baret.
Stronge, Charles Walter.
Talbot, George.
Taylor, John.
Taylor, *Col.* John L. du Plat.
Taylor, *Colonel* Robert Lewis.
Thesiger, Hon. Edward Pierson.
Thorne, Richard Thorne, M.D.
Thynne, Henry.
Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard.
Trevor, Sir Charles Cecil.
Trotter, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry.
Tulloch, *Major* Hector, R.E.
Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart.
Turner, *Col.* Alfred Edwd., R.A.
Turner, Charles George.
Turnor, Algernon.
Vavasseur, Josiah.
Vetch, *Col.* Robert H., R.E.
Villiers, Hon. Francis Hyde.
Vincent, *Lt.-Col.* Sir C. E. Howard, M.P.
Vivian, *Colonel* Arthur Pendarves.
Wake, Herewald Craufurd.
Wallace, Arthur Robert.
Wallington, *Col.* John Williams.
Ward, *Colonel* James.
Waterfield, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I.
Watkin, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry S. Spiller.
Watt, *Com.-Gen.* Fitzjas. Edwd.
Wharton, *R.-Adm.* W. Jas. Lloyd.
White-Thomson, *Col.* Robt. Thos.
Wilmot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Bart., V.C.
Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm
Wilson, Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood.
Wingate, *Lt.-Col.* Frns. Reg., D.S.O.
Wingfield, Edward.
Wodehouse, Hon. Armine.
Wood, Sir Richard.
Woods, Sir Albert William.
Wright, Sir James.
Wyndham, Sir Geo. H., K.C.M.G.
Young, Adam.
Young, Sir Allen William.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Gen.* C. W.
Dean of Order, Dean of Westminster.
Bath King of Arms, General Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B., R.A.
Registrar & Sec., Sir Albert Wm. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.
Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Chas. Geo. Barrington, C.B.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light blue, with white stripes towards each edge.

Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, VICEROY AND GOV.-GEN. OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. G.C.S.I.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge (*extra*).
Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook.
Her H. the Begum of Bhopal.
Gen. Sir Nev. B. Chamberlain.
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
Sir John Strachey.
Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines.
H.H. the Raja of Nabha.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Cranbrook.
Most Hon. Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
H.H. the Nawab of Bhawulpore.
H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
Most Hon. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P.
Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff.
H.H. the Gackwar of Baroda.
H.H. the Maharana of Oodeypore.
H.H. the Raja of Nahun.
H.H. the Maharaja of Indore.
H.H. the Maharaja of Jeypore.
H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore.
Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
Lord Reay.
Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Pertab Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B. (*extra*).
Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., R.A. (*extra*).
H.H. the Raja of Kolhapur.
H.H. the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior.
Lord Harris (*extra*).
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, M.P. (*extra*).
Lord Wenlock (*extra*).

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders.

H.H. Mir Khodadad (Khelat).
H.H. Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, G.C.B.
H.H. Sultan Massoud Mirza, Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan, of Persia.
H.E. Nubar Pacha.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.S.I.

Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Sir Moulvie Saiyid.
Aiyar, Kumarapuram Sheshadri.
Akram Khan, Sir Nawab Muhammad (Chief of Amb).
Amar Singh, Rajah (Kashmir).
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Barbour, Sir David Miller.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
Bernard, Sir Charles Edward.
Brackenbury, *Lt.-Gn.* Sir H., K.C.B.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C.
Browne, *Gen.* Sir Samuel J., V.C.
Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Tudor.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.
Cotton, *Gen.* Sir Arthur Thomas.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bart.
Cromer, Lord.
Crosthwaite, Sir C. Haukes Tod.
Dada Saheb, Sir Kasee Rao Holkar, of Indore.
Danvers, Sir Juland.
Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo.
Dhar, the Maharaja of.
Drangdra, H.H. the Raj Sahib of.
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred.
Fayrer, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Joseph, Bt.
Fitzpatrick, Sir Dennis.
Fryer, Sir Fredk. W. Richards.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
Grant, Sir Charles.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry.
Hobhouse, Right Hon. Lord.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, M.D.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
Hunter, Sir William Wilson.
Hutchins, Sir Philip Perceval.
Idar, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine.
Kemball, *Gen.* Sir Arnold B.
Kennedy, *General* Sir Michael K.
Lethbridge, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Swaine, M.D.
Lockhart, *General* Sir William Stephen Alexander, K.C.B.
Lyall, Sir James Broadwood.
Macdonald, *Adm.* Sir Reginald J.
MacDonnell, Sir Antony Patrick.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander.
Morris, Sir John Henry.
Muir, Sir William.
Newmarch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir O. R.
Palitana, Thakore Sahib of.
Peile, Sir James Braithwaite.
Pertab Singh (of Jodhpore).
Plowden, Sir William Chichele.
Pollock, *Major - General* Sir Frederick R.
Probyn, *Gen.* Sir Dighton Macnaghten, G.C.V.O., V.C.

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.S.I.—*cont.*

Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. W.
Robertson, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir George Scott. (Chitral.)
Russell, *General* Sir Edward L.
Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard, M.P.
Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence.
Shamsher Jung, H. E. Maharaja Bir, Rana Bahadur (Nipal).
Sirobi, H.H. Maharao K.S.
Stokes, Sir Henry Edward.
Tagore, the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun.
Ward, Sir William Erskine.
Waterfield, Sir Henry.
Westland, Sir James.

COMPANIONS. C.S.I.

Afzul Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Muhammad
Akbar Ali, Meer of Hyderabad.
Allyghur, the Raja of.
Arnold, Sir Edwin, K.C.S.I.
Asghur Ali Khan, the Nawab Sied.
Ashburner, Lionel Robert.
Badcock, *M.-Gen.* Alexr. R., C.B.
Baines, Jervoise Athelstane.
Banganapalli, the Nawab of.
Barr, *Lt.-Col.* David Wm. K.
Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth, M.D.
Birdwood, Herbert Mills.
Boughey, *Col.* Geo. F. Ottley.
Bowring, Lewin Bentham.
Boyle, Richard Vicars.
Buck, Sir Edward Charles, Knt.
Burgess, George Douglas.
Cadell, Alan.
Carmichael, Charles Paget.
Cave-Browne, Edward Raban.
Chamberlain, *Gen.* Crawford T.
Chapman, Robert Barclay.
Clerk, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.
Cockerell, Horace Abel.
Cordery, John Graham.
Cotton, *Major-Gen.* F. Conyers.
Cotton, Henry John Stedman.
Crosthwaite, Robert Joseph.
Cuningham, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. M.
Cuningham, William John.
Davidson, Robert.
Deane, *Maj.* Harold Arthur.
Dickens, *Lieut.-Gen.* Craven H.
Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* William.
Dillon, *General* Sir Martin.
Duncan, *Major-Gen.* Harvey T.
Edgar, Sir John Ware.
Ellis, *Major-General* Arthur Edward Augustus.
Elsmie, George Robert (Punjab).
Etheridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred T.
Euan-Smith, *Col.* Sir C. Bean.
Fanshawe, Arthur Upton.
Finlay, James Fairbairn.
Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey-.
Forbes, Arthur.
Ford, William.
Framjee, Dosabhoy (Karaka).
Garstin, John Henry.
Gerard, *Maj.-Gen.* M. G., C.B.
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. Edward.
Grey, *Col.* Leopold John Herbert
Gundah Singh, Sirdar Bakshi.
Hare, *Insp.-General* Edward.
Henderson, *M.-G.* Philip Durham.
Hogg, Sir Frederic Russell.
Home, *Col.* Fredk. Jervis, R.E.
Hopkinson, *General* Henry.
Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Mercer.
Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
Hyat Khan, Mahomed.
Ibbetson, Denzil C. J.
Iyar, Kumarapuram Sheshadri.
Jacob, Stephen.
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart.
Jiwan Singh, Sirdar of Patiala.
Jones, William Brittan.
Keatinge, *General* Richard Harte, V.C.
Khoman Singh, Bakshi, of Indore.
La Touche, James John Digges.
Lee-Warner, William.
Lovett, *Major-General* Beresford.
Lumsden, *Gen.* Sir Peter Stark.
Lyall, Charles James.
Lyall, David Robert.
Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
Malleson, *Colonel* George Bruce.
Master, Charles Gilbert.
Maxwell, *Major* Henry St. Patrick.
Melliss, *Colonel* Howard.
Melvill, Philip Sandys.
Merk, Wm. Rudolph Henry.
Merriman, *Gen.* Charles James.
Michael, *General* James.
Miller, Sir Alexander E., Q.C.
Mingyi, Moung Kinwun.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott-.
Money, William James.
Montgomery, *Gen.* George S.
Mookerjee, Babu Peary Mohun.
Naylor, James Richard.
Obed Ulla Khan, Sahibzada.
O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.
Oliver, John O. Hercules Norman.
Ommanney, *Col.* Edward Lacon.
Parker, Joseph.
Pati, Rao Bahadur Chatr.
Pemberton, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Charles Boileau, R.E.
Pennycuick, *Col.* John, R.E.
Plowden, Trevor John Chichele.
Powell, Eyre Burton.
Powlett, *Colonel* Percy William.
Pratab Singh, Raja Udai (Bhinga).
Price, John Frederick.
Prideaux, *Col.* Wm. Francis.
Primrose, Henry William, C.B.
Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley.
Pritchard, *Col.* Hurlock Galloway.
Protheroe, *Brig.-Gen.* Montague.
Pyne, Sir Thomas Salter (Cabul).
Ravenscroft, Edward William.
Renny, *General* Henry.
Reynolds, Herbert John.
Rice, *Surg.-Major-Gen.* William Roche, M.D.
Richey, Sir James Bellet.
Rivaz, Charles Montgomery.
Ross, *Col.* Sir Edward Charles.
Rundall, *Gen.* Francis Hornblow.
Sanford, *Lt.-Gen.* George E. L. S.
Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Travancore.
Sherer, John Walter.
Smeaton, Donald Mackenzie.
Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Blick.
Stevens, Charles Cecil.
Stokes, Whitley.
Strachey, *Lieut.-Gen.* Richard.
Sullivan, Henry Edward.
Tamburan, Kerala Varma V. K.
Thornhill, George.
Thornton, Thomas Henry.
Thuillier, *Gen.* Sir Henry E. L.
Trevor, Arthur Charles.
Trevor, *Colonel* Geo. Herbert.
Tweedie, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
Ude Sanker, Azam Gowrisanker.
Udny, Richard.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander, R.A.
Warburton, *Colonel* Robert.
Waterfield, *Col.* Wm. Garrow.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Gen.* Michael W.
Woodburn, John.
Wylie, *Colonel* Henry.
Yate, *Lieut.-Col.* Charles Edward.
Young, William.
Young, William Mackworth.
Younghusband, *Major-General* J. William.

Registrar, Sir Albert Wm. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. *Motto*, Auspicium melioris ævi (*A pledge of better times*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross, F.-M. H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. G.C.M.G. 65

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Edinb.).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Bowen.
Sir Adriano Dingli.
Sir Edw. Victor Lewis Houlton.
Sir Henry Barkly.
F.-M. Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley.
Rt. Hon. Lord Rosmead.
Most Hon. Marq. of Dufferin, K.P.
Lord Stanmore.

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KTS. GRAND CROSS, G.C.M.G.—*con.*
Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D. Wolff.
Most Hon. Marq. of Lorne, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Lennox Wyke.
Sir Richard Wood.
Gen. Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C.
Sir Henry Ernest G. Bulwer.
Most Hn. Marquess of Lansdowne.
Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke.
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B. Malet.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, G.C.B., V.C.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren.
Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Knutsford.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.
Sir John Kirk, M.D.
General Sir Robert Biddulph.
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford.
F.-M. Sir John L. A. Simmons.
Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman.
Rt. Hon. Lord Loch.
Sir William Cleaver F. Robinson.
Sir Edward William Stafford.
Sir Thomas Elder.
Sir Henry Turner Irving.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
Lord Cromer, G.C.B.
Rajah Sir Chas. Johnson Brooke.
Lord Sackville.
Sir Hugh Low.
Earl of Onslow.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore.
Sir Robert Hart, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Hopetoun.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Belmore.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey.
Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith.
Earl of Glasgow.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Wallace Grenfell.
Rt. Hon. Sir Ed. J. Monson, G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles.
Sir George William Des Vœux.
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. W. De Winton.
Right Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen (*Lord Chief Justice*).
Sir Richd. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P.
Sir Spenser Buckingh'm St. John.
Hon. Sir Francis Richd. Plunkett.
Sir Henry Ayers.
Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
Lt.-Col. Sir Charles B. Mitchell.
Rt. Hon. Sir Nicolas O'Conor.
Hon. Sir Donald Alex. Smith.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
H.M. the King of Siam.
H.E. Nubar Pacha (Egypt).
H.E. Riaz Pacha (Egypt).
Vice-Adm. Baron von der Goltz.
H.H. the Khedive of Egypt.
Shahzada Habibulla Khan.
Shahzada Nasrulla Khan.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.M.G.
200
Abbott, Sir Joseph Palmer.
Adderley, Sir Augustus John.
Agnew, Sir James Wilson, M.D.
Akerman, Sir John William.
Alabaster, Sir Chaloner.
Alston, Sir Francis Beilby.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arch. E. H.
Antelme, Sir Célicourt Auguste.
Baker, Sir Benjamin, C.E.
Baker, Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey.
Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
Bellairs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
Bergne, Sir John Henry Gibbs.
Berkeley, Sir George.
Berry, Sir Graham.
Biliotti, Sir Alfred.
Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus.
Blake, Sir Henry Arthur.
Bowell, Sir Mackenzie.
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham John.
Braddon, Sir Edwd. N. Coventry
Brett, *Major* Sir Wilford.
Broome, Sir Frederick Napier.
Brownless, Sir Ant. Colling, M.D.
Bruce, Sir Charles.
Buller, *General* Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B.
Buller, Sir Walter Lawry.
Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Bt.
Campbell, Sir Geo. Wm. Robert.
Carbone, Sir Giuseppe.
Carling, Sir John (Canada).
Caron, Sir Joseph P. René A.
Carrington, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk.
Carter, Sir Frederick Bowker T.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas.
Cartwright, Sir Richard John.
Chapleau, Hon. Sir Joseph A.
Clanwilliam, *Admiral of the Fleet* the Earl of, G.C.B.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. Sydenham.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshall J.
Coles, (Hon.) Sir Jenkin.
Colomb, *Capt.* Sir John C. R., M.P.
Colton, Sir John.
Colvile, *Col.* Sir Henry Edward.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.
Cookson, Sir Charles Alfred.
Crossman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
Currie, Sir Donald, M.P.
Dale, Sir Langham.
Davenport, Sir Samuel.
Dawes, Sir Edwyn Sandys.
De Verteuil, Sir Louis A. Aimé.
De Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir John Hy.
De Wet, Sir Jacobus Albertus.
Dent, Sir Alfred.
Dibbs, Sir George Richard.
Donoughmore, Earl of.
Downer, Sir John William.
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan.
Edwards, *L.-Gen.* Sir J. Bevan, M.P.
Evans, Alderman Sir David.
Evans, Sir Francis Henry, M.P.
Fawcett, Sir John Henry.
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J., Bt., M.P.
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald.
Fleming, Sir Francis.
Forrest, Sir John.
Fowler, Sir John, Bart., C.E.
Fraser, Sir Malcolm.
Fremantle, *Gen.* Sir A. J. Lyon.
Fysh, Hon. Sir Philip Oakley.
Gallwey, Sir Michael Henry.
Gallwey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. L. J.
Garrick, Sir James Francis, Q.C.
Goldie, Sir Geo. D. Taubman-.
Goldsworthy, Sir Roger Tuckfield
Gormanston, Viscount.
Grant, Sir James Alexander, M.D.
Greaves, *Gen.* Sir Geo. R., G.C.B.
Gregory, Sir Charles Hutton, C.E.
Griffith, Sir Wm. Brandford.
Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton.
Gzowski, *Col.* Sir Casimir Stanis.
Hall, Sir Charles, Q.C., M.P.
Hall, Sir John.
Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus.
Hay, Sir James Shaw.
Hector, Sir James, M.D.
Hemming, Sir Augustus Wm. L.
Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd.
Hodgson, Sir Arthur.
Howland, Sir Wm. Pearce.
Hunter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G.
Hutchinson, Hon. Sir Walt. F. H-.
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred.
Jerningham, Sir Hubert Ed. Hen.
Joly, Sir Henry Gustave.
Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
Kennedy, Sir Charles Malcolm.
Kitchener, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horatio Herbert, K.C.B. (Sirdar).
Knollys, Sir Francis.
Kortright, Sir Cornelius H.
Lackey, Hon. Sir John.
Lamington, Lord.
Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
Lees, Sir Charles Cameron.
Lister, Sir Thomas Villiers.
Macartney, Sir Halliday, M.D.
McCoy, Sir Fredk. (Melbourne).
MacDonald, *Maj.* Sir C. Maxwell.
MacDonell, Sir Hugh Guion.
MacGregor, Sir William, M.D.
McIlwraith, Sir Thomas.
McNeill, *Maj.-General* Sir John Carstairs, V.C.
Mansfield, *Col.* Sir Chas. Edward
Marsh, Sir William Henry.
Martin, *Col.* Sir R. E. Rowley.
Mathews, Sir Lloyd Wm. (*Gen.*).
Maxwell, Sir William Edward.
Michie, Sir Archibald, Q.C.
Middleton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fred. D.
Moloney, Sir Cornelius Alfred.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott-
Mowat, Sir Oliver, Q.C.
Naz, Sir Virgile.
Nelson, Hon. Sir Hugh Muir.
Newton, Sir Edward.
Norton, Right Hon. Lord.
O'Brien, Sir Geo. Thos. Michael.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John T. N.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu Fredk.
Osborn, Sir Melmoth.
Palmer, Sir Arthur Hunter.
Palmer, Sir Elwin Mitford.
Pearson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick.
Perceval, Sir Westby Brook.
Petre, Sir George Glynn.
Playfair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert L.
Porter, Sir Neale.
Powell, Sir Geo. S. Baden-, M.P.
Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir William.
Russell, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Baker Creed.
Samuel, Sir Saul.
Sanderson, Sir Thos. Henry, K.C.B.
Sargood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fred. Thos.
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason.
Scanlen, Sir Thomas Charles.
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart.

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KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.M.G.—*con.*
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir F. C., K.C.B.
Scott, Sir John.
Scott, Sir John (Egypt).
Sealy, Sir John.
Sendall, Sir Walter Joseph.
Shea, Sir Ambrose.
Shippard, Sir Sidney G. Alex.
Sivewright, Sir James.
Smith, *Maj.-G.* Sir Chas. Holled.
Smith, Sir Edwin Thomas.
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gerard.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert M.
Smith, Sir Wm. Fredk. Haynes.
Smyth, *Gen.* Sir Henry Aug., R.A.
Southey, Sir Richard.
Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.
Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
Stephen, Sir Alexander Condie.
Stout, Sir Robert.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Tennant, Hon. Sir David.
Thorburn, Sir Robert.
Thurston, Sir John Bates.
Todd, Sir Charles (S. Australia).
Trutch, Sir Joseph William.
Tupper, Hn. Sir Chas. Hibbert, Q.C.
Twynam, Sir Wm. Crofton.
Upington, Sir Thomas, Q.C.
Vincent, Sir Edgar.
Vogel, Sir Julius.
Walker, Sir Edward Noel.
Walsham, Sir John, Bart.
Webb, *Captain* Sir John Sydney.
Whiteway, Sir Wm. Vallance.
Whitmore, *Major-General* Sir George Stoddart.
Wilkin, Sir Walter Henry.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Wm.
Winter, Sir Jas. Spearman, Q.C.
Woods, Sir Albert William.
Wrixon, Sir Henry John.
Wyndham, Sir George Hugh.
Youl, Sir James Arndell.
Young, Sir Frederick.
Zeal, Sir William Austin.

Honorary Knights Commanders.
His Excellency Réchad Pacha.
H.E. Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tiboditi Phraklang.
Mustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola.
Major-Gen. Sir Edward Henry Zohrab Pasha, C.B.
H.H. the Sultan of Selangore.
H.E. Mustapha Fehmy Pacha.
Sir Zulfikar Pacha.
Sir Osman Pacha Orphi.
Medhi Kuli Khan, styled Majd-ud-Dowleh (Persia).
Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled Etimad-us-Sullaneh (Persia).
Abulkassim Khan, styled Nasir-ul-Mulk (Persia).
Sir Joseph Désirée Tholozan.
Sir Blum Pacha.
Count Jacq. Hen. E. de Lalaing.
H.H. the Sultan of Perak.
Vice-Adm. Jose de Carranza y de Echevarria, Cap.-Gen. of Ferrol.
Sir Wm. Cornelius Van-Horne.

COMPANIONS. C.M.G. 342
Adeane, *V.-Adm.* Edwd. Stanley.
Antah, H.H. Tungu Mohamed bin
Anthonisz, Peter Daniel, M.D.
Archer, Thomas.
Aslam Khan, Kazi Mohomed.
Aston, William George.
Aubert, Edgar (Port Louis).
Austin, John Gardiner.
Ayres, Philip Barnard Chenery.
Barnard, *Colonel* John Henry, C.B.
Barron, Sir Henry Page T., Bart.
Barrow, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., D.S.O.
Bateman, Alfred Edmund.
Bayly, *Col.* Zachary Stanley.
Beech, *Capt.* John Robert, D.S.O.
Belilios, Emanuel Raphael.
Bernal, Frederic.
Bernays, Lewis Adolphus.
Beyts, Henry Nich. Duverger.
Bickford, *Capt.* A. Kennedy, R.N.
Bigge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. J., K.C.B.
Blennerhassett, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* B. Montgomerie.
Blissett, *Commis.* Henry Fred.
Block, Adam Samuel James.
Booker, Sir William Lane.
Boothby, Josiah.
Boothby, William Robinson.
Borg, Raphael.
Bosisto, Joseph.
Bourinot, John George.
Boyle, Cavendish.
Brabant, *Col.* Edward Yewd.
Brackenbury, *R.-Adm.* John W.
Brenan, Byron.
Bright, Charles Edward.
Brown, Charles Gage.
Brown, Montagu Yeats.
Caillard, Alfred.
Cameron, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald R.
Campbell, James Duncan.
Cardew, *Colonel* Frederick.
Carr, *Lieut.* Geo. Shadwell, R.N.
Carrington, John Worrell.
Cartwright, William Chauncy.
Casey, James Joseph.
Chadwick, Osbert.
Chamberlin, *Lieut.-Col.* Brown.
Chermside, *Col.* Herbert Charles.
Clarke, *M.-Gen.* Stanley de A. C.
Collingwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. P.
Colmer, Joseph Grose.
Cornish, Josiah Easton.
Crane, Samuel Leonard.
Crawford, Arthur Travers.
Crawfurd, Oswald John Fredk.
Creagh, Charles Vandeleur.
Cumberbatch, Henry Alfred.
Curtis, *Col.* Francis G. Savage.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale.
Dartnell, *Col.* John George.
Davis, *Capt.* Edward H. M., R.N.
Davis, Nicholas Darnell.
Dawson, George Mercer.
Dawson, Sir John William.
De Boucherville, C. E. Boucher.
De Laessöe, *Capt.* Albert Fred.
De Piro, Giuseppe L., Marchesimo.
Dealtry, William.
Deane, Walter Meredith.
Dennis, George.
Denton, George Chardin.
Dicken, Charles Shortt.
Dix, Macnamara.
Dodds, John Stokell.
Douglas, John.
Downes, *Maj.-Gen.* Major Fras.
Drew, Wm. Leeworthy Good.
Dunlop, *Colonel* Samuel.
Durrant, *Rear-Admiral* Francis.
Ellery, Robert Louis John.
Elliot, *Major* Henry George.
Elliott, Chas. Bletterman, LL.B.
Elliott, *Colonel* John, C.B.
Elliott, Thomas.
Escott, Ernest Bickham Sweet-.
Evans, Frederick.
Everett, *Lieut.-Colonel* William.
Eves, Charles Washington.
Fabre, Hector.
Fairfield, Edward, C.B.
Farnall, Harryde la Rosa Burrard.
Ferreira, P. J.
Fischer, Henry Charles.
FitzGibbon, Edmund Gerald.
Fleming, Sandford.
Fletcher, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.
Fraser, John.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas.
Fremantle, *Admiral* Hon. Sir E. R.
French, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Arthur.
French, Somerset Richard.
Frost, John.
Froude, Ashley Anthony, B.A.
Gardner, Christopher Thomas.
Garstin, William Edmund.
Gatt, *Major-General* Saverio.
Gifford, Hon. Maurice Raymond.
Gleadowe, George Edwd. Yorke.
Glyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard Thos.
Goold-Adams, *Maj.* Hamilton J.
Gordon, Arthur John Lewis.
Gough, *Colonel* Hugh Sutlej.
Gouldsbury, *Brig.-Surg.* V. S.
Gowan, James Robert, LL.D.
Goyder, George Woodroffe.
Grace, Morgan Stanislaus.
Graves, Robert Wyndham.
Gray, Samuel Brownlow.
Gregory, Augustus Charles.
Greville, George.
Grey, *Capt.* Raleigh.
Grey-Wilson, William.
Grieve, Robert, M.D.
Griffin, William Henry.
Griffith, *Col.* Charles Duncan.
Griffith, Thomas Risely.
Haden, Francis Seymour.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour.
Hamilton, Charles Boughton.
Hamilton, *Major* William Alexander B.
Harris, Walter Henry.
Harrison, *General* Sir Richard.
Hatherton, *Colonel* Lord.
Hawtayne, George Hammond.
Heath, *Lieut.-Colonel* John M.
Heidenstam, Frederick Charles.
Henderson, Joseph.
Herbert, *Maj.-Gen.* Ivor J. C.
Hervey, Dudley Francis A.
Hewett, *Lt.-Gen.* Edw. Osborne.
Hilliard, *Surg.-Capt.* George.
Hime, *Lieut.-Col.* Albert Henry.
Hodgson, Frederic Mitchell.
Holborrow, *Col.* Wm. Hillier.
Hopwood, Fras. John Stephens.
Howe, *Capt.* Hon. Assheton Gore Curzon-, R.N., C.B.
Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
Irving, John Charles.
Jackson, Henry Moore.

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COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*cont.*

Jarvis, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Peters.
Jekyll, *Colonel* Herbert, R.E.
Jenkins, George Henry.
Jourdain, Henry John.
Justice, *Maj.-Gen.* William Clive.
Keane, *Comdr.* Henry Joseph, R.N.
Keefer, Thomas Coltrin.
Kennaway, Walter.
Kennedy, Robert John.
Kenney, *Maj.* Arth. Herbt., R.E.
Kerr, Thomas.
Kidd, John.
King-Harman, Charles A., M.A.
Knollys, Clement Courtenay.
Knollys, *Major* Louis Frederick.
Kynsey, William Raymond.
Laborde, Edward.
Lagden, Godfrey Yeatman.
Lamb, John Cameron, C.B.
Lane, *Colonel* Cecil Newton.
Lang, *Capt.* John Irvine, R.E.
Lang, Robert Hamilton.
Larnach, William James Mudie.
Larymore, *Capt.* Hy. Douglas.
Layard, Edgar Leopold.
Lazarini, *Major-General* James.
Lefroy, Anthony O'Grady.
Levey, George Collings.
Lewis, Sir Samuel.
Leys, Peter.
Llewelyn, Robert Baxter.
Lovell, Francis Henry.
MacBride, Robert Knox.
McCallum, *Maj.* Henry Edward.
McCarthy, James Desmond, M.D.
McEachern, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald.
McInnes, *Lieut.-Colonel* Edward Bowater.
McKean, *Lt.-Col.* Alexr. Chalmers.
Mackie, James.
McKinnery, William James.
McLeod, *Col.* Jas. Farquharson.
McLeod, *Maj.* Norman Magnus.
McNair, *Major* John Fredk. A.
Mahony, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.
Maling, Irwin Charles.
Mann, *Maj.-Gen.* James Robert.
Mansel, *Commdt.* Geo. (Zululand).
Marsh, George Edward.
Marindin, *Maj.* Francis Arthur.
Martintch, Hugo.
Marquard, Leopold.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick.
May, Francis Henry.
Meares, George.
Meiklejohn, *Col.* Wm. Hope, C.B.
Meldrum, Charles.
Melville, George.
Methuen, *Major-General* Lord.
Melville, Walter Frederick.
Milne, Alexander Roland.
Mitchell, Henry Stuart.
Mitchell, Robert William Span.
Mitchell, William Wilson.
Moffat, Rev. John Smith.
Moir, Alexander Wilson.
Moir, Ralph D. Rayment.
Moore, *Capt.* Arthur Wm., R.N.
Moore, Noel Temple.
Moriss Pasha.
Morris, Daniel, D.SC.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. George, R.E.
Mowbray, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles John.
Murray, Thomas Keir.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore.
Newton, Francis James.
Nicholls, Hy. Alfred Alford, M.D.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur, K.C.I.E.
Noble, John.
Odling, Tom Francis.
O'Donovan, Denis.
O'Halloran, Joseph Sylvester.
Oliver, *Maj.-Gen.* John Ryder.
Ornstein, John Isidor.
Owen, *Surgeon-Maj.* Charles Wm.
Owen, Edward Cunliffe-.
Panton, Joseph Andrew.
Parr, *Colonel* Henry Hallam, C.B.
Paton, *Major-General* George.
Peace, Walter.
Peacocke, *Major* William.
Pelletier, Charles Alphonse P.
Perry, Gerald Raoul de Courcy.
Peyton, *Capt.* Westropp Joseph.
Phillips, Sir Henry Lushington.
Phillips, Joseph Henry.
Pickering, William Alexander.
Pile, Archibald Jones.
Pipon, *Capt.* John Pakenham, R.N.
Pisani, Salvatore Luigi, M.D.
Portelli, *Colonel* Augustinus M.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Adolphus James.
Rámá-Náthan, Ponnambalam.
Rea, Edward Hugh.
Read, William Henry Macleod.
Richardson, Edward.
Rind, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. Thos. S. A.
Roberts, *Colonel* Charles Fyshe.
Roberts, Charles James.
Roberts, John (Dunedin).
Robertson, *Comm.* C. Hope, R.N.
Robinson, William Valentine.
Rodd, James Rennell.
Rogers, *Surg. Lt.-Col.* J., Pacha.
Rolleston, Loftus John.
Rose-Innes, James.
Ross, David Palmer, M.D.
Round, Francis Richard.
Rowell, Thomas Irvine.
Rudolf, Gerhardus Martinus.
Rundle, *Col.* Henry M. L., D.S.O.
Russell, *Col.* Francis Shirley, M.P.
Russell, Henry Chamberlaine.
Russell, Thomas.
Rutherford, George.
Sale, *Lt.-Col.* Matt. Townsend.
Sami-ullah Khan, Moulvie M.
Sanderson, Percy.
Sartorius, *Maj.-G.* Regd. W., VC
Saunders, Charles J. Renault.
Saunders, Frederick Richard.
Schreiber, Collingwood.
Schreiner, William Philip.
Scott, *Surg.-Col.* Fredk. Beaufort.
Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil.
Shelford, (Hon.) Thomas.
Shepstone, Henrique Charles.
Shepstone, John Wesley.
Shepstone, Theophilus.
Shipley, Hammond Smith.
Skinner, Allan Maclean.
Smith, Robert Burdett.
Smith, Robert Murray.
Spalding, *Lieut.-Col.* W. Wright.
Stanford, Walter E. Mortimer.
Stavrides, Constantine George.
Steward, *Major-Gen.* Edward H.
Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Stewart, James.
Stirling, Edward Charles, M.D.
Streatfeild, *Commdt.* Frank N.
Strickland della Catena, Count.
Sullivan, *Admiral* Sir Fras. Wm.
Swaine, *M.-Gen.* Leopold Victor.
Swettenham, Frank Athelstane.
Swettenham, James Alexander.
Symonds, Edward Stacey.
Tanner, John Edwd. (Trinidad).
Taylor, Edwd. Barnett Anderson.
Taylor, William Thomas.
Thiselton-Dyer, W. Turner, C.I.E.
Thurn, Edward Ferdinand, M.A.
Todd, John Spencer Brydges.
Treacher, William Hood.
Trendell, Arthur Jas. Richens.
Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie John.
Tucker, James.
Tulloch, *Major-General* Alex. Bruce, C.B.
Valencé, Eml. Chas. Poupinél de.
Vella, Francesco (Malta).
Villiers, Francis John.
Vine, Sir John Richard Somers.
Vroom, Hendrick.
Walker, *Capt.* Sir B. W., Bt., R.N.
Walker, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Wm. E. Forestier-.
Walker, Richard C. Critchett.
Walker, *Lieut.-Colonel* Robert Sandiland Frowd.
Ward, Charles James.
Waring, Francis John, C.E.
Warren, *Col.* Falkland Geo. E.
Watson, *Col.* Charles Moore.
Wauchope, *Colonel* Andrew G.
Webb, Frederick William.
Western, *Colonel* James Halifax.
Williamson, Victor Alexander.
Wilson, David.
Wilson, *Surg.-Maj.* Edmond M.
Winter, Francis Pratt.
Wodehouse, Henry Ernest.
Wodehouse, *Colonel* Josceline H.
Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
Wortley, *Maj.* E. J. Mont.-Stuart-.
Wray, *Lieut.-General* Henry.
Wylde, Everard William.
Wylde, *Lt.-Col.* William Henry.
Yardley, Samuel.
Yate, *Lieut.-Col.* Charles Edward.

Honorary Companions.

Phya Ratna Kosa.
Prince Prisdang of Siam.
M. Paul Gabriel Madon.
Ambrosia Sivadino.
Hermann Sahl.
Mirza Abbas Khan.
Hadji Mohammad Hassan.
Gholam Husain Khan, styled Sedik-us-Sultaneh.
Gholam Husain Khan, styled Amin Khelvet.
Dato Sri Amar d' Raja Abdul Rahman (Johore).
Count Giovanni Lovatelli.
Capt. Wilhelm Rudolf Edlind.
Prelate, Archbp. of Rupertsland.
Chancellor, Sir R. G. W. Herbert.
Sec., Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.
King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.
Registrar, John Bramston, C.B.
Officer of Arms, Fredk. O. Adrian.

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THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTITUTED *1st January*, 1878. ENLARGED *1st June*, 1887.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA FOR THE TIME BEING.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS. G.C.I.E.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Edinburgh).
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Most Hon. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.
Rt. Hon. Lord Connemara.
F.-M. Lord Roberts, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
H.H. the Rao of Kutch.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kuch Behar.
Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.
H.H. the Nawab of Tonk.
The Nawab of Moorshidabad.
Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.
H.H. Maharaja of Kishengarh.
Sir James Broadwood Lyall.
The Maharaja of Vizianagram.
Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe.
Gen. Sir Geo. Stewart White, *V.C.*
H. H. Mir Mahmud, Khan of Khelat.
Lord Sandhurst.
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall.
Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.I.E.

Ajudhya, Maharaja of.
Ali Kuli Khan, H.E., Mukhbar-ud-Dowla, of Persia (*Hon.*).
Amir-i-Akbar Asbarjee Bahadur Nawab Buchir-ud-Dowla.
Amir Hassan, Raja of Mahmoodabad.
Ardagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Chas.
Arnold, Sir Edwin, C.C.S.I.
Baksh Singh, Rana S. Bahadur.
Bamra, Chief of (Raja S. Deo).
Benares, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Beresford, *Col.* Lord Wm. Leslie de la Poer, *V.C.*
Birdwood, Sir Geo. Christ. M.
Bobbili, Raja of.
Brandis, Sir Dietrich.
Brooke, Sir William Robert.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of.
Cappel, Sir Albert Jas. Leppoc.
Collen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H.H.
Croft, Sir Alfred Woodley.
Cunningham, Sir Henry Stuart.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of.
Dennehy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas.
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer.
Edgar, Sir John Ware.
Evans, Sir Griffith Humphry P.
Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey-.
Gidhaur, Maharaja of.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of (Bhagwut Singh).
Gordon, *Gen.* Sir Thos. Edward.
Hatwa, Maharaja of.
Hogg, Sir Frederic Russell.
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, M.P.
Hudson, *Col.* Sir W. Brereton, V.D.
Iman Bakah Khan, Nawab.
Jadu, Krishna Rao Bapu Saheb.
Janjiri, Nawab of.
Jehan Kader Mirza Bahadur (Prince of Oudh).
Jorawar Lohani (Khanji) H.H. Sher Mahomed, of Pahlunpoor.
Karauli, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Khushed Jah Bahadur, Nawab Shams-ul-Umara-Amir-i-Kabir.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, M.P.
Lambert, Sir John (Calcutta).
Lechmessur, Singh Bahadur, Maharaja.
Leslie, Sir Bradford.
Lethbridge, Sir Roper.
Limri, Thakore Sahib of.
Lunawara, Raja of.
Mackay, Sir James Lyle.
Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
Macpherson, Sir Arthur George.
Markby, Sir William.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L.
Monier-Williams, Sir Monier.
Morvi, H.H. Thakore Sahib of.
Naoroz Khan, Sirdar, of Kharan.
Narendra Krishna Del Bahadur, Maharaja.
Nicolson, Sir Arthur.
Ollivant, Sir Edward Chas. Kayll.
Orchha, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Paul, Sir Gregory Charles.
Pontifex, Sir Charles.
Pritchard, Sir Charles Bradley.
Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows.
Richey, Sir James Bellet.
Secundar Jung, Nawab (Hyderabad).
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benj.
Talbot, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Adelbert C.
Thomas, His Excellency Monsieur Clément (*Hon.*).
Thuillier, *Col.* Sir Hy. Ravenshaw.
Turner, Sir Charles Arthur.
Venkatagari, Raja of (Velugti Sir Krishma Yashendra).
Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie.
West, Sir Raymond, LL.D.
Williams, *General* Sir Edward Charles Sparshott, R.E.

COMPANIONS. C.I.E.

Abdul Karim, *Munshi and Hafiz.*
Acworth, Harry Arbuthnot.
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes.
Adamson, *Maj.* Charles Hen. E.
Ahmed Khan, Sirdar Shere.
Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Kazi Syud.
Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Nawab (Lohario).
Ahsun Ullah, Nawab, of Dacca.
Aitchison, *Brig.-Surg.* Jas. E. T.
Aiyar Subbayar Subrahmanya, Dewan Bahadur.
Ali Khan, Syud Wilayut, of Patna.
Ali Khan, H.H. Mir Hasan.
Allen, George William.
Ameer Ali, Syud.
Anderson, Graham.
Anderson, *Brig.-Surgeon* John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Aslam Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Muhammad, Sirdar Bahadur.
Aulad Husain, Khan B. Saiyad.
Ayangar, Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava, B.A.
Baden-Powell, Baden Henry.
Baghat, Rana Dhalip Singh, of.
Bahadur Khan, Raja Jung.
Baha-ud-din, Sheikh, Nawab-i-Umb (Junagarh).
Bakir Ali Khan, Syud.
Banerjee, Bahadur Rai Durga-.
Barker, Rayner Childe.
Barnett, George Alfred.
Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
Beatson, *Surg.-Gen.* J. Fullarton.
Berkeley, *Maj.-Gen.* James Cavan.
Bhagat Sirdar Singh.
Bhandarkar, Ramkrishna Gopal.
Bhikaji Jatar, Rao Bahadur Sri Ram.
Bhownaggree, Mancherjee Merwanjee, M.P.
Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur.
Bidie, *Surgeon-General* George.
Bishen Singh, Dewan of Nabha.
Bisset, *Col.* Wm. Sinclair Smith.
Blaney, Thomas (Bombay).
Bliss, Henry William.
Bocquet, Roscoe.
Boppe, Lucien.
Browne, *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* Sam. H.
Browning, Colin Arrott B.
Bruce, Richard Isaac.
Buckingham, James.
Buckland, Charles Edward.
Buhler, Johann Georg.
Burgess, James.
Burne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Tudor.
Burton-Brown, Thomas E., M.D.
Busteed, *Brig.-Surg.* Henry E.
Buyers, John Walker.
Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John, *V.C.*
Campbell, Capt. Alexander, D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* David W.
Campbell, James Macnabb.
Cardozo, Henry O'Connell.
Carew, *Capt.* George O'Brien T.
Carey, Bertram Sausmarez.
Chandra Das, Baboo Sarat.
Chandra Nyaratna, Pandit M.
Charan Laha, Durga.
Charkhari, the Dewan of.
Chatterton, *Col.* Frank Wm.
Chitnavis, Rao Madhav.
Christie, James Thomas.
Chunder Mukarji Bahadur, Rai Kanta, Diwan of Jaipur.
Chunilal Venilal, Rao.
Church, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Ross-.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew.
Clarke, Caspar Purdon.
Clerk, *Captain* Claude.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.
Cook, Frank Henry.
Cooke, Theodore, LL.D.
Cornish, *Surg.-Gen.* William R.
Couper, Sir George E. W., Bart.
Crawford, *Col.* Richmond Irvine.
Cromer, Lord, G.C.B.

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COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*

Cumming, *Col.* Wm. Gordon, R.E.
Cunningham, Alex. Fredk. D.
Cunningham, David Douglas, M.D. *Surg.-Lieut.-Col.*
Dad Khan (Gul Khan), Rai Bahadur Kadir.
Dallas, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Alex. M.
Daly, *Captain* Hugh.
Daly, William Watt.
Dampier, Henry Lucius.
Dane, Richard Morris.
Dankes, Frederick Clendon.
Das Seth, Luchman, of Muttra.
Dastur, Bahmanji Jamasji.
Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
De Lacssöe, *Capt.* Albert Fred.
De Vry, Johann Eliza.
Dempster, Francis Erskine.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of.
Digby, William.
Dinshaw, Cowasjee (Aden).
Donald, John Stuart.
Downe, *Colonel* Viscount.
Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Grant-.
Dulputram Dayabhoy.
Dutt, Romesh Chandra.
Edgerley, Steyning William.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
Elias, Ney.
Eliot, Frederick Aug. Hugh.
Fenn, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Ernest H.
Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas., Bt.
Findlay, *Surgeon-Major* John.
Fleet, John Faithful.
Franklin, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* B.
Franks, *Capt.* Norman.
Fuller, *General* John Augustus.
Fuller, Joseph Bampfylde.
Gajapati, R. G. Baba of Surat.
Ganpat Rai, Diwan.
George, Edwd. Claudius Scotney.
Ghose, Rash Behary.
Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza.
Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell.
Glass, James George Henry.
Gohur Khan, Sirdar, of Khelat.
Gordon, *General* William.
Graham, Donald.
Grierson, George Abraham.
Grisebach, *Major* Carl Ludolph.
Griffin, Ralph Thos. Hotchkin.
Gunn, James.
Haines, *Fld.-Mar.* Sir Frederick Paul.
Hallen, *Vet.-Lt.-Col.* James Herbert Brockencote.
Hamnett, George.
Hankin, Arthur Crommelin.
Harnam Singh, Kanwar Ahluwalia.
Hasan Khan, Mahomed.
Henfrey, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Thos. H.
Hennessey, *Capt.* James B. N.
Het Ram, Diwan.
Hewett, John Prescott.
Hext, *Captain* John, R.E.
Higgins, *Lieut.-Col.* Andrew C. B.
Higham, Thomas.
Hildebrand, Arthur Hedding.
Holborton, Rt. Hon. Lord.
Hoppe, *Lieut.-Col.* John William.
Holdich, *Col.* Thomas Hungerford, C.B., R.E.
Holford, *Capt.* George Lindsay.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
Horsfall, Jeremiah Garnett.
Hossein, Syud Ameer.
Howell, Mortimer Sloper.
Hughes, Arthur John.
Hunter, Sir William Wilson.
Husein Ali Khan, Mirza.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay P., K.C.S.I.
Impey, *Col.* Eugène Clutterbuck.
Irwin, Henry.
Iyengar, Rao Bahadur Bashyam.
Jackson, *Lieut.-Colonel* Samuel.
Jacob, *Col.* Samuel Swinton.
Jagat Singh, Sirdar Bahadur (Kalawalla).
Jan Suddozaie, Shahzada Sultan.
Jarrett, *Col.* Henry Sullivan.
Jhujjhar Sing, Jee Dow.
Johnstone, Frederick John.
Jubbar, Moulvi Abdul.
Kalooba, Kumar Shri.
Kanai Lal Dé, Rai Bahadur.
Keene, Henry George.
Kellner, Edwin Walsh.
Kennedy, Frederick Charles.
Khem Singh, Baba.
Kielhorn, Franz.
King, *Brigade-Surgeon* George.
Kipling, John Lockwood.
Knight, James Blackburn.
Lafont, Rev. Eugène.
Lall Rai Munna Punna.
Lall Sijwar, Babu Chota.
Lane, *Col.* Clayton Turner.
Lawrence, *Lt.-Col.* Alexander J.
Lawrence, Walter Roper.
Leigh, *Major* Henry Percy.
Le Messurier, *Colonel* Augustus.
Linkedaw, Myo Wun.
Little, Thomas David.
Ludlow, *Col.* Edward Samuel.
Luke, Stephn. Paget W. Vyvyan.
Lyall, Charles James.
Lyon, *Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Isidore Bernadotte.
MacCartie, Charles Falkiner.
MacFerran, James.
Macivor, *Major* Ivar.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Kenneth James [Loch.
Maclean, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Smith.
MacLean, Loudoun Francis, C.E.
Macleod, *Lt.-Col.* James John.
McMahon, *Lieut.* Arthur Henry.
Macpherson, Chas. Gordon W.
Mahendra Singh, Maharaja of Bhadawar.
Mahomed Hassan, Khalifa Syud.
Mainwaring, *Gen.* Wm. George.
Maitland, William James.
Man, Edward Horace.
Mance, Sir Henry Christopher.
Manners-Smith, *Lieut.* John, V.C.
Marshall, *Col.* G. F. Leycester, R.E.
Mathew, George Felton.
Matthews, Henry Montagu.
Melitus, Paul Gregory.
Merriman, *Colonel* William.
Merwanji Mehta, Hon. Pherozeshah.
Mij Pershad Singh, Heera Sahib [Lal Rama.
Miller, Rev. Hon. William.
Milne, *Lt.-Col.* Alex. (Surma).
Modak, Waman Abaji.
Mohendro, Lall Sircar.
Mohun Singh, Raja Jag.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Montgomery.
Moore, *Lieut.-General* Henry.
Muhamed Abdulla Khan, Isakhel.
Muir, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Wemyss.
Muncherji Navasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur.
Murray, Charles Stewart.
Muzzaffar Khan, *Ressaldar-Major* Sirdar Bahadur.
Nabhi Bakhsh, Sirdar, of Kuppurtalla.
Nanquette, Pierre François H.
Naoroji Maneckjee Wadia.
Napier, *Col.* Hon. George C.
Narain, Pandit Surup.
Narayan Singh, Maharaja Harhullub (Sombara).
Nawaz, Hak Khan.
Neel, Edmund.
Nevill, *Major* Richard.
Nisbet, *Colonel* Robert Parry.
Norman, *General* Sir Henry W.
Nulkar, R. B. Krishnaji L.
Nunn, *Vet.-Capt.* J. A., D.S.O.
O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.
O'Conor, James Edward.
Oldham, Wm. Benjamin.
Ottley, *Lt.-Col.* John Walter, R.E.
Owen, *Surg.-Major* Charles Wm.
Partridge, *Surg.-Gen.* S. Bowen.
Patterson, Alexander Bleakley.
Paul, Alfred Wallis.
Pertab Narain Singh, Das of Jashpur, Raja.
Pestonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur.
Peterson, *Lieut.-Col.* Frederick.
Piagpur, Raja of.
Pitman, Charles Edward.
Playfair, Patrick.
Plunkett, Arthur Henry.
Porteous, *Col.* Chas. Arkcol.
Prakash Lal, Rai Bahadur Jai (Dewan of Dumraon).
Puckle, Richard Kaye.
Punganur, Zemindar of.
Puntulu, Palle Chentsal Rao.
Raghanath Singh, Tika (Bashahr).
Raikes, *Major* Fredk. Duncan.
Ramachandra Vittal Rao, Raja of Sandur.
Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir.
Ranadè, Mahadeo Govind, R.D.
Ranchonlal, Chotalal, R.D.
Rees, John David.
Reid, James Robert.
Ribbentrop, Berthold.
Rice, Benjamin Lewis.
Richardson, *Lt.-Col.* G. L. Reilly.
Ripon, Most Hon. Marquess of.
Risley, Herbert Hope.
Rivett-Carnac, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. H.
Robertson, Frederick Ewart.
Robertson, *Colonel* John.
Robinson, Vincent.
Rose, George Pringle.
Ross, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. T. Carter.
Royle, Joseph Ralph Edward J.
Sanderson, *Col.* Henry Bristow.
Schlich, Dr. William, PH.D.
Scott, *Major* Buchanan.
Scott, James George.
Shahab-ud-din, Kazi.
Shakespear, *Maj.* John, D.S.O.

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COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*
Singh, Sardar Ratan.
Singh, Raja Bhup Indra.
Singh, Rao Bahadur, Thakoor of Masuda.
Smith, George, LL.D.
Spring, Francis Joseph Edward.
Stanyon, Henry John.
Stevens, Frederick William.
Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Stewart, *F.-M.* Sir Donald M., Bt.
Stewart, *Colonel* John.
Stokes, Whitley, LL.D.
Strachey, Sir John.
Suraj Kaul, Pundit.
Symes, Edward Spence.
Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun.
Tarapuraala, Meherjibhai K.
Tawney, Charles Henry.
Temple, Rt.Hon.Sir Richard, Bt.
Temple, *Major* Richard Carnac.
Tennant, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. Francis.
Thibaw, Sawbwa of (Saw Saing).
Thiselton-Dyer, Wm. Turner.
Thompson, *Surg.-Maj.* Daniel R.
Todd-Naylor, Henry Paul.
Tomkins, *Maj.-Gen.* W. Percival.
Trichinpoli Rayalu Arakiaswami Thumboo Chetty.
Tucker, *Lt.-Col.* Louis H. Emile.
Turnbull, Robert.
Tyler, Sir John William.
Tytler, Adam Gillis.
Vasudeo Barvé, Mahadeo.
Vincent, Robt. Wm. E. Hampe.
Visram, Fazlbhai.
Wadia, Naoroji Nasarvanji.
Walker, Ernest Octavius.
Walker, *Lieut.-Colonel* James.
Wallace, *Col.* William Arthur J.
Walsh, Langton Prendergast.
Walton, Frederick Thomas G.
Ward, *Col.* Henry Constantine E.
Watt, George, M.D.
Webster, Edmund Forster.
Weldon, *Colonel* Thomas.
White, Herbert Thirkell.
Wingate, Andrew.
Wollaston, Arthur Naylor.
Wordsworth, William.
Wyllie, *Lt.-Col.* W. Hutt Curzon.
Yeilding, *Capt.* Wm. Richd., D.S.O.
Younghusband, *Capt.* Fras. Edw.
Sec., Foreign Sec., Govt. of India.
Registrar, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Instituted 21st April, 1896.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS. G.C.V.O.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Portland, Duke of.
Pembroke, Earl of.
Colville of Culross, Lord, K.T.
Probyn, *Gen.* Sir Dighton M., V.C.
Kelvin, Lord.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.
Henry Arsène.
Gen. Count Hilarion Vorontsov Dashkov.
General Otto de Richter.
Count Constantine Pahlen.
Prince Alexis Dolgorouky.
Maj.-Gen. Prince Dmitri Galitzin.
H.E. Li Hung Chang.
Count Joachim Moltke.
Maj.-Gen. Count Paul de Benckendorff.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS. K.C.V.O.
Colville, *Col.* Hon. Sir William James.
Martin, Sir Theodore, K.C.B.

Honorary Knights Commanders.
Count Alziary de Malausséna.
Baron Vladimir Frederiks.
Li Ching Fang.
Loh Fêng Luh.

COMMANDERS. C.V.O.
Clerk, *Col.* John.
Fullerton, *Rear-Adm.* John R. T., C.B.
Monson, *Capt.* Hon. Debonnaire John.

Honorary Commanders.
Capt. Prince Victor Kotschoubey.
Count Georges de Ribeaupierre.
Count Georges Brobinsky.
Capt. Otto Bull.
Nicolas Dubreuil Echappare.

MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS. M.V.O.
Cecil, *Col.* Lord William.
Collins, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Davidson, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur.
Hoskyns, *Comm.* Peyton, R.N.
Legge, *Maj.* Hon. Henry Charles.
Poë, *Capt.* Edmund Samuel, R.N.
Waters, *Lt.-Col.* Wallscourt Hely Hutchinson, R.A.

Honorary 4th Class.
Chardon, Louis Arsène Paul.
Dietz, Emile Gilbert.
Doubravine, *Capt.* Alexander.
Escourrou, Albert.
Lamolère, Ludovic de.
Lundh, *Lieut.-Col.* Robert.
Orloff, *Lieut.* Jean.
Paoli, Xavier.
Ratchkovsky, Pierre de.
Rodendorf, *Capt.* Louis.
Von den Brinken, *Capt.* Baron Leopold.

MEMBER, 5TH CLASS. M.V.O.
Hertslet, Harry Lester.

Honorary 5th Class.
Brock, Peter.
Crichton, Serge.
De Grièges, Henri L. M. Tabard.
Dreyfus, Paul.
Eddy, William.
Harting, Arcadi.
Julienne, Alfred Armand.
Tourgeneff, *Capt.*
Wolkoff, *Staff Capt.*
Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain.
Secretary, The Keeper of the Privy Purse.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

INSTITUTED 9th *November*, 1886.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

COMPANIONS. D.S.O.
Abbott, *Maj.* Herbert E. Stacy.
Airey, *Captain* Henry Park.
Aldworth, *Major* William.
Annesley, *Capt.* Wm. Rd. Norton.
Badcock, *Lieut.* Francis Fredk.
Baldwin, *Lieut.* Guy Melfort.
Barlow, *Capt.* Charles James, R.N.
Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Lloyd.
Barrow, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur F., C.M.G.
Bayly, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Wm. L.
Beatty, *Lieut.* David.
Beech, *Capt.* John Robert, C.M.G.
Begbie, *Col.* Elphinstone W., C.B.
Benbow, *Ch. In. of Mach.* Hen., R.N.
Bennett, *Colonel* William.
Beynon, *Lieut.* Wm. George L.
Borradaile, *Maj.* Harry Benn.
Bourke, *Major* Henry Beresford.
Bowden, *Surgeon* Walter, R.N.
Bretherton, *Capt.* Geo. Howard.
Browne, *Major* Arthur Geo. F.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Fitzherbert.
Campbell, *Capt.* Alexander, C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Colin Charles.
Campbell, *Capt.* Kenneth J. R.
Carew, *Surg.-Col.* Rd. Hugh.
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred, R.N.
Caulfeild, *Capt.* Algernon M.
Caulfeild, *Maj.* Gordon Napier.
Channer, *Lieut.-Col.* Bernard.
Clements, *Lt.-Col.* R. A. Penrhyn.
Coker, *Colonel* Edmund Rogers.
Coles, *Maj.* Arthur Horsman.
Corbett, *Surg.-Col.* R. de la Cour.
Couchman, *Capt.* Geo. Henry H.
Coxhead, *Capt.* Thos. Langholme.
Crawford, *Major* Peter Wade Grant Copland-.

COMPANIONS, D.S.O.—*cont.*

Crofton, *Col.* Morgan Samuel.
Cubitt, *Col.* William Geo., VC
Cummins, *Brig.-Gen.* Jas. Turner.
Cunningham, *Maj.* G. Glencairn.
Cure, *Major* Herbert Capel.
Daubeney, *Capt.* Edward Kaye.
Davies, *Capt.* Thos. A. Harkness.
Davis, *Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.* George McBride.
De Lisle, *Capt.* Henry de Beauvoir.
Deedes, *Maj.-Gen.* William Hy.
Dening, *Lieut.-Colonel* Lewis.
Deshon, *Col.* Charles John.
Dicken, *Col.* William Popham.
Dorward, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Robt. F.
Downes, *Major* William Knox.
Doyle, *Surg.-Capt.* Ignas. Purcell.
Dundas, *Major* Lawrence Chas.
Durnford, *Captain* John, R.N.
Earle, *Major* Henry.
East, *Capt.* Lionel Wm. Pellew.
Edwardes, *Capt.* Stan. Malcolm.
Edwards, *Capt.* John Burnard.
Egerton, *Col.* Chas. C., C.B., A.D.C.
Elliot, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Locke.
Everett, *Colonel* Edward.
Ewart, *Capt.* Richard Henry.
Fendall, *Capt.* Charles Pears.
Ferrier, *Major* James Archibald.
Fitton, *Capt.* Hugh Gregory.
Fowler, *Capt.* Francis John.
Fowler, *Capt.* John Sharman, R.E.
Fraser, *Com.* Ian Mackenzie, R.N.
Frere, *Major* Sir Bartle Compton Arthur, Bart.
Gallwey, *Capt.* Henry Lionel.
Gatacre, *Brig.-G.* Wm. Forbes, C.B.
Girouard, *Lt.* Edouard Percy C.
Glanville, *Captain* Francis.
Golightly, *Capt.* Robt. Edmund.
Goodwyn, *Maj.* Henry Edward.
Gordon, *Colonel* James Henry, C.B.
Gordon, *Lt.-Col.* Stannus V.
Gore-Browne, *Com.* Godfrey, R.N.
Gorringe, *Lieut.* Geo. Frederick.
Graham, *Capt.* Herman W. Gore.
Griffith, *Vet.-Capt.* Geo. Richard.
Grove, *Colonel* Alex. Sinclair.
Gurdon, *Lieut.* Bertrand E. M.
Gwynn, *Lieut.* Chas. Wm., R.E.
Hadow, *Lt.-Col.* Regld. Campbell.
Haggard, *Capt.* Andrew C. Parker.
Hale, *Surg.-Capt.* George Ernest.
Hall, *Com.* Herbert Goodenough King-, R.N.
Hallett, *Maj.* Jas. W. Hughes-.
Haly, *Col.* R. H. O'Grady, C.B.
Hamilton, *Col.* Ian S. M., C.B.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Wm. George.
Hammond, *Col.* Arthur G., VC
Harley, *Lieut.* Henry Kellett.
Harman, *Lieut.* Richard.
Harrison, *Capt.* Thomas, R.E.
Harvey, *Surg.-Maj.-Gen.* Rbt., M.D.
Hastings, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Spence.
Hawes, *Col.* Alex. Jas. Donnelly.
Hayes, *Surg.-Maj.* Aylmer Ellis.
Henegan, *Captain* John.
Hennell, *Lieut.-Col.* Reginald.
Hepper, *Colonel* Albert James.
Herbert, *Capt.* Claude, I.S.C.
Heugh, *Com.* John George, R.N.
Heygate, *Maj.* Robt. Hy. Gage.
Hickman, *Maj.* Thos. Edgecomb.
Hickson, *Major* Samuel Art. E.
Holland, *Lieut.* Gerald Edward.
Hornby, *Lt.* Montague L., I.S.C.
Huggins, *Major* Ponsonby Glenn.
Hunter, *Maj.-Gen.* Archibald.
Hunter, *Surg.-Maj.* G. Douglas.
Ilderton, *Col.* Charles Edward.
Jackson, *Capt.* Sydney C. Fishburn.
Jenner, *Capt.* Albert Victor.
Jones, *Capt.* Herbert John.
Judge, *Capt.* Spencer Francis.
Keary, *Lt.-Col.* Henry D'Urban.
Keene, *Major* Alfred, R.A.
Keighley, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Marsh.
Keith, *Colonel* James, R.A.
Kempster, *Col.* Fras. Jas., A.D.C.
Kerr, *Lt.* Frederick Walter.
Lambert, *Lt.-Col.* Walter Miller.
Leach, *Col.* Harold Pemberton, C.B.
Legge, *Capt.* Norton.
Lewes, *Lt.* Price Vaughan, R.N.
Lithgow, *Surg.-M.-G.* Stewart A.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* George Evan.
Low, *Capt.* Robert Balmain.
Lugard, *Lieut.* Edward James.
Lugard, *Maj.* F. J. Dealtry, C.B.
Lyle, *Major* Hugh Thomas.
MacDonald, *Lt.-Col.* Hect. Archd.
Macdonald, *Maj.* Reginald Percy.
Macgregor, *Col.* Chas. Reginald.
Mackay, *Capt.* Huntly Brodie.
Mackinnon, *Sur.-Lt.-Col.* H. W. A.
McLeod, *Brig. Gen.* Donald J. Sim.
McMurdo, *Capt.* Arthur Montagu.
MacMunn, *Lieut.* George F., R.A.
Maconchy, *Capt.* E. Wm. S. King.
McSwiney, *Capt.* Edward F. H.
Madden, *Lieut.-Col.* Geo. C., C.B.
Mahon, *Capt.* Bryan Thomas.
Mansel, *Major* Alfred, R.A.
Marriott, *Maj.* Reginald Adams.
Martin, *Dep.-Insp.-Gen.* Jas. H.
Martyr, *Maj.* Cecil Godfrey.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* John Grenfell.
Merriman, *Capt.* Reginald Gordon.
Middleton, *Col.* Fras. Beckford.
Milne, *Major* Richard Louis.
Moberly, *Capt.* Frederick James.
Money, *Col.* Gordon L. C. [man.
Morgan, *Surg.-Maj.* Anth. Hick-
Morgan, *Capt.* Hill Godfrey.
Morris, *Captain* Arthur Henry.
Morse, *Capt.* Frank Alexander.
Murphy, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* W. Reed.
Murray, *Colonel* Andrew.
Murray, *Colonel* Kenelm Digby.
Nicklin, *Fleet-Engineer* William.
Norris, *Major* Richard Joseph.
Nugent, *Capt.* Oliver S. W.
Nunn, *Vet.-Capt.* Joshua A., C.I.E.
O'Donnell, *Major* Hugh.
Patterson, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* T. W.
Payne, *Major* Richard Lloyd.
Penton, *Surg.-Capt.* Richd. Hugh.
Peterson, *Lieut.* Fredk. H., I.S.C.
Pigott, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Berkeley.
Pink, *Captain* Francis John.
Poyser, *Vet. Lt.-Col.* Richard.
Presgrave, *Lt.-Col.* Edwd. R. J.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Jenico Edward.
Pulteney, *Capt.* Wm. Pulteney.
Quirk, *Lt.-Col.* John Owen.
Radwan, *Maj.* Hassan (Egypt).
Radwan, *Lieut.* Said (Egypt).
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Col.* Spencer Richd.
Rhodes, *Major* Elmhirst.
Rhodes, *Colonel* Francis William.
Robertson, *Capt.* Wm. Robt.
Rogers, *Surg.-Capt.* Fred. Arth.
Rogers, *Col.* George William.
Rogers, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* J. G., C.M.G.
Romilly, *Major* Fredk. William.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Metcalfe.
Royle, *Capt.* Henry Lucius Fanshawe, R.N.
Rundall, *Maj.* Frank Montague
Rundle, *M.-G.* Henry M. L., C.M.G.
St. Leger, *Col.* Henry Hungerfd.
Scaife, *Capt.* Geo. S. Garland.
Scallon, *Major* Robert Irvin.
Scott, *Col.* Douglas Alexander.
Scudamore, *Capt.* Chas. Philip.
Settle, *Col.* Henry Hamilton.
Shakespear, *Major* John, C.I.E.
Shephard, *Major* Chas. Sinclair.
Shepherd, *Lt.-Col.* Chas. Herbert.
Sherston, *Major* John.
Shirres, *Major.* John Chivas, R.A.
Shone, *Col.* William Terence, C.B.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred Law.
Skinner, *Colonel* George John.
Skinner, *Col.* James Tierney, C.B.
Smith-Dorrien, *Major* Horace L.
Smyth, *Major* Owen Stuart.
Spragge, *Major* Basil Edward.
Stanton, *Capt.* Henry Ernest.
Stead, *Lieut.-Col.* Alfred James.
Steele, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. William.
Stewart, *Lieut.* Cosmo Gordon, R.A.
Street, *Surg.-Maj.* Alfred Wm. F.
Sunderland, *Col.* Marsden S. J.
Sykes, *Surg.-Major* Wm. Ainley.
Tanner, *Major* John Arthur.
Taylor, *Major* Hugh Neufville.
Temple, *Col.* Charles Pilcher.
Ternan, *Major* Trevor Patrick B.
Teversham, *Lt.-Col.* Richard K.
Thompson, *Col.* William Oliver.
Tighe, *Capt.* Michael Joseph.
Triscott, *Major* Chas. Prideaux.
Tweedie, *Colonel* John Lannoy.
Upcher, *Colonel* Russell.
Valentine, *Lt.* Fras. Alfred, R.N.
Vandeleur, *Lieut.* Cecil Foster S.
Wace, *Major* Ernest Charles.
Watson, *Captain* James Kiero.
Way, *Capt.* Alfred Cotton.
Westlake, *Capt.* Almond Paul.
Westmacott, *Col.* Richard, C.B.
Wharry, *Capt.* Herbert.
Wilkin, *Lt.* Henry Douglas, R.N.
Wilkins, *Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel* J. Sutherland.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Henry Thos. D.
Wilkinson, *Capt.* Thomas Henry Des Vœux.
Willcocks, *Major* James.
Wingate, *Lt.-Col.* Fras. Reg., C.B.
Wintle, *Colonel* Frank Graham.
Wood, *Maj.* Hastings St. Leger.
Wright, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Fred. Wm.
Wynyard, *Capt.* Edwd. George.
Yaldwyn, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred George.
Yeilding, *Capt.* Wm. Richard, C.I.E.

Secretary and Registrar, G. Murray Farquharson, War Office.

HONORARY D.S.O.

Miralai, *Col.* Fathy Bey (Egyptian Army).

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THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

INSTITUTED 10*th Feb.* 1862. ENLARGED 10*th Oct.* 1864, 15*th Nov.* 1865, and 15*th Mar.* 1880

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

FIRST CLASS.

H.I.M. the Empress Frederick of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Helena).
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
H.R. & I.H. the Duchess Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Grand Duchess of Russia).
The Queen of Denmark.
The Queen Marie of Hanover.
The Queen of the Belgians.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. Princess Louise of Wales (Duchess of Fife).
H.R.H. Prss. Victoria of Wales.
H.R.H. Prss. Charles of Denmark.
The Queen Regent of Spain.
H.R.H. Princess Louise Marie of Prussia (Gd. Duchess of Baden).
H.I.M. the Empress-Queen Augusta Victoria of Germany and Prussia.
H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.

SECOND CLASS.

H.I.H. Prss. Elizabeth of Hesse (Grand Duchess Serge of Russia).
H.R.H. Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen.
H.R.H. Prss. Henry of Prussia.
H.R.H. Prss. Victoria of Prussia (Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe).
H.G.-D.H. Princess of Leiningen.
H.H. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
H.R.H. Prss. Sophie of Prussia (Crown Princess of Greece).
H.R.H. Prss. Margaret of Hesse.
H.H. Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Aribert of Anhalt).
H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Victoria Melita).
H.R.H. Duchess of York.

THIRD CLASS.

Duchess Dowager of Wellington.
Dowager Lady Churchill.
Duchess Dowager of Athole.
Dowager Countess of Mayo.
Dowager Countess of Erroll.
Lady Abercromby.
Dowager Lady Southampton.
Duchess Dowgr. of Marlborough.
Duchess Dowager of Bedford.
Duchess Dowager of Abercorn.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Countess Spencer.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Dowager Lady Ampthill.
Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.
Viscountess Downe.
Countess of Antrim.
Marchioness of Salisbury.
Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Countess of Lytton.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon.
Viscountess Chewton.
Lady Codrington.
Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Lady Eliz. Philippa Biddulph.
Hon. Flora C. I. Macdonald.
Hon. Mrs. George Ferguson.
Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.
Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart.
Lady Cust.
Hon. Mrs. Magdalen Wellesley.
Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
The Duchess of Argyll.
Lady Geraldine H. Somerset.
Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps.
Hon. Caroline Fanny Cavendish.
Lady Cowell.
Hon. Mrs. Mallet.

Registrar, Sir Albert Wm. Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1*st January*, 1878.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.I.M. the Empress Frederick of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg).
H.R. & I.H. the Dchss. of Coburg-Gotha (Grand Dchss. of Russia).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria of Wales (Duchess of Fife).
H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duchess of York.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck (Prss. Mary of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Dchs. of Cumberland.
H.R.H. Princess Frederica of Hanover (Baroness von Pawel-Rammingen).
H.R.H. Prss. Mary of Hanover.
H.R.H. Princess Ferdinand of Roumania.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Prss. Victoria Melita).
H.H. Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.
H.H. Princess Aribert of Anhalt.
H.H. Nawab Shahjihan, Begum of Bhopal.
H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.
Maharanee Hai Shornomoyi of Cossimbazar.
Georgina, Marchss. of Salisbury.
Henrietta, Marchioness of Ripon.
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.
Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.
Blanche Julia, Countess Dowager of Mayo.
Lady Susan Georgiana Broun.
Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Lady Jane Emma Crichton.
Anne, Baroness Napier and Ettrick.
Edith, Countess of Lytton.
Harriette, Baroness Lawrence.
Cecilia Frances, Countess Dowager of Iddesleigh.
Catherine, Lady Frere.
Mary Ann, Lady Temple.
Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.
Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.
Jane, Countess of Cranbrook.
Mary Cecilia, Dowager Baroness Napier of Magdala.
H.H. Lakshmi Bhayie, Senior Rani of Travancore.
Emily Eliza, Lady Adam.
Anna Julia, Lady Grant-Duff.
Miss Edith Helen Fergusson.
Harriot Georgina, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.
Fanny Georgina Jane, Lady Reay.
Lady Randolph S. Churchill.
Georgiana, Viscountess Cross.
H.H. Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Kuch Behar.
Maud Evelyn, Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Lucy Ada, Lady Harris.
Constance Mary, Lady Wenlock.
H.H. Maharanee Sahib Chimna Bai Gaikwar.
H.H. Lady Nundkooverbai Bhugvut Sinh Jareja, Rance Saheb of Gondal.
H.H. the Maharani of Mysore.
Constance Mary, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.
Ellen, Lady Fowler.
Victoria, Lady Sandhurst.
Lady George F. Hamilton.

Registrar, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.S.A.

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For Conspicuous Bravery. Instituted 29th January, 1856. (Living recipients only)

Ablett, Sergt. Alf. 1855
Adams, Rev. J. W 1879
Anderson, Corp. C.....1858
Arthur, Gunner T.....1855
Ashford, Priv. Thos. 1880
Aylmer, Lt.-Col. F. J. 1891
Baker, Lieut. C. G.....1858
Banks, Cornet Wm. G H. 1857
Bell, Private David 1867
Bell, Col. M. Sever, C.B. '74
Beresford, Col. Lord Wm. De la Poer, K.C.I.E. 1879
Blair, Gen. Jas., C.B. 1858
Bosragon, Capt. G. H. '91
Booth, Col.-Sergt. A. '79
Boulger, Lt.-Col. A. 1857
Brown, Trper. Peter 1879
Browne, Col. H. G....18
Browne, Lt.-Col. E. S. 1879
Browne, Gen. Sir S. 1858
Buller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry 1879
Butler, Maj. T. A.....1858
Bythesea, Rear-Adm. John, C.B., C.I.E.....1854
Cadell, Col. Thomas 1857
Cafe, Gen. Wm. M. 1858
Cameron, Col. Aylmer Spicer, C.B. 1858
Champion, Sgt.-Mj. J. 1858
Channer, Lt.-Gen.....Geo. Nicholas, C.B. 1875
[illegible] John Worthy, C.B. 1860
Chard, Lt.-Col. John 1879
Chase, Major Wm. 1880
Coghlan, Sgt.-Maj. C. 1857
Collins, Gunner Jas. 1880
Commerell, Adm.-Fleet Sir John E., G.C.B. 1855
Creagh, Lt.-Col. O'Moore. 1879
Crimmin, Surgeon-Major John 1889
Cubitt, Col. William Geo., D.S.O. 1858
Cunninghame, Major Sir Wm. J. Montg., Bt. 1854
Curtis, Boats' Mate H. 1855
Danaher, Priv. John 1881
Dick-Cunyngham, Major Wm. Henry 1879
Dickson, Gen. Sir C. 1854
Dixon, Maj.-Gen. M.C. '55
Doogan, Priv. John .1881
Douglas, Brg.-Sgn. C. 1857
Dowell, Lt.-Col. G. D. 1855
Down, Lieut. J. T....1861
Edwards, Priv. Thos. 1884
Edwards, Maj. W. M. 1882
Evans, Priv. Samuel 1855
Farmer, Corpl. Jos. J. 1881
Fitzpatrick, Priv. F. 1879
Flawn, Priv. Thos....1879
Fosbery, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Vincent 1863
Fowler, Sergt. Edmd. 1879
Gardner, Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. W. 1858
Gifford, Major Lord 1874
Goate, Corpl. Wm....1858
Goodfellow, Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Augustus ...1859
Gordon, Corp. W. J. 1892
Gough, Gen. Sir Charles J. Stanley, G.C.B....1857
Gough, Gen. Sir Hugh Henry, G.C.B. 1857
Graham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald, G.C.B. 1855
Grant, Maj. Chas. 1891
Hale, Surg.-Maj. T. 1855
Hall, Seaman Wm. 1857
Hamilton, M.-G. Thos de Courcy 1855
Hammond, Col. Arthur Geo., C.B., D.S.O....1879
Harding, Chf. Gr. Isr. '82
Hart, Brig.-Gen. Reginald Clare, C.B. ...1879
Hartley, Surg.-Lt.-Col. E. Baron 1879
Havelock-Allan, Lt.-Gn. Sir Henry M., Bt. 1857
Heathcote, Lt. A. S. 1857
Heneage, Maj. C. W. .1858
Hill, Maj. Alan R....1881
Hills-Johnes, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James, G.C.B....1857
Hinckley, Seaman G. 1862
Hitch, Priv. Fredk...1879
Home, Surg.-Gen. Sir Anthony D., K.C.B. 1857
Hook, Private Henry 1879
Hope, Lt.-Col. Wm . 1855
Innes, Lt.-Gen. James John McLeod 1858
Jee, Insp.-Gen. J., C.B. 1857
Jerome, M.-Gen. H. 1858
Jones, Lt.-Col. A. S. 1857
Jones, Capt. H. M...1855
Jones, Priv. Robert 1879
Jones, Private Wm...1879
Keatinge, General Rd. Harte, C.S.I.....1858
Kells, Trupt.-Maj. R. 1857
Kerr, Lt. Wm. Alex. 1857
Knox, Maj. John S. 1854
Leach, Col. Edw. Pemberton, C.B. 1879
Leet, Major-Gen. Wm. Knox, C.B. 1879
Lennox, General Sir Wilbraham Oates 1854
Le Quesne, Surg.-Capt. Ferdinand S. 1889
Lloyd, Surg.-Maj. Owen E. P. 1893
Lucas, R.-Ad. C. D. 1854
Lysons, Capt. Hen ..1879
Lyster, Lt.-Gen. Harry Hammon, C.B.....1858
Macintyre, M.-Gn. D. 1872
McNeill, Major-General Sir John Carstairs 1854
Magner, Drmr. Mich. 1868
Malcolmson, Lt. J. G. 1857
Mangles, Ross Lowis 1857
Manley, Surg.-Gn. Wm. George N., C.B. ...1864
Marling, Maj. P. S. 1884
Marshall, Capt. W. T. 1884
Maude, Col. F. C., C.B. 1857
Maude, Gen. Sir Fredk. Francis, G.C.B.....1855
Mayo, A., Ind. Nav. 1857
Miller, Major Jas. 1857
Mitchell, Ct.-Flop. S. 1864
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Arthur Thos., C.B. 1857
Mouat, Surg.-Gen. Sir James, K.C.B. 1854
Mullane, Sgt.-Maj. P. 1880
Murphy, Priv. Thos. 1867
Murray, Corp. Jas...1881
Murray, Sergt. John 1864
Napier, Sergeant W. 1858
Norman, Priv. Wm. 1854
O'Connor, Major-General Luke 1854
Olpherts, General Sir William, K.C.B. ...1857
Osborne, Priv. Jas...1881
O'Toole, Sergt. Edm. 1879
Owens, Sergt. James 1854
Paton, Sergt. John...1857
Pearson, Corpl. Jas. 1858
Pearson, Sergt. J
Prendergast, Ge... Harry N. Dalry...
Pride, Capt. Afts...
Probyn, Gene... Dighton M., K.C...
Raby, Rear-Adm... James, C.B. ...
Reade, Surg.-G... bert Taylor, C...
Reynolds, Brig... Jas. Henry ...
Richardson, Pri...
Rickard, Qu.-Mr...
Ridgeway, Maj. ...
Roberts, Field-... Lord .....
Rowlands, Gen. ...
Salmon, Adm... Nowell, K.C.B. ...
Sartorius, Col. E...
Sartorius, Maj.-... Wm., C.M.G....
Scott, Lieut. R. ...
Seeley, Seam. W...
Shaw, Maj.-Gen...
Sleavon, Corpl. M...
Smith, Gunner A...
Smith, Capt. J. ... C.I.E. .....
Smith, Corpl. Ph...
Stagpoole, Drum...
Stanlock, Priv. ...
Sylvester, Surg. ...
Temple, Brig.-Su...
Thackeray, Col. ... Talbot, C.B. ...
Trevor, Maj.-Ge...
Trewavas, Seam...
Vousden, Col. W...
Walker, Gen. Si...
Wantage, Lt.-C... K.C.B. ... .
Wassall, Priv. S...
Watson, Gen. Si...
Whitchurch, Su... Harry Freder...
White, Gen. Sir ...
Williams, Priv. ...
Wilmot, Brig.-... Henry, Bart., ...
Wilson, Rear-A... Knyvet, C.B.
Wood, Gen. Si... Evelyn, G.C.B...



The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sovereign	The Queen.
Grand Prior	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Sub Prior	H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.
Bailiff of Eglo	H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Executive Officers.

The Archbishop of York (*Prelate*).
The Earl of Latham (*Chancellor*).
Sir Alfred Jephson (*Secretary Gen.*).
Edwin Freshfield (*Receiver Gen.*).
The Dean of Rochester (*Almoner*).
R. MacLean (*Genealogist*).
Sir Albert Woods (*Director-Gen. of Ceremonies*).
Canon Duckworth (*Librarian*).
Viscount Knutsford (*Director Ambulance Depart.*).
Lord Egerton of Tatton (*Chairman Ophthalmic Hospital Jerusalem*).
Col. Sir H. C. Perrott, [illegible] (*Secretary of the Order, and Director Ambulance Association*).

There are 59 *Knights of Justice*, 39 *Ladies of Justice*, 21 *Chaplains*, 109 *Knights of Grace*, [illegible] *of Grace*, and 31 *Esquires*.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS—R.R.C.

(Instituted St. George's Day, 1883.)

For zeal and devotion in providing for and nursing sick and wounded sailors, soldiers, and others with the army in the field, on board ship, or in hospitals. Foreign as well as British subjects are eligible.

Members since Institution.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. The Princess of Wales.
H.I.M. The Empress Frederick.
H.R.H. The Princess Christian.
H.R.H. The Marchioness of Lorne.
H.R.H. The Princess Henry of Battenberg.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Teck.
H.R.H. The Baroness von Pawel Rammingen.
Airy, Miss S.
Barker, Miss J. M. C.
Benedetta, Sister Maria.
Burleigh, Miss R. M.
Byam, Miss C. L.
Camilla, Sister Maria.
Cannell, Miss E.
Carmela, Sister Maria.
Caulfield, Miss A. E.
Cawley, Miss M. E.
Celestina, Sister.
Cole, Miss M. C.
Crisp, Miss A.
Damant, Miss C. R.
Deeble, Mrs. J. C.
Durham, Miss E.
Ferguson, Miss C.
Forrest, Miss K.
Gildea, Mrs.
Gray, Miss J. A.
Gray, Miss J. M.
Hart, Miss S. F.
Hind, Miss A.
Holland, Miss A. B.
Holland, Miss A. K.
Hornor, Miss.
Ireland, Miss S.
Jerrard, Miss J.
Jerrard, Miss M. C.
Jones, Miss M.
King, Miss E.
King, Miss H.
King, Miss Jane.
King, Mrs. Janet.
Langlands, Miss.
Lecktold, Miss E. M.
Loch, Miss C. G.
Louise, Sister.
Ludovica, Sister Maria.
Lumley, Mrs. M. J. W.
Mackay, Miss L. J.
Makins, Mrs. M. A.
Miller, Mrs. Ethel B.
Nightingale, Miss F.
Norman, Miss H. C.
Orpheline, Sister Camilla.
Parsons, Miss L.
Pia, Sister Maria.
Roberts, Lady.
Selby, Miss M.
Stewart, Miss H.
Story, Miss B.
Thomas, Miss M.
Wantage, Hon. Lady.
Welchman, Miss E.
Wheldon, Miss E.
Williams, Miss R.
Yardley, Miss A.

THE ALBERT MEDAL.

(Instituted March 7, 1866.)

For gallantry in saving or attempting to save life at sea; and since 1877 for similar acts ashore.

Ablett, G. 1877
Adams, J. 1882
Addy, M. 1879
Barber, J., R.N. ... 1889
Batist, J., R.N. 1867
Baynham, C. 1877
Beith, W. 1877
Borland, W. 1892
Bridges, W., R.N. ... 1879
Burgess, W. 1878
Burt, W. K. 1881
Carney, J. 1882
Carpenter, *Capt.* A., R.N. 1876
Carter, W. 1889
Chapman, T. 1889
Chetwynd, C. 1883
Chetwynd, J. 1883
Christie, C. 1879
Clark, A. 1891
Cobb, Rev. C. 1867
Cole, W. 1885
Cooper, A. J. 1891
Crook, J. 1885
Cropper, *Capt.* E. D. F. 1879
Crowden, J., R.N. ... 1869
David, E. 1877
Davies, D. 1877
Davies, H. 1879
Davis, T. G. 1877
Davis, D. 1890
Davis, D. T. 1890
Day, C. 1888
Dee, J. 1883
DeSausmarez, *Capt.* L. A., R.N. 1868
Dineen, J. 1889
Dodd, J. 1872
Dodd, W. 1895
Donovan, J., R.N. ... 1867
Drubble, R. 1891
Evans, D. 1877
Farabuni (*Tindal*), R.N. 1880
Forbes, *Capt.* W. B., R.N. 1871
Garrighty, A. R.M.L.I. 1878
Giles, E. 1870
Gray, R. 1889
Green, C. 1879
Grier, *Surg.-Maj.* H. 1881
Harris, I. 1879
Harris, L. 1879
Hennessey, L., R.N. 1892
Herbert, T. 1879
Hewinson, H. 1895
Higson, G. 1885
Hindley, G. 1885
Hinton, W. 1882
Hoar, G., R.N. 1892
Hood, H. 1883
Hopkins, R. 1877
Howell, J. W. 1877
Howells, R. 1877
Hudson, J. 1867
Jaggers, F., R.N. ... 1882
Jones, D. 1877
Jones, T. 1867
Jones, T. 1877
Kemp, H. 1883
Lake, S. 1867
Lawson, Dr. D. ... 1881
Lees, D. 1877
Lewis, H. 1877
MacGregor, Sir W., K.C.M.G. 1884
McIntosh, E. B. ... 1879
McKee, A. 1882
McLean, R. 1890
McQuo, *Corpl.* A. . 1891
Malcolm, *Capt.* P., I.S.C. 1889
Manley, A. 1885
Margary, A. R. 1871
Marsh, E. B. 1868
Marsh, F. S. 1883
Millett, W. 1867
Mitchell, J. 1878
Montgomerie, *Capt.* R. A. J., C.B., R.N. 1877
Morgan, C. 1879
Morgan, W. 1877
Morris, W. 1883
Moseley, M. 1879
Mottram, T. H. ... 1883
Oatley, G., R.N. ... 1880
Oatridge, C. 1877
Owens, E. W. 1877
Parkinson, C. 1885
Pickering, W. 1883
Pickersgill, *Col.-Serg.* H. 1891
Pitts, F., R.N. 1882
Pochin, H. S. 1889
Popplestone, J. 1866
Pride, I. 1877
Rees, T. 1877
Ricketts, J., R.N. ... 1867
Robinson, C. W.. R.N. 1895
Rolleston, W. ... 1882
Rosbotham, Miss H. 1882
Sandilands, Hon. F. R., R.N. 1875
Scruse - Dickins, *Capt.* S. W. 1893
Scullion, E. 1886
Seed, *Insp.* W. 1891
Sharp, P. 1879
Shuttleworth, A. T. 1867
Simons, W. 1879
Simpson, W., R.N. . 1870
Smallman, R. 1883
Smith, I. 1889
Smith, J. W. 1891
Spence, S. 1883
Sprankling, C., R.N. 1867
Spring, J. 1888
Stewart, W. 1878
Stokes, A. H. 1883
Summers, J. S. 1876
Thomas, D. 1877
Thomas, E. 1877
Thomas, E. C. 1877
Thomas, I. 1877
Thomas, T. 1877
Thomas, W. 1877
Thompson, Dr. E. C. 1885
Walters, W. 1879
Webster, D. 1874
Wesley, C. 1880
Whistler, *Lt.* T. A., R.N.R. 1887
Williams, G., R.N. . 1881
Williams, J. 1877
Williams, R. 1877
Willoughby, *Capt.* J. B., R.N. 1869
Wilson, C. 1878
Wilson, *Col.-Serg.* W. 1891
Wood, I. A. 1886
Worrall, T. 1885
Yaldwyn, W. E. ... 1887

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Baronets of England and of United Kingdom (772).

(With Dates of Creation.) ***Exclusive of those merged in the Peerage.***

Abdy, W. Neville... 1849
Abel, Frodk. Aug.. 1893
Acland, Rt. Hon. T. Dyke... 1644
Acland, Hy. W. D. 1890
Adair, Hugh Edw. 1838
Adam, Charles E. 1882
Affleck, Robert..... 1782
Agnew, William ... 1895
Alexander, Lion. C. 1809
Alexander, Claud... 1886
Alison, Archibald... 1852
Allan, H. M. H-, M.P. 1858
Alleyne, John G. N. 1769
Amory, Jno. H. H. 1874
Anson, Wm. R. ... 1831
Anstruther, W. C. J. 1798
Antrobus, Edmund 1815
Arbuthnot, Rbt. K. 1823
Armstrong, Rev. E. 1841
Armstrong, G. C. H. 1892
Armytage, George 1738
Arnott, John..... 1896
Arthur, Geo. C. A. 1841
Ashburnham, A.... 1661
Astley-Corbett, F.G. 1821
Austin, John, M.P... 1894
Bacon, H. B. (Prem.) 1611
Bagge, Alf. Thos.... 1867
Bailey, Joseph R.... 1852
Baillie, Robt. Alex. 1823
Baird, David 1809
Baker, Geo. E. D. S. 1796
Baker, Rev. T. H. B. 1802
Barlow, Richd. W. 1803
Barran, John..... 1895
Barrington, Chas. B. 1831
Barron, Hen. P. T. 1841
Barrow, J. Croker. 1835
Barttelot, Walt. Geo. 1875
Bates, Edward P.... 1880
Bathurst, F.T.A.H. 1818
Baynes, William J. W. 1801
Bazley, Thos. Seb. 1869
Beach, M. E. Hicks- 1619
Beauchamp, R.W.P. 1744
Beaumont, G. H.W. 1660
Becher, J. Wrixon- 1831
Bedingfeld, H. G. P. 1660
Beevor, Hugh R. ... 1784
Bell, Isaac Lowthian 1885
Bell, James 1895
Bellew, H. Grattan- 1838
Bellingham, A. H.. 1796
Berney, H. Hanson 1620
Biddulph, Theo. G. 1664
Birkbeck, Edward 1886
Blackett, Edwd. W. 1673
Blackwood, Francis 1814
Blair, Rv. David H.- 1786
Blake, Patrick J. G. 1772
Blakiston, Horace N. 1763
Blane, Seymour J. 1812
Blennerhassett, R. 1809
Blois, Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, T. W. P. 1807
Blount, Walter de S. 1642
Blunt, William..... 1720
Blyth, James 1895
Boehm, Edgar C.... 1889
Boevey, Thos. H. C. 1784
Boileau, Frs. Geo. M. 1838
Bonham, Geo. Fras. 1852
Boord, Thomas W. 1896
Boothby, Brooke ... 1660
Boswall, Geo. L. H. 1836
Boughey, Thos. F. 1798
Boughton, C. H. R. 1641
Bowman, William Paget 1884
Bowyer, Geo. Hen.. 1660
Boynton, Henry S. 1618
Brady, Francis W. 1869
Bramwell, Fred. J. 1889
Bridges, George T. 1718
Brinckman, T. H. 1831
Briseo, Musgrave H. 1782
Broadbent, Wm H. 1893
Brocklebank, Thos. 1885
Brodie, Benj. V. S. 1834
Bromhead, Benj. P. 1806
Bromley, Henry ... 1757
Brooke, Richard M. 1662
Brooke, A. R. de C. 1803
Brooke, Arthur D. 1822
Brooks, W. Cunliffe 1886
Broughton, Hy. D. 1660
Brown, Wm. R. ... 1863
Brownrigg, Hy. M. 1816
Bruce, Henry H. ... 1804
Brunner, J. T., M.P. 1895
Buchanan, G. H. L.- 1775
Buchanan, James... 1878
Buckley, Edmund... 1868
Bulkeley, R. H. W.- 1661
Buller, Morton E.M. 1866
Bunbury, Hy. C. J. 1681
Burdett, Francis ... 1618
Burdett, Chas. G. 1665
Burgoyne, John M. 1641
Burnaby, Henry ... 1767
Burne-Jones, Edw. 1894
Burns, John 1889
Burrard, Harry P... 1765
Burrell, Charles R. 1774
Burrows, Fred. A... 1874
Buxton, T. Fowell. 1840
Call, W. G. Montagu 1791
Cameron, Charles... 1893
Campbell, A. S. L. 1808
Campbell, Guy T... 1815
Campbell, A. Ava... 1831
Campbell, D. A. D. 1831
Campbell, G. Edw. 1831
Carbutt, Edward H. 1892
Carden, Fredck. W. 1887
Carew, Henry Palk 1661
Carmichael, Jas. M. 1821
Carnac, J. H. Rivett 1836
Cave, Charles, D. .. 1896
Cave, M. C. Browne 1641
Cayley, George E. A. 1661
Chamberlain, H. E. 1828
Chaytor, Wm. Hy E. 1831
Chetwode, George .. 1700
Chetwynd, George 1795
Chichester, Arthur 1641
Child, Smith Hill .. 1868
Cholmeley, H. A. H. 1806
Christison, Alexr... 1871
Clark, Jno. Forbes 1837
Clark, Jas. R. Andrew 1883
Clark, Thomas 1886
Clarke, Philip H.... 1617
Clarke, Rev. Chas. 1831
Clarke, Wm. John 1882
Clay, Arthur T. F. 1841
Clayton, Wm. Robt. 1731
Clerke, Wm. Fras. 1660
Clifford, Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Clifton, Robt. S. ... 1611
Coddington, W. M.P. 1896
Codrington, Wm. .. 1721
Codrington, G. W. H. 1876
Coghill, John J. ... 1778
Colebrooke, Edwd. A. 1759
Collet, Mark Wilks 1888
Colleton, R. A. W. 1660
Colquhoun, James 1786
Colt, Rv. E. H. Dutton 1694
Conroy, John..... 1837
Cook, Francis 1886
Cooke, Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Astley P.... 1821
Cooper, Daniel 1863
Coote, Charles A. ... 1774
Cope, Anthony 1611
Corbet, Walter O. .. 1808
Cornewall, Rev. G. 1764
Corry, William 1885
Cotterell, Geers H. 1805
Couper, Geo. E. W. 1841
Cowan, John .. 1894
Cowell - Stepney, Emile A. Arth. K. 1871
Craig, J. H. Gibson- 1831
Craufurd, Ch. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Vaunecy H. 1626
Croft, Herb. Geo. D. 1671
Croft, John Fredk 1818
Crofton, Morgan G. 1801
Crofton, Malby 1838
Crossley, Savile B. 1863
Cumming, W. G. G. 1804
Cunard, Bache E.... 1859
Cunliffe, Robert A. 1759
Currie, Rev. Fdk. L. 1817
Curtis, Arthur C. ... 1794
Curtis, William M. 1802
Cust, Charles L. ... 1876
Cuyler, Charles 1814
Dale, David ... 1895
Dalgleish, W. Ogilvy 1896
Dallas, Geo. Edwd. 1798
Dalrymple, C., M.P. 1887
Darell, Lionel Edw. 1795
Dashwood, G. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Robert J. 1707
Davie, John D. F.- 1846
Davis, Francis B.... 1845
De Bathe, Henry P. 1801
De Crespigny, C. C. 1805
De Hoghton, James 1611
De Trafford, H. F. 1841
Denys, Fras. C. E .. 1813
Dering, Hy. Nevill 1626
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Chas. Wentworth, M.P. 1862
Dillon, John Fox ... 1801
Dixie, Alex. B. C .. 1660
Dodsworth, M. B. S. 1784
Domvile, Comp. M. 1815
Domville, Wm. C. H. 1814
Dorington, J. E., M.P. 1886
Douglas, Arthur P. 1777
Douglas, Geo. B. S. 1786
Douglas, Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Everard H... 1828
D'Oyly, Chas. W.... 1663
Drake, F. G. A. F. E. 1821
Drummond, J. H. W. 1828
Dryden, Hen. E. L. 1733
Duckett, Geo. F. ... 1791
Duke, James 1849
Dunbar, Alex. Jas. 1814
Duncombe, E. D. P.- 1859
Dundas, Sidney J... 1821
Dunn, William, M.P. 1895
Duntze, Geo. Alex. 1774
Durand, Edwd. Law 1892
Durrant, Wm. R. E. 1784
Dyer, T. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hart, M.P. 1676
Earle, Thomas 1869
East, G. Aug. C. ... 1838
Eden, William 1672
Edmonstone, Arch. 1774
Edwardes, H. H. ... 1644
Edwards, H. C. Lea 1866
Egerton, P. Grey- . 1617
Elliot, George 1874
Ellis, J. Whittaker 1882
Elphinstone, H. W. 1816
Elphinstone, G. D. H. 1828
Elton, Edm. Harry 1717
Errington, George 1885
Erskine, Thomas ... 1821
Every, Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Wm. Quartus 1887
Ewing, Wm. Orr- .. 1886
Fagge, John Chas. 1660
Fairbairn, Arth. H. 1869
Fairfax, W. G. H. R. 1836
Farmer, Richd. H. K. 1780
Farquhar, H. T., M.P. 1892
Farquhar, Walt. R. 1796
Farquhar, Robt. T. 1821
Farrington, Wm. H. 1818
Fayrer, Joseph 1896
Feilden, William L. 1846
Fergusson, J. R., M.P. 1866
Ffolkes, Wm. H. B. 1774
Filmer, Robert M .. 1674
Fitzgerald, J. C. J. 1801
FitzGerald, Geo. C. 1822
FitzGerald, Maur .. 1880
Fitzgerald, R. U. P. 1896
Fitzherbert, Rev. Rd. 1784
FitzWygram, F. W. 1805
Fleming, A. F. H. 1705
Fletcher, Hy., M.P.. 1782
Floyd, John 1816
Fludyer, Arthur Jn. 1759
Forbes, Charles S... 1823
Ford, Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, James 1838
Forster, Charles ... 1874
Forwood, A. B., M.P. 1895
Foster, Aug. Vere... 1831
Foster, William ... 1838
Fowke, Fredk. T.... 1814
Fowler, Thomas ... 1885
Fowler, John..... 1890
Frankland, F. W... 1660
Fraser, Wm. Aug. 1806
Freake, Thos. Geo. 1882
Frederick, Chas. E. 1723
Freeling, Harry ... 1828
Frere, Bartle C. A. 1876
Fry, Theodore 1894
Gallwey, R. Payne- 1812
Geary, Wm. N. M. 1782
Gibbes, E. Osborne 1774
Gibbons, Charles ... 1752

Gilbey, Walter 1893
Gladstone, John R. 1846
Glen-Coats, Thos. G. 1894
Glyn, Gervas Powell 1759
Glyn, Richard Geo. 1800
Goldney, Gabriel ... 1880
Gooch, A. Sherlock 1746
Gooch, Hon. Daniel 1866
Goold, Jas. Stephen 1801
Gordon, Cosmo E. Duff 1813
Gordon, L. E. Smith- 1838
Goring, Craven C... 1627
Grace, Percy R. ... 1795
Greene, G. E. W. H. 1783
Graham, Robert James Stuart 1629
Graham, R. Henry 1662
Graham, Rich. Jas. 1783
Grant, Geo. M'Ph. 1838
Green, Edward 1886
Greenall, Gilbert ... 1876
Gregory, Wm. E. W. 1801
Gresley, Robert ... 1611
Grey, Edward 1814
Griffith, Rich. J. W. 1858
Grogan, Edw. Ion C. 1859
Grove, Thos. Fraser 1874
Guise, Wm. F. Geo. 1783
Gull, Wm. C., M.P.. 1872
Gunning, Geo. Wm. 1778
Haggerston, John de Marie 1643
Halford, H. St. J... 1809
Hamilton, Chas. E. 1892
Hamilton, Edw. A. 1776
Hammick, St. V. A. 1834
Hampson, Geo. F... 1642
Hanham, Jno. Alex. 1667
Hanmer, Wnd. C. H. 1774
Hanson, Regd., M.P. 1887
Hardinge, Edmd. S. 1801
Hardy, Reginald .. 1876
Hare, Geo. R. Leigh 1818
Harington, Richd. 1611
Hart, Robt., G.C.M.G. 1893
Hartland, F. D.-, M.P. 1892
Hartopp, Chas. E... 1796
Hartwell, Fras. H. 1805
Harty, Robert 1831
Harvey, Charles ... 1868
Harvey, Robt. G. B. 1868
Hawkins, Rev. J. C. 1778
Hawley, Hen. Jas. 1795
Hay, Rt. Hn. J. C. D.- 1798
Hayter, Rt. Hon. A. D. '58
Hazlerigg, A. Grey 1622
Head, Robert G. ... 1838
Heathcote, Wm. P. 1733
Henniker, B. Powell 1813
Hepburn, Arch. B.- 1815
Herschel, Wm. Jas. 1838
Hesketh, Thos. F. G. 1761
Hewett, Harald G. 1813
Heygate, Fred. G. 1831
Heywood, Thos. P. 1838
Hingley, Benjamin 1893
Hoare, Henry H. A. 1786
Hobhouse, Chas. P. 1812
Holden, Isaac 1893
Honyman, R. W. M. 1804
Honywood, Jno. W. 1660
Hood, A. F. A-., M.P. 1809
Hort, Fenton Jos... 1767
Hoskyns, Rev. J. L. 1676
Hoste, Wm. H. C... 1814
Houldsworth, W. H. 1887
Hozier, W. Wallace 1890
Hughes, Alfred..... 1773
Hulse, Edward 1739
Humble, J. Nugent 1831
Humphery, Wm. H. 1868
Hunt, F. Seager, M.P. 1892
Hunter, Chas. Rod. 1812
Ingilby, Henry Day 1866
Ingram, Wm. Jas. 1893
Isham, Charles E... 1627
Jackson, Keith G... 1815
Jackson, H. Mather 1869
Jaffray, John 1892
James, J. Kingston F. 1823
Jardine, Robert ... 1885
Jejeebhoy, Jamsetj. 1857
Jenkinson, Geo. B. 1661
Jenner, Wm., M.D.. 1868
Jephson, S. W., C.B. 1815
Jervoise, Art. H. C.- 1813
Jessel, Charles Jas. 1883
Jodrell, Alfred..... 1783
Johnson, Wm. G.... 1755
Johnson, Hy. A. W. 1818
Joicey, James, M.P. 1893
Jones, Lawrence J. 1831
Kay, Brook 1803
Kaye, Jno. P. Lister 1812
Keane, John 1801
Kelk, John William 1874
Kellett, Wm. Hen. 1801
Kemp, Kenneth H. 1641
Kennard, C. A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, J. H., M.P. 1791
Kennedy, J. Chas. 1836
Key, Kingsmill G. 1831
Kinahan, Edwd. H. 1887
King, Dudley G. Alan Duckworth- 1792
King, Gilbert..... 1815
King, Charles S. ... 1821
King, James 1888
Kinloch, J. G. S., M.P. 1873
Kitson, James, M.P. 1886
Knatchbull, Wndm. 1641
Knightley, Rev. Val. 1798
Knill, Ald. Stuart... 1893
Knowles, Chas. G. F. 1765
Lacon, Edm. B. K. 1818
Lake, Atwell King 1711
Lamb, Archibald ... 1795
Lambert, H. Foley 1711
Lampson, Geo. C.... 1866
Langham, Herb. H. 1660
Larcom, T. Perceval 1868
Larpent, G. A. de H. 1841
Laurie, Rev. J. R. 1834
Lawes, John Bennet 1882
Lawrence, Hen. H. 1858
Lawrence, Jas. J. T. 1867
Lawrence, Jas. C... 1869
Lawson, Edw. Levy 1892
Lawson, Hy. Alfred Stoddart de Burgh- 1665
Lawson, John 1841
Lawson, Wilfd., M.P. 1831
Lea, Thomas, M.P... 1892
Lechmere, Edm. A. 1818
Leeds, Edwd. T. ... 1812
Lees, Harcourt Jas. 1804
Legard, Charles ... 1660
Leicester, Peter F. 1671
Leighton, Baldwyn 1692
Le Marchant, Hy. D. 1841
Lennard, Thos. B. 1801
Lennard, J. Farnaby 1880
Leslie, John 1876
Lethbridge, W. A. 1804
Lewis, Herbert E. F. 1846
Lewis, Wm. Thos... 1896
Leyland, H. S. N-.... 1895
Lindsay, Coutts ... 1821
Lister, Joseph, F.R.S. 1884
Llewelyn, John Talbot Dillwyn-, M.P. 1890
Lloyd, M. Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Simon M. 1806
Locock, Chas. Bird. 1857
Loder, Edmd. Giles 1887
Lopes, Massey 1805
Loraine, Lambton 1664
Louis, Charles 1806
Lowther, Chas. B. 1824
Lubbock, Rt. Hon. John, M.P. 1806
Lucas, Thomas..... 1887
Lushington, Henry 1791
Lusk, Andrew 1874
Lyell, Leonard, M.P. 1894
Macdonald, A. K... 1813
MacGregor, Malc... 1795
Macgregor, Wm. G. 1828
M'Grigor, Jas. R. D. 1831
M'Iver, Lewis, M.P. 1896
Mackenzie, Alex. M. 1805
Mackenzie, Allan R. 1890
Mackworth, A. W. 1776
Macmahon, W. S. 1815
M'Mahon, Horace W. 1817
Macnaghten, F. E. 1836
Magnay, William... 1844
Mahon, Wm. Henry 1819
Mainwaring, P. T. 1804
Maitland, J. R. G. 1818
Malet, Hen. Chas. E. 1791
Mansel, Richard ... 1621
Mappin, F. T., M.P. 1886
Marling, Wm. Hen. 1882
Marriott, W. H. S. 1774
Martin, R. B. 1791
Martin, Rt. Hon. Rd. 1885
Matheson, Ken. J. 1882
Maxwell, Wm. Fr. 1804
Medlycott, Edwd. B. 1808
Menteath, Jas. S.... 1838
Metcalfe, Chs. H. T. 1802
Meux, Hen. Bruce 1831
Meyrick, Geo. A. E. 1791
Meyrick, Thomas... 1880
Middleton, Arth. E. 1662
Milbank, F. Acclom. 1882
Milbanke, Peniston 1661
Mildmay, H. St. J.- 1772
Miles, Cecil 1859
Millais, Everett ... 1885
Miller, Rupert R.... 1705
Miller, Wm. Fredc. 1788
Miller, Jas. Percy... 1874
Milman, Francis J. 1800
Milne, Alexander... 1876
Milner, F. G., M.P.. 1716
Molesworth, L. Wm. 1689
Montagu, Sam., M.P. 1894
Montefiore, Fras. A. 1886
Montgomery, G. G. 1801
Montgomery, Hugh Conyngham G. ... 1808
Moon, Rev. Edw. G. 1855
Moon, Richard 1887
Mordaunt, Charles 1611
Morgan, Rt. Hon. Geo. Osborne, M.P. 1892
Morris, R. Armine 1806
Morshead, Warw. C. 1784
Mosley, Oswald ... 1781
Moss, J. Edwards- 1868
Mostyn, Pyers Wm. 1670
Mowbray, J. R., M.P. 1880
Muir, John 1892
Munro, Thomas ... 1825
Musgrave, Rich. G. 1611
Napier, W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Thos. L. H. 1795
Neeld, Algern. Wm. 1859
Nepean, Rev. E. Y. 1802
Newman, R. H. S. D. 1836
Newnes, George ... 1895
Nicholson, Charles 1859
Nightingale, H. D. 1628
Northcote, Hon. Hy. Stafford, M.P. 1887
Nugent, Edmd. Ch. 1806
Nugent, Percy Thos. 1831
Oakeley, C. W. A. 1790
Oakes, Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, Tim. C. ... 1849
O'Brien, Rt. Hn. Pet. 1891
Ochterlony, D. F.... 1823
O'Connell, D. R.... 1869
Ogle, Henry Asgill 1816
O'Loghlen, Bryan 1838
Onslow, Wm. W. R. 1797
Orde, Jno. William Powlett Campbell- 1799
Osborn, Alg. Kerr B. 1662
Otway, Arthur J.... 1831
Outram, F. Boyd... 1858
Owen, Hugh C. Owen 1813
Oxenden, Percy D.. 1678
Paget, James, M.D. 1871
Paget, Richard H. 1886
Palmer, Rev. Lew. H. 1660
Palmer, A. Robert 1761
Palmer, C. M, M.P.. 1886
Parker, Rev. W. H. 1681
Parker, Melville ... 1797
Parker, William B. 1844
Parkyns, T. M. F.. 1681
Pasley, T. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Aubrey J. Dean 1821
Pearce, Wm. Geo. 1887
Pearson, W. D., M.P. 1894
Pease, Jos. W., M.P. 1882
Pechell, G. S. Brooke- 1797
Peek, Henry Wm. 1874
Peel, Robert 1800
Peirse, Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford-.. 1814
Pelly, Harold 1840
Perring, Rev. Philip 1808
Perrott, Herbert C. 1716
Petit, Dinshaw M.. 1890
Peto, Henry 1855
Peyton, Alg. Fras .. 1776
Philipps, Rev. J. E. 1621
Philipps, Chs. E. G. 1887
Phillimore, W. G. F. 1881
Pigot, George 1764
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Pocock, Geo. F. C. 1821
Pole, Edm. R. T. ... 1628
Pole, Cecil P. Van N. 1791
Pollen, Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Frederick 1866
Pollock, M. F. M... 1872
Poore, Richard 1795
Porter, Wm. Henry 1889
Pottinger, Henry ... 1839
Powell, F. S., M.P.. 1892
Power, John E. Cecil 1836
Power, Jno. Talbot 1841
Poynder, John P. Dickson-, M.P. ... 1802
Prescott, G. L. L. B. 1794
Preston, Hen. Jacob 1815

Prevost, Charles ... 1805
Price, Chas. Rugge- 1805
Price, Rose L. 1804
Price, R. D. Green- 1874
Pryse, Pryse 1866
Pulley, Joseph 1893
Quain, Richard, M.D. 1891
Radcliffe, Joseph P. 1813
Ramsay, Alex. E.... 1806
Ramsden, John W. 1689
Rashleigh, Colman B. 1831
Rawlinson, Hy. S... 1891
Reade, Geo. Compton 1660
Reckitt, James 1894
Reid, Henry V. Rae 1823
Renals, Joseph 1895
Rhodes, Fred. Edw. 1776
Rich, C. H. Stuart 1791
Riddell, Rodney S. 1778
Ridley, Rt. Hn. Matthew White, M.P. 1756
Ripley, Edward ... 1880
Roberts, Randal H. 1809
Robinson, F. V. L. 1660
Robinson, G. W. C. 1819
Robinson, E. Wm.. 1823
Robinson, Fredk. A. 1854
Roche, David V. ... 1838
Rose, William 1872
Rose, Philip Fredk. 1874
Rowley, Joshua T. 1786
Rowley, Geo. C. E. 1836
Rumbold, Horace... 1779
Rushout, Chas. H. 1809
Russell, George, M.P. 1812
Russell, William ... 1832
Rycroft, Rd. Nelson 1784
Salomons, David L. 1869
Salt, Shirley Harris 1865
Samuelson, Rt. Hn. B. 1884
Sassoon, Edwd. Abbt. 1890
Savory, Joseph, M.P. 1891
Savory, Rv Borradaile 1890
Sawle, Chas. B. G.- 1836
Schröder, Baron ... 1892
Scott, Edw. Dolman 1806
Scott, F. D. Sibbald 1806
Scott, Samuel Edw. 1821
Scourfield, O. H. P. 1876
Seale, Henry Paul 1838
Sebright, Egb. C. S. 1626
Seely, Charles 1896
Seymour, M. Culme 1809
Seymour, Alb. V. F. 1869
Shakerley, Chas. W. 1838
Shaw, John C. K... 1665
Shaw, Frederick W. 1821
Sheffield, B. D. Geo. 1755
Shelley, John 1611
Shelley, Charles..... 1806
Shiffner, Rev. G. C. 1818
Shuckburgh, S. F. D. 1660
Shuttleworth, Rt. Hn. U. J. Kay-, M.P., 1849
Simeon, J. S. B., M.P. 1815
Simpson, Walter G. 1866
Sinclair, John G. T. 1786
Sitwell, George R. . 1808
Skipwith, Grey H. E. 1622
Slade, Cuthbert .. 1831
Smijth, W. Bowyer- 1661
Smith, Charles C.... 1804
Smith, Wm. Syd. W. 1809
Smyth, John H. G. 1859
Smythe, Charles F. 1660
Soame, Chas. B. H. 1697
Spearman, J. L. E. 1840
Stamer, Rt. Rv. L. T. 1809
Stapleton, Fras. G. 1679
Stephen, Herbert... 1891
Steuart, A. H. Seton- 1815
Stewart, John M.... 1803
Stewart, Donald M. 1881
Stewart, M. J., M.P. 1892
Stirling, Walter G. 1800
Stockenstrom, G. H. 1840
Stokes, Geo. Gabriel 1889
Stonhouse, E. Hay. 1628
Stracey, Edwd. P... 1818
Strachey, Edward... 1801
Strickland, Ch. W. 1641
Stronge, Jn. Calvert 1803
Stuart, Simeon H. L. 1660
Stuart, Charles J... 1840
Stucley, George S... 1859
Style, Wm. H. M. 1627
Sullivan, Edwd. R. 1804
Sullivan, Edward... 1881
Sutton, Rd. Vincent 1772
Swinburne, John ... 1660
Sykes, Frederic H. 1781
Sykes, Tatton 1783
Synge, Fras. R. M. 1801
Tancred, Thos. S.... 1662
Tempest, Robert T. 1827
Temple, Gren. L. J. 1611
Temple, Rt. Hon. Richard 1876
Tennant, Charles .. 1885
Thomas, Godfrey V. 1694
Thomas, Geo. S. M. 1766
Thompson, Thos. R. 1806
Thompson, Henry M. Meysey-, M.P... 1874
Thompson, Rev. Peile 1890
Thornhill, Thomas 1885
Thorold, Jno. Hen. 1642
Throckmorton, N. W. 1642
Thursby, John H. 1887
Tichborne, H. A. J. 1620
Travers, Guy F. T. C. 1804
Trelawny, Wm. L. S. 1628
Trevelyan, Walt. J. 1661
Trevelyan, G. O., M.P. 1874
Troubridge, T. H. C. 1799
Tupper, Charles ... 1888
Twysden, Louis J. F. 1611
Tyler, Geo. Robt.... 1894
Vane, Henry R. F. 1786
Vavasour, Hen. M. 1801
Vavasour, Wm. E. 1828
Verdin, Joseph 1896
Verner, Edwd. W. 1846
Verney, Edmd. H... 1818
Vernon, Hy. Foley 1885
Vincent, William ... 1620
Vyvyan, Rev. V. D. 1644
Wake, Herewald ... 1621
Wakeman, Offley... 1828
Walker, George F... 1835
Walker, Baldwin W. 1856
Walker, Jas. Robt. 1868
Walker, Pet. Carlaw 1886
Waller, Fras. Ernest 1815
Walrond, W. H., M.P. 1870
Walsham, J., K.C.M.G. 1831
Warrender, George 1715
Waterlow, Sydney H. 1873
Watkin, Edw. Wm. 1880
Watson, Wager Jos. 1760
Watson, Arthur T. 1866
Watson, John 1895
Webster, Aug. F. W. 1703
Wedderburn, W., M.P. 1803
Wells, T. Spencer 1883
Western, T. C. Callis 1864
Wheler, Trevor 1660
Whichcote, George 1660
White, Thomas W. 1802
Whitehead, James 1889
Wiggin, Henry Sam. 1892
Williams, John, M.D. 1894
Williams, Wm. G. 1798
Williams, Wm. Rob. 1866
Williamson, Hedw. 1642
Willoughby, Jno. C. 1794
Wills, Wm. H., M.P. 1893
Willshire, A. R. T. 1840
Wilmot, Henry..... 1759
Wilmot, Eardley ... 1821
Wilmot, Robert R. 1772
Wilson, S. Maryon 1660
Wilson, Hon. Raymond R. Tyrwhitt- 1808
Wilson, Roland K. 1858
Wilson, Mathew W. 1874
Winnington, F. S. 1755
Wiseman, W. G. Eden 1628
Wolseley, Chas. M. 1628
Wombwell, Geo. O. 1778
Wood, Matthew . 1837
Worsley, W. Cayley 1838
Wraxall, Merville N. 1813
Wrey, Hn. B. Toke 1628
Wynn, H. L. W. W.- 1688
Young, William L. 1769
Young, George 1813
Young, W. M. Need 1821

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND (and Nova Scotia) (91).

Abercromby, G. W. 1636
Agnew, Andr. Noel 1629
Anstruther, Ralph 1694
Anstruther, W. C. J. 1694
Baird, Wm. Jas. G. 1695
Bannerman, Geo.... 1682
Barclay, D. E. D.... 1668
Broun, William ... 1686
Bruce, W. Cuningh'm 1629
Burnett, Thomas ... 1626
Campbell, J. P. Hume 1665
Campbell, John W. 1628
Campbell, James ... 1668
Cathcart, Reg. A. E. 1703
Clerk, Geo. Douglas 1679
Cockburn, Edw. C. 1628
Colquhoun, James 1625
Cuninghame, C. F. 1630
Cuninghame, W. J. 1672
Cunyngham, Robt. Keith A. Dick-... 1669
Cunynghame, Fras. George Thurlow 1702
Dalrymple, Walter 1697
Dunbar, Uthred J. H. 1694
Dunbar, Drmnd. M. 1697
Dunbar, Archd. 1700
Eliott, Wm. F. A... 1666
Fergusson, James... 1703
Forbes, William S. 1626
Foulis, W. Liston- 1634
Gibson-Carmichael, Thomas D., M.P.. 1628
Gordon, Robert G. 1625
Gordon, Home S. 1631
Gordon, William ... 1706
Grant, Ludovic Jas. 1688
Grant, Arthur Hy. 1705
Grierson, Alex. D. 1685
Halkett, Peter A.... 1697
Hall, Basil Francis 1687
Hamilton, F. H. A. 1646
Hamilton, William Stirling-..... 1673
Hay, D. Edwyn ... 1635
Hay, Lewis John E. 1663
Hay, Hector M. ... 1703
Hope, Gen. William 1628
Innes, John 1628
Jardine, William ... 1672
Johnston, William 1626
Johnstone, F. J. W. 1700
Kinloch, Alexander 1686
Kirkpatrick, James 1685
Lauder, Thos. N. D. 1688
Leslie, Chas. Henry 1625
Mackenzie, A. G. R. 1673
Mackenzie, Jas. D. 1703
Mackenzie, K. S... 1703
Maclean, FitzR. D. 1632
Malcolm, James ... 1665
Maxwell, H. E., M.P. 1681
Maxwell, J. Heron- 1683
Maxwell, J. M. S., M.P. 1707
Menzies, Robert ... 1665
Moncreiffe, R. D.... 1685
Munro, Hector 1634
Murray, W. Robert 1626
Murray, Digby 1628
Murray, Patrick K. 1673
Murray, Jno. F. P. N. 1704
Naesmyth, Mich. G. 1706
Napier, Archib. L. 1627
Nicolson, A. T. B. R. 1649
Nicolson, F. W. E. 1637
Ogilvy, Regd. H. A. 1626
Pilkington, L. Milborne Swinnerton- 1635
Pringle, N. Wm. D. 1683
Ramsay, Jas. Hy... 1666
Richardson, E. A. S.- 1630
Riddell, Jno. Walter 1628
Ross, Chas. H. A. F. 1668
Scott, William M... 1671
Seton, Bruce M..... 1663
Seton, Wm. Samuel 1683
Sinclair, Jno. R. G. 1631
Sinclair, Robert C. 1636
Spiers, Jas. Home- 1671
Stewart, M. R. Shaw- 1667
Stirling, Chs. E. R. 1666
Suttie, Geo. Grant 1702
Turing, R. Fraser 1639
Wallace, John Alex. 1669
Wardlaw, Henry ... 1631
Wauchope, J. D. Don- 1667

Aylmer, A. P. F.	1621	Coote, Rev. Algernon	1620	Hayes, S. Hercules	1789	Nugent, Charles	1795
Barnewall, R. A. J.	1622	Cotter, James L.	1763	Hill, Henry Blyth	1779	Osborne, Francis	1629
Blake, Valentine	1622	Crosbie, Wm. E. D.	1630	Hoare, J. W. O'B.	1784	Palmer, R. W. H.	1777
Blosse, Hen. Lynch-	1622	Cuffe, Chs. F. D. W.	1799	Hodson, Robert A.	1787	Paul, Rob. Joshua	1794
Blunden, William	1766	Dancer, Thomas J.	1662	Hutchinson, E.	1782	Piers, E. Fitz-M.	1660
Booth, H. Wm. Gore-	1760	Denny, Robert A.	1782	Jervis, J. H. J.-W.-	1797	Ribton, George	1759
Borrowes, Eras. D.	1646	Des Vieux, Chas. C.	1787	Langrishe, James	1777	St. George, John	1766
Bradstreet, Edm. S.	1759	De Vere, Stephen E.	1784	Leicester, Peter F.	1671	Smith, William C.	1799
Bunbury, Rev. J. R.	1787	Echlin, Thomas	172[illegible]	Levinge, Wm. Hy.	1704	Staples, Nath. A.	1628
Burke, Theobald H.	1628	Esmonde, T. H., M.P.	1628	Lighton, Christ. R.	1791	Stewart, Harry J. U.	1623
Burke, Henry Geo.	1797	Falkiner, Leslie E.	1777	Macartney, John	1799	Tuite, Mark A. H.	1622
Burton, C. W. Cuffe	1758	Fetherston, Rev. G.	1776	Meredyth, E. H.	1660	Waller, Charles	1780
Butler, Thomas P.	1628	Forster, Robert	1794	Meredyth, H. Bayly	1795	Walsh, Hunt H. A.	1775
Carden, John C.	1787	Gethin, Rich. C. P.	1665	Molyneux, Rev. J. C.	1730	Warren, Aug. R.	1784
Chapman, Mont. Rd.	1782	Godfrey, John F.	1785	Moore, T. O'Connor	1681	Weldon, Anth. C.	1793
Colthurst, Geo. St. J.	1744	Gore, R. St. George	1621	Musgrave, Rich. J.	1782	Wolseley, Capel C.	1744

Knights Bachelors.

A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood

(Excluding those who have received the higher honour of the Bath, &c.).

Adam, Frank Forbes	1890	Colnaghi, Dominic Elhs	1883	Galt, Thomas	1882	Kay, Rt. Hon. Edward Ebenezer	1881
Allen, John Campbell	1889	Conway, Wm. Martin	1895	Garrod, Alfred Baring	1887	Kaye, William Squire B.	1885
Altman, Albert Joseph	1894	Cotton, Wm. Jas. R.	1892	Garth, Rt. Hn. Richd.	1875	Kekewich, Hon. Arthur	1886
Anderson, Wm. John	1896	Couch, Rt. Hon. Rich.	1866	Grant, Edwin	1887	Kennedy, Hon. W. Rann	1892
Arnold, Arthur	1895	Cox, William Henry	1896	Geddes, Wm. Duguid	1892	King, William David	1887
Arrol, William, M.P.	1890	Craven, Rt. M[illegible]	1866	Geikie, Archibald	1891	Kirby, *Lt.-Col.* Alfred	1887
Bailey, William Henry	1894	Crease, Henry P. P.	1896	Gell, James	1877	Knight, Henry Edmd.	1883
Bain, James	1877	Crofton, Rt. Hon. W. F.	1862	Gilbert, John, R.A.	1872	Laceste, Alexander	1892
Baker, John, M.P.	1895	Crosland, Joseph	1889	Gilbert, J. H., M.D., F.R.S.	1893	Lack, Henry Reader	1891
Ball, Robert Stawell	1886	Cruise, Francis R., M.D.	1806	Gillespie, John	1883	Lakeman, Stephen B.	1853
Barnes, Hon. J. Gorell	1892	Crundall, William Ivy.	1883	Gillespie, Robert	1891	Laking, Francis Henry	1893
Barrington, Vincent K.	1886	Currie, Edmund Hay	1876	Godfrey, James	1891	Lawrance, Hon. John C.	1890
Barry, Jacob Dirk	1858	Cusack, Ralph Smith	1873	Gosling, J. Tankerville	1893	Lawrence, William	1887
Bartlett, E. Ashmead-	1892	Cust, Reginald John	1890	Gorst, Rt. Hon. John Eldon, Q.C., M.P.	1887	Lawson, Charles Allen	1887
Bateman, Frcik., M.D.	1862	Cuthbertson, John N.	1886	Gourley, Col. E. T., M.P.	1895	Lecky, Thomas	1897
Bayley, Lyttelton H.	1846	Dalby, Wm. Bartlett	1887	Grantham, Hon. Wm.	1886	Leclezio, Eugène P. J.	1887
Bell, William James	1892	Darley, Frcik. Matt.	1892	Gray, William	1890	Lee, Edward	1872
Benjamin, Benjamin	1886	Davies, Matthew Hen.	1878	Greenhalgh, John Joseph	1894	Leech, Beslin Thomas	1894
Bennett, John	1872	Dawson, John Wm.	1812	Grove, George	1883	Leese, J. F., Q.C., M.P.	1895
Berkeley, Hy. Spencer	1866	Day, Hon. John Charles	1868	Grubb, Howard	1859	Leigh, Joseph	1894
Bertram, Geo. Clement	1885	De Keyser, Polydore	1875	Hallen, Frcs. Seymour	1894	Leng, John, M.P.	1893
Besant, Walter	1895	De Salis, Walter E.	1871	Hamond, Chas. F., M.P.	1896	Leng, Wm. Christopher	1887
Bessemer, Henry, D.C.L.	1879	De Wet, Jacobus P.	1885	Hannen, Nicholas J.	1895	Lewes, Samuel Wm. S.	1886
Black, Samuel	1862	Deane, James Parker	1891	Harcourt Rt. Hon. W. Vernon, Q.C., M.P.	1873	Lewis, George Henry	1893
Blaine, Charles Fredk.	1889	Deane, Thos. Newenham	1890	Harris, George David	1883	Lewis, Saml., C.M.G.	1896
Blaine, Robt. Stickney	1890	Deverell, Joseph	1883	Harris, James Charles	1896	Lilley, Charles	1881
Blomfield, Arthur Wm.	1886	Dibs, Henry	1893	Hart, Israel	1895	Lindley, Rt. Hon. N.	1875
Bonser, John Winfield	1893	Dickson, Richard	1884	Harwood, John James	1888	Linton, Jas. Dromgole	1895
Booker, W. Lane	1894	Dimsdale, J. Cockfield	1894	Haslam, Alfred Seale	1891	Little John, H. D., M.D.	1895
Boyd, Thos. Jamieson	1881	Dixon, Daniel	1892	Haslett, Jas. H., M.P.	1887	Lloyd, Horatio	1890
Brady, Thos. Francis	1890	Dixon, Raydon	1890	Hassard, John	1892	Lockwood, F., Q.C., M.P.	1894
Bridge, John	1890	Dobson, Wm. Lambert	1886	Hawkins, Hon. Henry	1876	Lopes, Rt. Hon. Hy. C.	1870
Briggs, John Henry	1870	Douglass, Jas. Nicholas	1882	Hay (Drummond), Frcs. Jenkyn	1891	Low, James	1895
Brown, John	1867	Doulton, Henry	1887	Henderson, William	1893	Ludlow, Henry	1890
Brown, Wm. Roger	1891	Drinkwater, Wm. L.	1877	Herron, Robert	1887	MacAndrew, Henry G.	1887
Browne, Benj. Chapman	1887	Duckworth, Dyce	1896	Hickman, Alfred, M.P.	1891	MacCabe, Frcs. Xav. P.	1892
Browne, Jas. Crichton	1886	Dunn, Peter, M.D.	1885	Hickson, Joseph	1890	MacCormac, William	1881
Bruce, Hon. Gainsford	1892	Edgcumbe, E. R. P.	1895	Hingeston, W. H., M.D.	1895	MacCullagh, Jas. A., M.D.	1896
Bruce, George Barclay	1888	Edge, John	1886	Hocking, Hy. Hicks	1895	Macfarlane, D. H.	1894
Buck, Edward Charles	1886	Edlin, Peter Henry	1888	Hogg, Stuart Saunders	1876	McIntyre, (Hon.) John	1895
Bucknill, John C., M.D.	1894	Edwards, George Wm.	1887	Howard, Frederick	1895	McKenna, Joseph N.	1887
Bullard, Harry, M.D.	1887	Edwards, Henry	1888	Howard, Richard N.	1886	Mackenzie, A. C., M.C.S.D.	1895
Burnside, Bruce L.	1884	Edwards, Owen	1892	Hunter, Robert	1894	MacLagan, Douglas	1880
Burton, Frederic Wm.	1884	Englehart, John G. D.	1892	Hutchinson, Joseph P.	1898	Maclean, Andrew	1897
Cailliard, Henry P. V.	1896	Ewart, Joseph, M.D.	1895	Hutton, John, L.C.C.	1894	Maclean, Frcs. Wm., C.C.	1896
Cameron, Chas. Alex.	1858	Fairbairn, Andrew	1895	Hyam, Henry	1895	McVicker, Robert	1885
Cameron, Roelk. Wm.	1883	Falkiner, Fred R., Q.C.	1896	Ingram, George	1892	Madden, John, LL.D.	1893
Canning, Samuel	1866	Fanning, Rowland E. N.	1886	Isaac, Henry Aaron	1887	Magnus, Philip	1890
Cartwright, Henry E.	1871	Farmer, William	1891	Jackson, John	1895	Manse, Henry Christr.	1885
Casault, Louis Edel N.	1894	Farran, Charles D.	1895	Jackson, Robert Wm.	1892	Manfield, Moses P.	1894
Cass, John	1896	Farrell, Thos. H.	1894	Jehanghir, Cowasjee	1895	Manning, William Pat.	1894
Cave, Hon. Lewis Wm.	1881	Farrer, William James	1887	Jenkins, John J., M.P.	1882	Maple, J. Blundell, M.P.	1892
Carley, Richard	1892	Fenton, Myles	1886	Jennings, John Roger	1897	Marriott, Right Hon. Wm. Thackeray, Q.C.	1888
Chalmers, David Patk.	1896	Finlay, Robt. B., Q.C.	1895	Jephson, Capt. A., R.N.	1891	Marshall, Anthony	1894
Chambers, Geo. Hen.	1886	Firth, Charles Henry	1898	Jones, Rt. Hon. Frcs. Henry	1891	Marten, Alfred G., Q.C.	1896
Charles, Hon. Arthur	1897	Fitch, Joshua G.	1896	Johnson, John Henry	1874	Martin, (Thos.) Acquin	1895
Charley, Wm. Thomas	1892	Ford, Theodore Thos.	1895	Jonasson, Samuel Geo.	1893	Marwick, James David	1888
Chitty, Hon. Joseph W.	1881	Forwood, Wm. Lower	1824	Jones, Pryce Pryce	1887	Mason, George Charles	1895
Chubb, George Hayter	1885	Foster, B. Walter, M.P.	1886	Johnson, John Henry	1892	Mathew, Hon. Jas. Chas.	1881
Clarke, Edw., Q.C., M.P.	1886	Fox, Charles Douglas	1896	Jonasson, Samuel Geo.	1893	Maxwell, Patrick	1887
Clarke, Fielding	1894	Frost, Thos. Gibbins	1889	Jones, Pryce Pryce	1887	Measom, Geo. Samuel	1891
Cochrane, Henry	1887	Fry, Rt. Hon. Edward	1877	Jones, W. H. Quayle	1892		
Coll, Patrick, C.M.	1896	Fulton, Forrest, Q.C.	1892	Karslake, William W., Q.C.	1895		
Collins, Arthur J. H.	1885	Furness, Christopher	1895				
Collins Hon. Rd. Henn	1891	Galsworthy, Edwin H.	1887				

Melvill, Wm. Henry.. 1888
Meredith, Wm. Ralph 1896
Micks, Robert 1892
Miller, Alex. Edward. 1889
Miller, William 1876
Mitchell, Henry 1887
Mitter, Romesh Chunder 1890
Moffett, Thos. W. 1876
Monckton, John B.... 1880
Montefiore, Jos. Sebag 1896
Moodliar, Ramaswami 1887
Moore, Ald. John Voce 1894
Morris, Lewis 1895
Moyers, George 1887
Nathan, Gustavus 1891
Nandi, Salvatore 1878
Nepean, Evan C., C.B.. 1891
Nicholson, Richard.... 1886
Nickalls, Patteson 1893
Nixon, Christopher .. 1895
North, Hon. Ford 1881
Nugent, John, M.D..... 1890
Oakeley, Herbert S. .. 1876
Oakley, Henry, G.N.R. 1891
Ogg, Wm. Anderson .. 1882
Oldfield, Richd. Chas. 1889
O'Malley, Edwd. L. .. 1891
Ommanney, *Adm.* E.. 1877
Onslow, Alex. Camph. 1895
Oppenheimer, Charles 1892
O'Rorke, Geo. Maurice 1880
Owens, Geo. Bolster .. 1876
Paine, Thomas 1882
Parker, Hon. Geo. Arth. 1896
Parratt, Walter 1892
Paton, Joseph Noel.... 1867
Pearson, Right Hon. Charles John..... 1887
Pennell, Chas. Henry 1867
Penrose, George 1876
Perkins, Frederick 1873
Petheram, Wm. Comer 1884
Phear, John Budd 1877
Phillippo, George..... 1882
Phillips, Henry L. ... 1880
Pilkington, George A. 1893
Pile, George Clarke.... 1892
Pink, William 1891
Pitman, Henry Alfred 1883
Pitman, Isaac 1894
Plowden, Hy. Meredyth 1887
Poland, Harry B., Q.C. 1895
Pollock, Hon. Charles Edward (Baron) 1873
Poole, James 1887
Powell, Francis 1893
Poynter, Edward J., R.A. 1896
Prendergast, James .. 1881
Prideaux, Walter S. .. 1891
Priestley, William Overend, M.D. 1893
Pringle, George..... 1882
Prinsep, Hy. Thoby .. 1894
Puleston, John Henry 1887
Puller, Robert 1895
Pyne, Thos. Salter 1894
Radcliffe, David 1886
Ramals, Hy. Thos. A. 1887
Raper, Robert George 1886
Rattigan, Wm. Henry 1895
Reed, Andrew 1869
Rees, Josiah 1891
Reeves, Wm. Conrad.. 1889
Reid, Edward 1868
Reid, George, F.R.S.A.. 1891
Reid, Hugh Gilzean.. 1893
Reid, R. T., Q.C., M.P. . 1894
Rend, Thomas Wemyss 1894
Rennie, Richard T..... 1882
Renouf, P. le Page.... 1896
Renwick, Hon. A., M.D. 1894
Rigby, Rt. Hon. John 1892
Roberts, Alfred 1883
Roberts, Owen 1888
Roberts, William 1885
Robertson, Henry Beyer 1890
Robinson, John Chas. 1888
Robinson, John Richd. 1893
Robinson, Thomas 1894
Roe, Thomas 1894
Rollit, Albt. Kaye, M.P. 1885
Romer, Hon. Robert.. 1890
Roscoe, Henry Enfield 1884
Ross, *Col.* Edwd. Chas. 1892
Russell, Edward R. .. 1893
Russell, James Alex. 1894
Russell, Wm. Howard. 1895
Salomons, Julian E. .. 1891
Sandison, Alfred..... 1878
Sargent, Charles 1860
Sarle, Allen Lanyon .. 1896
Saunders, Edwin..... 1883
Sawyer, James, M.D. .. 1885
Scholfield, Henry..... 1876
Scotland, Colley H..... 1861
Scott, John Harley .. 1892
Scotter, Charles 1895
Sexton, Ald. Robert .. 1892
Shenton, George 1893
Sieveking, Edward H.. 1886
Simon, John 1886
Simpson, Hy. Lunnon 1887
Smith, Rt. Hon. Archibald Levin 1883
Smith, Clarence 1895
Smith, Fras. Villeneuve 1862
Smith, Hon. F. (Canada) 1894
Smith, Henry 1860
Smith, John 1887
Smith, J. Smalman .. 1876
Smith, Wm. James .. 1896
Smyly, Philip C. 1892
Snowden, Arthur 1895
Spokes, Peter..... 1872
Stainer, John, MUS.D.. 1888
Steere, James G. Lee.. 1888
Stephenson, Henry.... 1887
Stewart, David..... 1896
Stewart, Thos. G., M.D. 1894
Stirling, Hon. James.. 1886
Stoker, W. Thornley, M.D. 1895
Stokes, William, M.D.. 1889
Stone, John Benj., M.P. 1892
Storey, Thomas 1887
Straight, Douglas, LL.D. 1892
Strong, Samuel Henry 1893
Sullivan, Arthur..... 1883
Sulmper, Jas. W., C.E. 1894
Tagore, Raja Sourindro Mohun 1884
Tangye, Richard 1894
Taubman, J. S. Goldie 1890
Tenniel, John 1893
Terry, Joseph..... 1887
Thompson, Henry 1867
Thornton, Thomas 1894
Thuillier, *Gen.* H. E. L. 1879
Trevor, Ch. Cecil, C.B. 1896
Turner, Llewelyn 1870
Turner, William..... 1886
Turney, John 1889
Twiss, Travers 1867
Tyler, Henry Whatley 1877
Tyler, John William.. 1888
Vicars, Arthur E. 1896
Vincent, *Col.* Howd M.P. 1896
Vine, John R. Somers 1886
Wade, Willoughby, M.B. 1896
Waring, Henry John.. 1891
Warner, Joseph Henry 1892
Watson, Henry Edm. 1886
Watson, Wm. Renny.. 1892
Wigan, Frederick 1894
Williams, Edward L... 1894
Williams, G., Y.M.C.A. 1894
Williams, Hartley 1894
Williams, Hon. R. B.V. 1890
Willis, William 1885
Wills, Hon. Alfred.... 1885
Wilson, Alexander.... 1887
Wilson, Jacob 1889
Windeyer, Wm. Chas. 1891
Wood, Henry Trueman 1890
Woodhouse, James T.. 1895
Wragg, Walter Thos.. 1891
Wyatt, Wm. Henry .. 1876
Wycherley, George Jos. 1885
Young, Allen Wm..... 1877

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The Houses of Parliament.—i. The House of Lords,

the *Magnum Concilium* of the early chroniclers, consists of the Spiritual Lords of England (the 2 Archbishops and 24 Bishops), the Temporal Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, and in addition 16 Hereditary Peers of Scotland elected to each Parliament, and 28 Hereditary or created Peers of Ireland elected for life. A large number of Scottish and Irish Peers have English titles, by virtue of which they are entitled to a seat, and 2 of the elected Peers of Ireland (viz. the Lords De Montalt and Powerscourt) have, since their election, been created Peers of the United Kingdom. No Peer can take his seat if he be under age, of unsound mind, or bankrupt. Exclusive of 15 minors, the Assembly consists of 5 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 22 Marquesses, 117 Earls, 27 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 305 Barons, 16 Scottish and 28 (26 besides the 2 above) Irish Representative Peers—in all, 565. There are also 10 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right (8 of England and the United Kingdom, and 2 of Scotland), whose titles and names are given at pages 127, 130.

b. signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *div.*, divorced; *M.*, minor.

SPEAKER.—Hardinge Stanley, Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England £4,000

Chairman of Committees.—The Earl of Morley £2,500

Deputy Speakers.—The Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., the Earl De Montalt, Viscount Oxenbridge, and Lord Herschell, G.C.B.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD (6).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

		Eldest Son or Heir.
1841	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), &c., *b.* 1841, *m.*	Duke of York, *b.* 1865
1866	Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., *b.* 1844, *m.*	Prince Alfred, *b.* 1874
1874	Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., *b.* 1850, *m.*	Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883
1892	George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, &c., *b.* 1865, *m.*	Prince Edward, *b.* 1894
1881	Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., *b.* & *s.* 1884, *M.*	(None)
1801	George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, &c., *b.* 1819, *s.* 1850.	(None)

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.		
1896	*Canterbury*, Fredk. Temple, D.D., *b.* 1821. *Consec. Bishop of Exeter* 1869; *transl. to London* 1885.	
1891	*York*, William Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D., *b.* 1826. *Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield*, 1878.	

DUKES (22).—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son and Heir Apparent or Heir Presumptive.*
1892. *Argyll*	G.D.Campbell, K.G., K.T. (*Sc. D., Argyll*), *b.* '23, 1st D., *m.*	Marq. of Lorne, K.T., *b.* '45
1682 *Beaufort*.....	H. C. FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., *b.* 1824, *s.* 1853, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1847
1694 *Bedford*	Herbrand Arthur Russell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1712 *Brandon*.....	Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Scot. Duke, Hamilton*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Percy Seymour Douglas-Hamilton, *b.* 1875
1799 *Cumberland*	Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., K.G. (*Ir. Earl, Armagh, b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Armagh, *b.* 1880
1694 *Devonshire*	Spencer Compton Cavendish, K.G., *b.* 1833, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Victor Cavendish, M.P., *b.* '68
1889 *Fife*.....	Alexander William George Duff, K.T. (*Irish Earl, Fife*), *b.* 1849, 1st Duke, *m.*	(None)
1675 *Grafton*.....	Aug. Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, K.G., *b.* 1821, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1848 [1864
1694 *Leeds*	G. G. Osborne (*S. Vis., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Fras. Osborne, R.N., *b.*
1719 *Manchester*.....	Wm. Angus Drogo Montagu, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *M.*	Ld. Chas. Montagu, *b.* 1860
1702 *Marlborough*.....	Chas. R. John Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Winston Churchill, *b.* 1874
1756 *Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*)	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord H. Pelham-Clinton-[Hope, *b.* 1866
1483 *Norfolk*	Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., *Earl Marshal*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1860, *w.*	E. of Arundel & Surrey, *b.* '79
1766 *Northumberland*.	Algernon George Percy, K.G., *b.* 1810, *s.* 1867, *w.*	Earl Percy (a Peer), *b.* 1846
1716 *Portland*.....	W. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, G.C.V.O., *b.* '57, *s.* '79, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, *b.* 1893
1675 *Richmond and Gordon* (1876)	Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G. (*Scot. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1845
1703 *Rutland*	John Jas. Robt. Manners, K.G., *b.* 1818, *s.* 1888, *m.*	M. of Granby (a Peer), *b.* '52
1684 *St. Albans*.....	W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Earl of Burford, *b.* 1870
1547 *Somerset*	Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lord Percy St. Maur, *b.* 1847
1833 *Sutherland*.....	Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (*Scot. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1888
1814 *Wellington*.....	Henry Wellesley (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1884, *m.*	*Col.* Lord Arthur Chas. Wellesley, *b.* 1849
1874 *Westminster*	Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, K.G., *b.* 1825, 1st Duke, *m.*	Viscount Belgrave, *b.* 1879

MARQUESSES (22).—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess.

1790	*Abercorn*	James Hamilton, K.G., G.B. (*Irish Duke, Scot. Earl, Abercorn*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1876	*Abergavenny*.....	William Nevill, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Marquess, *w.*	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1853
1821	*Ailesbury*	Henry Augustus Brudenell-Bruce, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1873
1831	*Ailsa*	Archibald Kennedy (*Scot. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1815	*Anglesey*	Henry Paget, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1875
1789	*Bath*	Thomas Henry Thynne, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visc. Weymouth, *b.* 1895
1685	*Breadalbane*	Gavin Campbell, K.G. (*Scot. Earl, Breadalbane*), *b.* 1851, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to English peerage)
1826	*Bristol*	Frederick William J. Hervey, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1864, *m.*	*Lieut.* Fredk. Wm. Fane Hervey, R.N., *b.* 1863
1796	*Bute*	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scot. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1848, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1881
1812	*Camden*	John Charles Pratt, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1872	Lord Geo. M. Pratt, *b.* 1843
1815	*Cholmondeley*	George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*	F. H.-Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboye*), *b.* 1826, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1863
1801	*Exeter*	Brownlow Henry Geo. Cecil, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1876
1793	*Hertford*	H. de G. Seymour (*I. B., Conway*), *b.* '43, *s.* '84, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1871
1784	*Lansdowne*	H.C.P.-Fitzmaurice, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*I. E., Kerry, S. B., Nairne*), *b.* '45, *s.* '66, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1872
1838	*Normanby*	Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890	Geo. Alfred C. Phipps, *b.* 1875
1812	*Northampton*	William D.-M.-Compton, K.G., *b.* 1818, *s.* 1877, *w.*	Earl Compton, M.P., *b.* 1851
1871	*Ripon*	George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1827, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl De Grey, *b.* 1852
1789	*Salisbury*	Robert A. T. G.-Cecil, K.G., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Visc. Cranborne, M.P., *b.* 1861
1786	*Townshend*	John Villiers S. Townshend, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Visct. Raynham, *b.* 1866
1551	*Winchester*	Augustus John Henry B. Paulet, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1887	Lord Henry Paulet, *b.* 1862
1839	*Zetland*	Lawrence Dundas, *b.* 1844, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, *b.* 1876

EARLS (121).—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon. George, &c. The daughters, like those of Dukes and Marquesses, are called Lady Jane, &c. When the title and the surname are alike, the "of" is rarely used, *e.g.*, Earl Amherst, Earl Russell, &c.

1682	*Abingdon*	Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1860
1696	*Albemarle*	Arnold Allan Cecil Keppel, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Bury, *b.* 1882
1826	*Amherst*	William Archer Amherst, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Rev. Hon. P. Amherst, *b.* '39
1892	*Ancaster*	Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, *b.* 1830, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., *b.* 1867
1795	*Ashburnham*	Bertram Ashburnham, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. J. Ashburnham, *b.* 1845
1714	*Aylesford*	Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1883
1772	*Bathurst*	Seymour Henry Bathurst, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, *b.* 1895
1815	*Beauchamp*	William Lygon, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891	Hon. E. Hugh Lygon, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*	Randal Mowbray Thos. Berkeley, *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Grenville Berkeley, *b.* 1806
1815	*Bradford*	Orlando George C. Bridgeman, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1865, *w.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1845
1815	*Brownlow*	Adelbert Wellington B. Cust, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1867, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1746	*Buckinghamshire*	Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hn. C. Hob.-Hampden, *b.* '25
1800	*Cadogan*	George Henry Cadogan, K.G., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Visct. Chelsea, M.P., *b.* 1868
1878	*Cairns*	Herbert John Cairns, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1890	Hon. W. D. Cairns, *b.* 1865
1861	*Camperdown*	Robert A. P. H. Duncan-Haldane, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1867	Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, *b.* '45
1661	*Carlisle*	George James Howard, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1867
1793	*Carnarvon*	Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Aubrey Herbert, *b.* '80
1895	*Carrington*	Charles Robt. Carrington, G.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Wendover, *b.* 1895
1814	*Cathcart*	A. F. Cathcart (*S. B., Cathcart*), *b.* 1828, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1856
1827	*Cawdor*	John F. Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1847
1628	*Chesterfield*	Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887	Hn. H. A. S.-Stanhope, *b.* '55
1801	*Chichester*	Walter John Pelham, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Rev. Hon. F. G. Pelham, *b.* '44
1776	*Clarendon*	Edward Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1877
1850	*Cottenham*	Kenelm Chas. Edward Pepys, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1881	Hon. Everard D. Pepys, *b.* '76
1697	*Coventry*	George William Coventry, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1899	*Cowley*	Henry Arthur M. Wellesley, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1890
1718	*Cowper*	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, K.G. (*Scot. Baron, Dingwall*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1856, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1892	*Cranbrook*	Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1814, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Medway, *b.* 1839
1801	*Craven*	Wm. George Robert Craven, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. R. C. Craven, *b.* 1870
1806	*Crewe*	Robt. O. A. Crewe-Milnes, *b.* 1858, 1st Earl, *w.*	(None)
1711	*Dartmouth*	William Heneage Legge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1628	*Dartrey*	Richard Dawson, K.P. (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1817, 1st Earl, *w.*	Lord Cremorne, *b.* 1842
1761	*De la Warr*	Gilbert G. R. Sackville, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Ld. Sackville, G.C.M.G., *b.* '27
1806	*De Montalt*	Cornwallis Maude (*Ir. V., Hawarden*), *b.* 1817, 1st Earl, *w.*	(None to Earldom)
1620	*Denbigh*	Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1885

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1485	*Derby*	Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B., *b.* 1841, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.P., *b.* 1865
1553	*Devon*	Rev. Henry Hugh Courtenay, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Courtenay, *b.* 1836
1663	*Doncaster*	W. H. W. Mont.-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Sc. Duke, Buccleuch and Queensberry*), *b.* 1831, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* '64
1837	*Ducie*	Henry John Moreton, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1853, *w.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1857
1860	*Dudley*	William Humble Ward, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*.....	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1894
1833	*Durham*	John George Lambton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. F.W. Lambton, *b.* 1855
1837	*Effingham*	Henry Howard, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord Howard, *b.* 1866
1821	*Eldon*	John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Visct. Encombe, *b.* 1870
1846	*Ellesmere*	Francis C. Granville Egerton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1872
1661	*Essex*	Geo. Devereux de Vere Capell, *b.* 1857, *s.* '92, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1884
1711	*Ferrers*	Sewallis Edward Shirley, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1859, *m.*.....	Walter K. Shirley, *b.* 1864
1868	*Feversham*	Wm. Ernest Duncombe, *b.* 1829, 1st Earl, *m.* ...	Visct. Helmsley, *b.* 1879
1746	*Fitzwilliam*	Wm. Thos. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *w.* ...	Visc. Milton, M.P., *b.* 1872
1789	*Fortescue*	Hugh Fortescue, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1861, *w.*.....	Visct. Ebrington, *b.* 1854
1841	*Gainsborough* ...	Chas. William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1884
1722	*Graham*	Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Scot. Duke, Montrose*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*.....	Marq. of Graham, *b.* 1878
1833	*Granville*	Granville Geo. Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891...	Hn. W. Leveson-Gower, *b.* '80
1806	*Grey*	Albert Henry George Grey, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*...	Viscount Howick, *b.* 1879
1752	*Guilford*.....	Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *M.*.....	Dudley J. North, *b.* 1880
1754	*Hardwicke*.....	Charles Philip Yorke, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Viscount Royston, *b.* 1867
1812	*Harewood*	Henry Ulick Lascelles, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington*	Chas. Augustus Stanhope, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1881, *m.* ...	Hn. F.W.W. Stanhope, *b.* '45
1809	*Harrowby*.....	Dudley Fras. Stuart Ryder, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1882, *m.*...	Hon. Hy. D. Ryder, *b.* 1836
1772	*Hillsborough*.....	Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (*Irish Marquess, Downshire*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Earl of Hillsborough, *b.* 1894
1821	*Howe*	Rd. W. Penn Curzon-Howe, C.B., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Visct. Curzon, M.P., *b.* 1861
1529	*Huntingdon*	Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hn. Osmond Hastings, *b.* '73
1885	*Iddesleigh*	W. Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*	Henry Edw. Fox-Strangways, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1874
1837	*Innes*	Henry John Innes-Ker (*Scot. Duke, Roxburghe*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *M.*	Lord Alastair Robt. Innes-Ker, *b.* 1880
1697	*Jersey*.....	Victor Albert George Child-Villiers, G.C.M.G. (*Irish Viscount, Grandison*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1866	*Kimberley*	John Wodehouse, K.G., *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *w.*.....	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1848
1880	*Lathom*	E. Bootle-Wilbraham, G.C.B., *b.* 1837, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Skelmersdale, *b.* 1864
1837	*Leicester*.....	Thomas William Coke, K.G., *b.* 1822, *s.* 1842, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1848
1831	*Lichfield*.....	Thomas Francis Anson, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1883
1626	*Lindsey*	Montague Peregrine Bertie, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1877, *m.*..	Lord Bertie, *b.* 1861
1887	*Londesborough* ...	Wm. Hy. Forester Denison, *b.* 1834, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Raincliffe, *b.* 1864
1807	*Lonsdale*	Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. L. E. Lowther, *b.* 1867
1838	*Lovelace*.....	Ralph Gordon Noel Milbanke, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. L. K.-Noel, *b.* 1865
1880	*Lytton*.....	Victor Alexander Geo. Robert Bulwer-Lytton, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *M.*	Hon. Neville S. Bulwer-Lytton, *b.* 1879
1721	*Macclesfield*	George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1895, *M.*	Hon. Cecil T. Parker, *b.* 1845
1800	*Malmesbury*	Edward James Harris, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1889, *m.*.....	Visct. FitzHarris, *b.* 1872
1776	*Mansfield*	William David Murray, K.T. (*Scot. Viscount, Stormont*), *b.* 1806, *s.* 1840, *w.*	Lord Balvaird, *b.* 1860
1806	*Manvers*.....	Sydney Wm. H. Pierrepont, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1854
1813	*Minto*	G. J. Elliot M.-Kynynmound, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Visct. Melgund, *b.* 1891
1815	*Morley*	Albert Edmund Parker, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Visct. Boringdon, *b.* 1877
1789	*Mount-Edgcumbe*	William Henry Edgcumbe, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1861, *w.*...	Visct. Valletort, *b.* 1865
1831	*Munster*	William Geo. FitzClarence, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1842, *m.*...	Lord Tewkesbury, *b.* 1859
1805	*Nelson*.....	Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1835, *m.*	Visct. Trafalgar, *b.* 1854
1876	*Northbrook*	Thomas Geo. Baring, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1826, 1st Earl, *w.*	Viscount Baring, *b.* 1850
1801	*Onslow*	Wm. Hillier Onslow, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1876
1806	*Orford*	Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*.....	Clare H. Walpole, *b.* 1858
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605)	Sid. Herbert, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1880
1743	*Portsmouth*	Newton Wallop, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. John F. Wallop, *b.* 1859
1706	*Poulett*	William Henry Poulett, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Hinton
1804	*Powis*	George Charles Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*.....	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892
1765	*Radnor*	William Pleydell-Bouverie, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1889, *m.*...	Visct. Folkestone, M.P., *b.* '68
1874	*Ravensworth*.....	Henry George Liddell, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1878, *m.*.....	Hon. Atholl C. Liddell, *b.* '33
1801	*Romney*	Charles Marsham, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Visct. Marsham, *b.* 1864
1801	*Rosslyn*	Jas. Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1861	*Russell*	John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. B.A.W. Russell, *b.* 1872
1815	*St. Germans*	Henry Cornwallis Eliot, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Eliot, *b.* 1885
1660	*Sandwich*	Edw. Geo. Henry Montagu, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884	Hon. V. A. Montagu, *b.* 1841
1690	*Scarbrough*	A. F. G. B. Lumley (*I. V., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884	Hon. Osbert Lumley, *b.* '62
1883	*Selborne*.....	Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1895, *m.*...	Viscount Wolmer, *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*	Anthony Ashley-Cooper, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886.....	Rt. Hon. E. M. Ashley, *b.* '36

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1442 *Shrewsbury and Talbot* (1784)...	Charles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1882
1880 *Sondes*.....	George Edward Milles, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1894.....	Hon. Lewis A. Milles, *b.* '56.
1765 *Spencer*	John Poyntz Spencer, K.G., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1857, *m.*...	Rt. Hn. C. R. Spencer, *b.* 1857
1628 *Stamford*	William Grey, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Grey of Groby, *b.* 1896
1718 *Stanhope*.....	Arthur Philip Stanhope, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1875, *m.*.....	Viscount Mahon, *b.* 1880
1821 *Stradbroke*.....	Geo. E. John Mowbray Rous, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886 ...	Wm. John Rous, *b.* 1833
1847 *Strafford*	George Henry Charles Byng, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1886, *m.*	*Col.* Hon. Henry W. J. Byng, C.B., *b.* 1831
1786 *Strange*	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (*Scot. Duke, Atholl*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Marq. Tullibardine, *b.* 1871
1603 *Suffolk & Berks.* (1626)	Henry Charles Howard, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1876, *m.*...	Viscount Andover, *b.* 1877
1714 *Tankerville*	Charles Bennet, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Bennet, *b.* 1852
1822 *Temple of Stowe*	Wm. Stephen Gore-Langton, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord Langton, *b.* 1871
1823 *Vane*	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G. (*Irish Marq., Londonderry*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Castlereagh, *b.* 1878
1815 *Verulam*.....	James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scot. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.* ...	Visct. Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729 *Waldegrave*	William Fredk. Waldegrave, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759 *Warwick & Brooke* (1746)	Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Brooke, *b.* 1882
1624 *Westmorland* ...	Anthony Mildmay Julian Fane, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1893
1876 *Wharncliffe*	Edwd. Montagu S. Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1827, 1st Earl, *m.*	Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, *b.* 1856
1801 *Wilton*	Seymour John Grey Egerton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* 1863
1628 *Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681)	Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852
1859 *Winton*	George Arnulph Montgomerie (*Scot. Earl, Eglinton and Winton*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880
1837 *Yarborough*	Chas. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887

VISCOUNTS (29).—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1712 *Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716),	Henry St. John, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1851, *w.*	Hon. H. M. St. John, *b.* 1880
1868 *Bridport*.....	Alexander Nelson Hood, G.C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1814, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Arthur W. A. N. Hood, C.B., *b.* 1839
1835 *Canterbury*.....	Henry C. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1877, *m.*...	Hon. Henry F. W. Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1879
1823 *Clancarty*	William Frederick Le-Poer-Trench (*Irish Earl, Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1718 *Cobham*	Charles George Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. John Cavendish Lyttelton, *b.* 1881
1827 *Combermere*	Robert W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Fras. S.-Cotton, *b.* 1887
1886 *Cross*	Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *b.* 1823, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882
1816 *Exmouth*.....	Edward Fleetwood J. Pellew, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Ed. A. Pellew, *b.* 1890
1720 *Falmouth*	Evelyn Edw. T. Boscawen, C.B., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1889, *m.* (*also Baron Le Despencer*, 1264)	Hon. Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887
1814 *Gordon*	John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G. (*Scot. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
1849 *Gough*.....	Hugh Gough, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Hugh W. Gough, *b.* 1894
1866 *Halifax*	Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*.....	Hon. E. F. L. Wood, *b.* 1831
1884 *Hampden*	Henry Robert Brand, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Thos. Brand, *b.* 1869
1846 *Hardinge*	Henry Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.* ...	Hon. H. R. Hardinge, *b.* 1895
1550 *Hereford*	Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. R. C. Devereux, *b.* 1865
1842 *Hill*	Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1866
1796 *Hood*	Francis Wheler Hood (*Irish Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1838, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *b.* 1868
1821 *Hutchinson*.....	John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (*Irish Earl, Donoughmore*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1875
1895 *Knutsford*	Henry Thurstan Holland, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1825, 1st Viscount, *m.*.....	Hon. S. G. Holland, *b.* 1835
1747 *Leinster*	M. FitzGerald (*I.D., Leinster*), *b.* '87, *s.* 1893, *M.*	Lord D. FitzGerald, *b.* 1889
1893 *Llandaff*.....	Henry Matthews, P.C., *b.* 1826, 1st Viscount.....	(None).
1802 *Melville*	Henry Dundas, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. C. S. Dundas, *b.* 1873
1886 *Ozenbridge*	William John Monson, *b.* 1829, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. D. J. Monson, *b.* 1830 (to Barony of Monson)
1895 *Peel*	Arthur Wellesley Peel, P.C., *b.* 1829, 1st Visct., *w.*	Hn. W. R. W. Peel, *b.* 1867
1873 *Portman*.....	Wm. Hy. Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. E. W. B. Portman, *b.* '95
1801 *St. Vincent*	Carnegie Parker Jervis, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1885, *div.*	Hon. Ronald C. Jervis, *b.* 1887
1805 *Sidmouth*	William Wells Addington, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1864, *w.*...	Hn. G. A. Addington, *b.* 1874
1721 *Torrington*.....	George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *M.*	Hon. Sydney Byng, *b.* 1841
1885 *Wolseley*	Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Commander-in-Chief*), *b.* 1833, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hn. Frances Wolseley, *b.* 1872

Bishops (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
(Those marked * always sit—the rest by date of appointment.)

Appld.			*Appld.*		
1896*	*London*	Rt. Hn. Mandell Creighton, D.D., *b.* 1843	1889	*St. Asaph*	Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1848
1890*	*Durham*	Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., *b.* 1825	1874	*St. David's*	Wm. Basil Jones, D.D., *b.* 1822
1895*	*Winchester*	Randall T. Davidson, D.D., *b.* 1848	1885	*Salisbury*	John Wordsworth, D.D., *b.* 1843
1890	*Bangor*	Daniel Lewis Lloyd, D.D., *b.* 1844	1884	*Southwell*	George Ridding, D.D., *b.* 1828
1888	*Chester*	Francis John Jayne, D.D., *b.* 1845	1891	*Truro*	John Gott, D.D. *b.* 1830
1895	*Chichester*	Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., *b.* 1840	1888	*Wakefield*	Wm. Walsham How, D.D., *b.* 1823
1886	*Ely*	Lord A. Compton, D.D., *b.* 1825	1891	*Worcester*	J. J. Stewart Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1823
1885	*Exeter*	Edwd. H. Bickersteth, D.D., *b.* 1825	No vote	*Sodor & Man*	Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1840
1863	*Glo'ster & Bristol*	C. J. Ellicott, D.D., *b.* 1819		*Without Seats.*	
1891	*Lichfield*	Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D., *b.* 1839	1892	*Carlisle*	John Wareing Bardsley, D.D., *b.* 1835
1885	*Lincoln*	Edward King, D.D., *b.* 1829	1893	*Norwich*	John Sheepshanks, D.D., *b.* 1834
1880	*Liverpool*	John Charles Ryle, D.D., *b.* 1816	1894	*Bath & Wells*	George Wyndham Kennion, D.D. *b.* 1845
1883	*Llandaff*	Richard Lewis, D.D., *b.* 1821	1895	*Hereford*	John Percival, D.D., *b.* 1834
1886	*Manchester*	James Moorhouse, D.D., *b.* 1826	1895	*Rochester*	Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844
1888	*Oxford*	William Stubbs, D.D., *b.* 1825	1895	*Newcastle*	Edgar Jacob, D.D., *b.* 184
1884	*Ripon*	Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1841	1896	*Peterborough*	Hon. Ed. Carr Glyn, D.D., *b.* 1843
1890	*St. Albans*	John Wogan Festing, D.D., *b.* 1837			

Barons (312).—*Style*, the Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Abercromby*	George Ralph Abercromby, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1852, *m.*	Hn. J. Abercromby, *b.* 1841
1873	*Aberdare*	Henry Campbell Bruce, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. H. L. Bruce, *b.* 1881
1835	*Abinger*	Jas. Yorke MacGregor Scarlett, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892	Shelley L. Scarlett, *b.* 1872
1869	*Acton*	J. Emerich E. Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1834, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hn. R. M. D.-Acton, *b.* 1870
1887	*Addington*	Egerton Hubbard, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hn. Jno. G. Hubbard, *b.* 1867
1896	*Aldenham*	Henry Hucks Gibbs, *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. Gibbs, M.P., *b.* 1846
1876	*Allington*	Henry Gerard Sturt, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. H. N. Sturt, M.P., *b.* 1859
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*	Wm. Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, *b.* 1835, 1st B. *m.*	Lady William Cecil, *b.* 1857
1881	*Ampthill*	Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. — Russell, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*	Luke White, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Luke Hen. White, *b.*
1880	*Ardilaun*	Arthur Edwd. Guinness, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None to peerage) [1895
1887	*Armstrong*	Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B., *b.* 1810, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None) [1834
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*	John Francis Arundell, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Rev. Hn. E. A. Arundell, *b.*
1885	*Ashbourne*	Edward Gibson, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Gibson, *b.* 1868
1835	*Ashburton*	Francis Denzil Edw. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. F. A. Baring, *b.* 1867
1892	*Ashcombe*	George Cubitt, *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P., *b.* 1867
1895	*Ashton*	James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1793	*Auckland*	Wm. M. Eden (*I. B., Auckland*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hn. W. Morton Eden, *b.* 1892
1780	*Bagot*	William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887	Hon. W. L. Bagot, *b.* 1864
1869	*Balinhard*	Jas. Carnegie, K.T. (*S. E., Southesk*), *b.* 1827, 1st Bar, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1854
1698	*Barnard*	Henry de Vere Vane, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Hen. Cecil Vane, *b.* 1882
1887	*Basing*	G. Limbrey Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. John S.-Booth, *b.* '90
1837	*Bateman*	Wm. B. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Hn. W. S. B. Hanbury, *b.* '56
1892	*Battersea*	Cyril Flower, *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1856	*Belper*	Henry Strutt, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Strutt, *b.* 1873
1784	*Berwick*	Richard Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Thos. H. Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877
1892	*Blythswood*	Archibald Campbell Campbell, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Rv. S. Campb.-Douglas, *b.* '39
1797	*Bolton*	William Thos. Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hn. W. G. Orde-Powlett *b.* '69
1761	*Boston*	George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. Irby, *b.* 1862
1368	*Botreaux and Donington* (1880)	Charles Edw. H. Abney-Hastings (*Scot. Earl, Loudoun*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874 and 1895, *m.*	Hon. Paulyn F. C. Rawdon-Hastings, *b.* 1856
1887	*Bowes*	Claude Bowes-Lyon (*Scot. Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne*), *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1855
1711	*Boyle*	Richd. Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Cork & Orrery*), *b.* 1829, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Visct. Dungarvan, *b.* 1861
1880	*Brabourne*	Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. W. K.-Hugessen, *b.* '85
1866	*Brancepeth*	Gustavus Russell Hamilton-Russell (*Irish Viscount, Boyne*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. G. H.-Russell, *b.* 1864
1886	*Brassey*	Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. T. A. Brassey, *b.* 1863
1788	*Braybrooke*	Charles Cornwallis Neville, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1861, *m.*	Rev. Hon. L. Neville, *b.* 1827
1529	*Braye*	A. T. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hn. A. Verney-Cave, *b.* 1874
1796	*Brodrick*	Wm. Brodrick (*I. V., Midleton*), *b.* 1830, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hn. W. Brodrick, M.P., *b.* '56
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*	Henry Charles Brougham, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Brougham, *b.* 1887
1895	*Burghclere*	Herbert Coulstoun Gardner, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1886	*Burton*	Michael Arthur Bass, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None to peerage) [1861
1643	*Byron*	Geo. Frederick William Byron, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1870	Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *b.*
1796	*Calthorpe*	Augustus C. Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hn. Walt. Calthorpe, *b.* 1873
1383	*Camoys*	Francis Robert Stonor, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, *b.* 1884
1838	*Carew*	Robert Shapland Julian Carew (*Irish Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.* 1863

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1786	*Carleton*	R. H. Boyle (*I.E., Shannon*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*...	Hn. Hen.Geo.Boyle,*b.*'62
1874	*Carlingford*	Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, K.P. (*Irish Baron, Clermont*), *b.* 1823, 1st Baron, *w.*...	(None)
1801	*Carysfort*	Wm. Proby, K.P. (*I.E., Carysfort*), *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Castletown*	Bern.Edw.Barnaby FitzPatrick,*b.*1848,*s.*1883, *m.*...	(None)
1831	*Chesworth*	Reg. Brabazon (*I. E., Meath*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *m.*...	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1869
1858	*Chelmsford*	Fred. A. Thesiger, G.C.B., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1878, *m.*.....	Hon. F. J. Thesiger, *b.*'68
1858	*Chesham*	Charles Compton W. Cavendish, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hn. C.W. Cavendish,*b.*'78
1887	*Cheylesmore*	William Meriton Eaton, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891.....	Hon. Herbt. Eaton, *b.*1848
1815	*Churchill*	Victor Alb. F. Chas. Spencer, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1886, *m.*...	Hon. Victor Spencer, *b.*'90
1858	*Churston*	John Yarde-Buller, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. J. Y.-Buller, *b.* 1873
1821	*Clanbrassil*	John Strange Jocelyn (*Irish Earl, Roden*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1880, *m.*.....	*Capt.* William Henry Jocelyn, R.N., *b.* 1842
1828	*Clanwilliam*	Richard Jas. Meade, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Earl, Clanwilliam*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Lord Gillford, R.N.,*b.*1868
1831	*Clements*	Chas. Clements (*I. E., Leitrim*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1892, *M.*	Hon. F. P. Clements,*b.*'85
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*	Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1880, *m.* ...	Hon. W.H.Clifford,*b.*1858
1608	*Clifton*	J. S. Bligh (*Ir. Earl, Darnley*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1835, *m.*..	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1851
1332	*Clinton*	C. H. Rolle H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Hon. C. Trefusis, *b.* 1863
1831	*Cloncurry*	V. Lawless (*Ir. Bar., Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. E. Lawless, *b.* 1841
1817	*Colchester*	Reginald Chas. Edw. Abbot, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1867, *m.*...	(None) [1877
1874	*Coleridge*	Bernard John S. Coleridge, Q.C., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. G. D. Coleridge, *b.*
1885	*Colville of Culross*	Chas. John Colville, K.T., G.C.V.O. (*Scot. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Master of Colville, *b.* 1854
1841	*Congleton*	Henry Parnell, C.B., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. H. B. F. Parnell.
1887	*Connemara*	Robert Bourke, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1827, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None) [*b.* 1850
1874	*Cottesloe*	Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1890, *m.* ...	Hon.T.F.Fremantle,*b.*'62
1892	*Crawshaw*	Thomas Brooks, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Brooks, *b.* 1853
1892	*Cromer*	Evelyn Baring, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. Rowland Thomas Baring, *b.* 1877
1894	*Davey*	Horace Davey (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1833, *m.*	Life Peerage.
1299	*De Clifford*	Jack Southwell Russell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1894, *M.*	(Two co-heiresses)
1851	*De Freyne*	Arthur French, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. A.R. French,*b.*1879
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*	Philip Sidney, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1851, *m.*	Hon.Philip Sidney,*b.*1853
1838	*De Mauley*	Wm. Ashley Webb Ponsonby, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1896. ...	Hon. G. Ponsonby,*b.*1876
1887	*De Ramsey*	William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. C.C.Fellowes,*b.*1883
1264	*De Ros*	Dudley C. FitzGerald-de-Ros, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874, *m.*...	Hon.Mary Dawson,*b.*1854
1831	*De Saumarez*	James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*...	Hon. J. St. V. Broke Saumarez, *b.* 1839
1884	*De Vesci*	J. R. W. Vesey (*I.V., De Vesci*), *b.* 1844, 1st Bar., *m.*	(None to Eng. title) [*b.*'52
1821	*Delamere*	Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887	*Capt.* H.C.Cholmondeley,
1834	*Denman*	Thomas Denman, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1894	Hon.R.D.Denman,*b.*1876
1885	*Deramore*	Robt. Wilfrid de Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1893	Hon. G. N. Bateson, *b.*'70
1881	*Derwent*	H. V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*...	Hon. F. Johnstone, *b.*1851
1765	*Digby*	Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby (*Irish Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Edward Kenelm Digby, *b.* 1894
1786	*Dorchester*	Dudley Wilmot Carleton, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1875, *m.*	(None)
1615	*Dormer*	John Baptist Joseph Dormer, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Roland J. Dormer, *b.* '62
1875	*Douglas*	Charles Alexander Douglas-Home (*Scot. Earl, Home*), *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1892	*Dunleath*	Henry Lyle Mulholland, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Andrew E. S. Mul- [holland, *b.* 1882
1831	*Dunmore*	Charles Adolphus Murray (*Scot. Earl, Dunmore*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle,*b.*1871
1869	*Dunning*	J. R. Rollo (*Scot. Bar., Rollo*), *b.* 1835, 1st Br., *m.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1850
1780	*Dynevor*	Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1878, *w.*	Hon. Walter Rice, *b.* 1873
1857	*Ebury*	Robert Wellesley Grosvenor, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*..	Hn. R.V.Grosvenor, *b.*1863
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*	Wilbraham Egerton, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1883, *m.*.....	Hn. Alan de Tatton Eger- [ton, M.P., *b.* 1845
1849	*Elgin*	Victor Alexander Bruce, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (*Scot. Earl, Elgin & Kincardine*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *m.* ...	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1802	*Ellenborough*	Charles T. Hamilton Law, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1890.....	*Comm.* E. D. Law, *b.* 1841
1885	*Elphinstone*	Sidney Herbert Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone (*Scot. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893	Hon. Mountstuart Wm. Elphinstone, *b.* 1871
1874	*Emly*	Thos. William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None.)
1806	*Erskine*	Wm. Macnaghten Erskine, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1882, *m.*.....	Hon. M. Erskine, *b.* 1865
1885	*Esher*	Wm. B. Brett (*Mast. of Rolls*), *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Reg. B. Brett, *b.* 1852
1872	*Napier*	Francis Napier, K.T. (*Scot. Baron, Napier*), *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1846
1893	*Farrer*	Thomas Henry Farrer, *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. T. Cecil Farrer, *b.*'59
1875	*Fermanagh*	John Henry Crichton, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Erne*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Crichton, *b.*1872
1890	*Field*	William Ventris Field, *b.* 1813, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1831	*Fingall*	A. J. Plunkett (*I. E., Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, *b.* 1896
1790	*Fitzwarrine*	George Augustus Hamilton Chichester (*Irish Marquess, Donegall*), *b.* 1822, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, *b.* 1834.

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1861 *Fitzhardinge*.....	Charles Paget Fitzh. Berkeley, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1896, *m.*	(None)
1776 *Foley*	Henry Thomas Foley, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1869	Hon. Fitzal. Foley, *b.* 18
1821 *Forester*	Cecil Theodore Weld-Forester, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geo. C. Beaumo[nt]
1815 *Foxford*	William Henry de Vere Sheaffe Pery (*Irish Earl, Limerick*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	[Weld-Forester, *b.* 18 Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 18
1790 *Gage*	Henry C. Gage (*Ir. Visct., Gage*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. — Gage, *b.* 1895
1806 *Gardner*.....	Alan Hyde Gardner (*I.B., Gardner*), *b.* '36, *s.* '83, *w.*	Hon. A. L. Gardner, *b.* 18
1876 *Gerard*	Wm. Cansfield Gerard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1887, *m*.....	Hon. F. J. Gerard, *b.* 1883
1824 *Gifford*	Edric Frederick Gifford, VC, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. E. B. Gifford, *b.* 1857
1895 *Glenesk*	Algernon Borthwick, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. O. A. Borthwick, *b.* '7
1868 *Gormanston*	Jenico William Joseph Preston, K.C.M.G. (*Irish Viscount, Gormanston*), *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m*.....	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, *b.* 187
1806 *Granard*.....	Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes (*Irish Earl, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889 ...	Hon. Reginald George Bene dict Forbes, *b.* 1877
1782 *Grantley*	John Richd. Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. R. H. B. Norton, *b.* '9
1869 *Greville*	Algernon Wm. Fulke Greville, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. R. H. F. Greville, *b.* 186
1324 *Grey de Ruthyn*...	Rawdon George Grey Clifton, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Cecil Clifton, *b.* 1862
1886 *Grimthorpe*	Edmund Beckett., Q.C., *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	E. Wm. Beckett, M.P., *b.* 185
1815 *Grinstead*	Lowry E. Cole (*I. E., Enniskillen*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1796 *Gwydyr*	Peter Robert Burrell, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Hon. W. M. Burrell, *b.* 184
1880 *Haldon*	Lawrence Hesketh Palk, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m*.....	Hon. L. W. Palk, *b.* 1869
1885 *Halsbury*	Hardinge Stanley Giffard (*Lord Chancellor*), *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hard. G. Giffard, *b.* '8
1886 *Hamilton of Dalzell*	John G. Carter Hamilton, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Gavin Hamilton, *b.* '7
1874 *Hampton*	Herbt. P. Murray Pakington, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. John Pakington, *b.* '8
1869 *Hare*	W. Hare, K.P. (*I. E. Listowel*), *b.* 1833, 1st Baron, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1876 *Harlech*	Wm. Richard Ormsby-Gore, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Hon. G. R. O.-Gore, *b.* 185
1815 *Harris*	G. R. Canning Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. G. St. V. Harris, *b.* 1889
1866 *Hartismere*.....	John Major Henniker-Major (*Irish Baron, Henniker*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1870, *w*.....	Hon. A. E. H.-Major, *b.* 1865
1264 *Hastings*	George Manners Astley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. A. E. D. Astley, *b.* 188
1835 *Hatherton*	Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, *b.* 1868
1776 *Hawke*.....	Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887	Hon. S. Hawke, R.N. *b.* 1863
1893 *Hawkesbury*	Cecil Geo. Savile Foljambe, *b.* '46, 1st Bar., *m*....	Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, *b.* '70
1711 *Hay*	Geo. Hay (*Sc. E., Kinnoull*), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* '55
1796 *Heneage*	Edward Heneage, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. G. E. Heneage, *b.* 1866
1884 *Herries*	Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell (*Sc. Baron, Herries*), *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None to English peerage)
1886 *Herschell*	Farrer Herschell, G.C.B., *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m*....	Hon. Rd. F. Herschell, *b.* 1878
1828 *Heytesbury*	Wm. Fredk. Holmes-A'Court, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hn. L. Holmes-A'C., *b.* 1863
1886 *Hillingdon*.....	Charles Henry Mills, *b.* 1830, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. C. W. Mills, *b.* 1855
1886 *Hindlip*	Samuel Charles Allsopp, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1887, *m*.....	Hon. Chas. Allsopp, *b.* 1877
1885 *Hobhouse*	A. Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1892 *Hood of Avalon*.	Arth. W. A. Hood, G.C.B., *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1809 *Hopetoun*	John Adrian Louis Hope, G.C.M.G. (*Scot. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1873, *m*.....	Lord Hope, *b.* 1887
1881 *Hothfield*	Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, *b.* 1873
1597 *Howard de Walden*	(*& Seaford*, 1826), F. G. Ellis, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. T. Evelyn Ellis, *b.* 1880
1869 *Howard of Glossop*	Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hn. B. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* [1885
1881 *Howth*.....	William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Howth*), *b.* 1827, 1st Baron	(None)
1866 *Hylton*	Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1876, *m.* ...	Hon. Hylton Jolliffe, M.P. *b.* '62
1891 *Iveagh*	Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Rpt. Guinness, *b.* 1874
1895 *James of Hereford*	Henry James, P.C., *b.* 1828, 1st Baron.....	(None)
1839 *Keane*.....	John M. Arbuthnot Keane, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1882, *m*...	(None)
1892 *Kelvin*.....	William Thomson, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 *Kenlis*.....	Geoff. T. Taylour (*I. M., Headfort*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1894, *M.*	E. H. H. Taylour, *b.* 1860
1856 *Kenmare*	Valentine Augustus Browne, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Kenmare*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1871, *m*.....	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1860
1866 *Kenry*.....	Windham Thos. Wyndham-Quin, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Dunraven*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m*.....	(None to English title)
1886 *Kensington*	Wm. Edwardes (*I.B., Kensington*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1896	Hon. H. Edwardes, *b.* 1873
1788 *Kenyon*	Lloyd Kenyon, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869	Hon. G. T. Kenyon, *b.* 1840
1821 *Ker*.....	Schomberg Henry Kerr, K.T. (*Scot. Marquess, Lothian*), *b.* 1833, *s.* 1870, *m*.....	Lord Jedburgh, *b.* 1874
1868 *Kesteven*	John Henry Trollope, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1874	Hon. R. C. Trollope, *b.* 1852
1831 *Kilmarnock*	Chas. Gore Hay (*Sc. E., Erroll*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876
1860 *Kinnaird*	Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*Sc. B., Kinnaird*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1879
1838 *Kintore*	Algernon H. Thomond Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G. (*Scot. Earl, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m*.....	Lord Inverurie, *b.* 1877
1880 *Lamington*.....	C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, K.C.M.G., *b.* '50, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Victor C.-Baillie, *b.* '96
1869 *Lawrence*	John Hamilton Lawrence, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1879, *m*....	Hon. A. G. Lawrence, *b.* 1878
1839 *Leconfield*	Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1869, *m*.....	Hon. C. H. Wyndham, *b.* '7

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1839 *Leigh*	William Henry Leigh, P.C., *b.* 1824, *s.* 1850, *m.* .	Hon. F. D. Leigh, *b.* 1855
1797 *Lilford*	John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen Fox-Powys, *b.* 1869
1885 *Lingen*	Ralph R. W. Lingen, K.C.B., *b.* 1819, 1st Bar., *m.*	(None)
1858 *Lismore*	Geo. Ponsonby O'Callaghan (*Irish Viscount, Lismore*), *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	(None)
1892 *Llangattock*	John Allan Rolls, *b.* 1837, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. J. M. Rolls, *b.* 1870.
1895 *Loch*	H. Brougham Loch, C.C.B., C.C.M.G., *b.* '27, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Edwd. D. Loch, *b.* 1873
1801 *Loftus*.....	John Hen. Loftus (*Irish M., Kly*), *b.* 1851, *s.* '89, *m.*	Lord G. H. Loftus, *b.* 1854
1784 *Lovaine (Earl Percy)*	Henry Geo. Percy, *b.* 1846, *summoned* 1887, *m.*...	Lord Warkworth, M.P., *b.* '71
1837 *Lovat*	Simon J. Fraser (*Sc. B., Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887	Hon. H. J. Fraser, *b.* 1874
1762 *Lovel & Holland*	C. G. Perceval (*I. Earl, Egmont*), *b.* '45, *s.* '74, *m.*	S. A. Perceval, *b.* 1832
1839 *Lurgan*	William Brownlow, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. J. R. Brownlow, *b.* 1865
1859 *Lyveden*	Fitz-Patrick Henry Vernon, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Courtenay Vernon, *b.* 1857
1887 *Macnaghten*	Edwd. Macnaghten (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1830, *m.*	Life Peerage.
1887 *Magheramorne*...	Jas. Douglas M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. D. S. M'G.-Hogg, *b.* '63
1896 *Malcolm*	John Wingfield Malcolm, C.B., *b.* 1833, 1st B., *w.*	Hon. — Malcolm, *b.* 1874
1807 *Manners*.....	John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. J. N. Manners, *b.* 1892
1679 *Manners of Haddon*	H. J. B. Manners (*M. of Granby*), *b.* '52, *Summ.* '96, *m.*	Lord Roos, *b.* 1885
1891 *Masham*.....	Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1815, 1st Baron, *w.* ...	Hon. Sam. C.-Lister, *b.* 1857
1815 *Meldrum*	C. Gordon (*Sc. Marq., Huntly*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Esmé Gordon, *b.* 1853
1794 *Mendip & Dover* (1831)	Leopold George Frederick Agar-Ellis (*I. V., Clifden*), *b.* 1829, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Robartes, *b.* 1844
1866 *Meredyth*	James Herbert G. Meredyth Somerville (*Irish Baron, Athlumney*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873	(None to peerage)
1838 *Methuen*	Paul S. Methuen, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul Methuen, *b.* 1886
1711 *Middleton*	Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1877, *m.*	*Capt.* Hn. E. Willoughby, *b.* '47
1821 *Minster*	Henry Francis Conyngham (*Irish Marquess, Conyngham*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1883
1866 *Monck*.....	Henry Power Charles Stanley Monck (*Irish Visct., Monck*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Henry Stanley Monck, *b.* 1876
1887 *Monckton*	George Edmund M. Monckton-Arundell (*I. V., Galway*), *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. G. M.-Arundell, *b.* '82
1874 *Moncreiff*	Henry James Moncreiff (*Scotch Lord of Session*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncreiff, *b.* 1843
1884 *Monk Bretton* ...	John George Dodson, *b.* 1825, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hn. Jno. W. Dodson, *b.* 1869
1885 *Monkswell*	Robert Collier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. R. A. H. Collier, *b.* 1875
1885 *Montagu of Beaulieu*	Henry John Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. J. W. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, M.P., *b.* 1869
1806 *Montagle*	Geo. J. Browne (*I. M., Sligo*), *b.* 1820, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Lord J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824
1839 *Mont Eagle of Brandon*	Thos. Spring-Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *m*...	Hon. S. Spring-Rice, *b.* 1877
1889 *Morris*.....	Michael Morris (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1827, *m.* ...	Life Peerage.
1831 *Mostyn*	Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. E. L. R. Ll.-Mostyn, *b.* 1885
1891 *Mount Stephen* ...	George Stephen, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1283 *Mowbray, Segrave* (1295), *and Stourton* (1448)	Chas. B. J. Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m*...	Hon. W. M. Stourton, *b.* 1895
1868 *Napier of Magdala*	Robert William Napier, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1890, *m*.....	*Col.* Hon. Geo. Campbell Napier, C.I.E., *b.* 1845
1892 *Newton*	William John Legh, *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. T. W. Legh, M.P., *b.* '57
1554 *North*	Wm. Henry John North, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.* ...	Hon. W. F. J. North, *b.* 1860
1884 *Northbourne*	Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hn. Walter J. James, *b.* 1869
1885 *Northington*	A. H. Henley (*I. Bar., Henley*), *b.* 1825, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hon. Frede. Henley, *b.* 1849
1878 *Norton*	Chas. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1814, 1st Bar., *w.*	Hon. C. L. Adderley, *b.* 1846
1870 *O'Hagan*	Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1885, *M.*	Hn. M. H. O'Hagan, *b.* 1882
1868 *O'Neill*	Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m*.....	Hn. A. E. B. O'Neill, *b.* 1876
1821 *Oriel*	Clotworthy John E. Foster-Skeffington (*Irish Viscount, Massereene*), *b.* 1842, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Oriel J. C. Foster-Skeffington, *b.* 1871
1868 *Ormathwaite*.....	Arthur Walsh, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Arthur Henry John Walsh, *b.* 1859
1821 *Ormonde*	James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P. (*Irish Marquess, Ormonde*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Lord Jas. A. Butler, *b.* 1849
1893 *Overtoun*	John Campbell White, *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None)
1841 *Oxenfoord*.....	John Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T. (*Scot. Earl, Stair*), *b.* 1819, *s.* 1864, *w*.....	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1848
1866 *Penrhyn*	George S. G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Edward S. Douglas-Pennant, M.P., *b.* '64
1869 *Penzance*.....	James Plaisted Wilde, *b.* 1816, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None)
1603 *Petre*	Bernard Henry Philip Petre, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893 ...	Hon. Philip Petre, *b.* 1864
1895 *Pirbright*.....	Henry De Worms, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m*...	(None)
1892 *Playfair*.....	Lyon Playfair, G.C.B., *b.* 1819, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	*Lt.-Col.* Hn. G. Playfair, *b.* '49
1827 *Plunket*	Most Rev. W. C. Plunket (*Abp. Dub.*), *b.* '28, *s.* '71, *w.*	Hon. W. L. Plunket, *b.* 1864
1831 *Poltimore*	A. F. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1858, *m.*	Hon. C. Bampfylde, *b.* 1859
1749 *Ponsonby*	Rev. Walter William Brabazon Ponsonby (*Irish Earl, Bessborough*), *b.* 1821, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, C.B., *b.* 1851
1885 *Powerscourt*	Mervyn Edward Wingfield, K.P., (*Irish Viscount, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *m*.....	Hon. Mervyn Richard Wingfield, *b.* 1880
1852 *Raglan*	Geo. FitzRoy Hy. Somerset, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m*..	Hon. F. R. Somerset, *b.* 1885
1875 *Ramsay*	Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*Scot. Earl, Dalhousie*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *M.*	Hon. Patrick Wm. Maule Ramsay, *b.* 1879

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1826	*Ranfurly*	U. J. M. Knox (*I. E., Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Visct. Northland, *b.* 1882
1895	*Rathmore*	David Robert Plunket, Q.C., *b.* 1838, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Rayleigh*.....	John William Strutt, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Rbt. J. Strutt, *b.* 1875
1881	*Reay*	Donald James Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*Scot. Baron, Reay*), *b.* 1839, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	(None to English title)
1894	*Rendel*	Stuart Rendel, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1885	*Revelstoke*	Edward Charles Baring, *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *w.* .	Hon. John Baring, *b.* 1863
1797	*Ribblesdale*	Thomas Lister, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Thos. Lister, *b.* 1878
1869	*Robartes*.....	Thos. Chas. Agar-Robartes, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1882, *m.*..	Hn.T.C.A.-Robartes, *b.* 1880
1892	*Roberts of Kandahar*	Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., VC, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Fred. Roberts, *b.* 1872
1782	*Rodney*	Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. G. B. Rodney, *b.* 1891
1865	*Romilly*	John Gaspard LeM. Romilly, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891 ...	(None)
1892	*Rookwood*	Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, *b.* 1826, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1828	*Rosebery*.....	Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T. (*Scot. Earl, Rosebery*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1856	*Rosmead*	Hercules George Robert Robinson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1824, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hercules A. T. Robinson, *b.* 1866
1838	*Rossmore*	Derrick Warner William Westenra (*Irish Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*.....	Hon. Wm. Westenra, *b.* 1892
1885	*Rothschild*	Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, *b.* 1840, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hn.L.W.Rothschild, *b.* 1868
1880	*Rowton*	Montagu Wm. Lowry-Corry, C.B., *b.* 1838, 1st Bar.	(None)
1894	*Russell of Killowen*	Chas. Russell, G.C.M.G. (*Ld. Chief Just.*), *b.* '32, *m.*	Life Peerage. [West. *b.* '30
1876	*Sackville*.....	Lionel S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1827, *s.* 1888	Hon. Wm. E. Sackville-
1559	*St. John of Bletso*	Beauchamp Moubray St. John, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry St. John, *b.* 1876
1852	*St. Leonards*.....	Edwd. Burtenshaw Sugden, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1875, *m.*..	Hon. H. F. Sugden, *b.* 1850
1887	*St. Levan*	John St. Aubyn, *b.* 1829, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn, *b.* 1857
1885	*St. Oswald*.....	Rowland Winn, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rowland Winn, *b.* 1893
1790	*Salterford*.....	James George Henry Stopford (*Irish Earl, Courtown*), *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *w.*.....	Viscount Stopford. *b.* 1853
1871	*Sandhurst*	William Mansfield, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1876, *m.*.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *b.* 1857
1802	*Sandys*	Aug. Fredk. Arthur Sandys, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. M. W. Sandys, *b.* 1849
1888	*Savile*	John Savile, G.C.B., *b.* 1818, 1st Baron.....	Jno. Savile-Lumley, *b.* 1854
1447 & 1603	*Saye and Sele*	John F. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Fiennes, *b.* 1858
1761	*Scarsdale*	Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1856, *w.*	Rt. Hn. G. N. Curzon, M.P., *b.* '59
1839	*Seaton*.....	John Reginald Upton Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. F. L. Colborne, *b.* 1855
1831	*Sefton*	William Philip Molyneux, K.G. (*Irish Earl, Sefton*), *b.* 1835, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Visct. Molyneux, *b.* 1867
1892	*Shand*	Alexander Burns Shand, *b.* 1828, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1802	*Sheffield*	Hy. N. Holroyd (*Ir. E., Sheffield*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876	(None to English title)
1784	*Sherborne*	Edward Lenox Dutton, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Rev. Hon. F. Dutton, *b.* 1840
1880	*Shute*	Percy Barrington (*Irish Viscount, Barrington*), *b.* 1825, *s.* 1886, *w.*	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, *b.* 1848
1821	*Silchester*	Thos. Pakenham (*I. E., Longford*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1887	Hn. E. M. Pakenham, *b.* 1866
1826	*Somerhill*	Hubert George De-Burgh-Canning (*Irish Marquess, Clanricarde*), *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	(None to English title)
1784	*Somers*	Philip Reginald Cocks, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1883, *m.*.....	Arthur H. T. Cocks, *b.* 1887
1873	*Somerton*	James Charles H. W. Ellis Agar (*Irish Earl, Normanton*), *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1865
1780	*Southampton*.....	Charles Henry Fitzroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*.....	Hon. Edw. A. Fitzroy, *b.* 1869
1640	*Stafford*	Fitzherbert Edwd. S.-Jerningham, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1892	Francis E. Fitzherbert, *b.* '59
1886	*Stalbridge*	Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, *b.* 1837, 1st B., *m.*..	Hon. H. Grosvenor, *b.* 1880
1839	*Stanley of Alderley*	Henry Edward John Stanley (*also Baron Eddisbury*, 1848), *b.* 1827, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. E. L. Stanley, *b.* 1839
1893	*Stanmore*	Arth. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., *b.* '29, 1st Bar., *m.*	Hon. Geo. H.-Gordon, *b.* '71
1796	*Stewart of Garlies*	Alan Plantagenet Stewart, K.T. (*Scot. Earl, Galloway*), *b.* 1835, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Randolph Henry Stewart, *b.* 1836
1836	*Strathcden and Campbell* (1841)	Hallyburton George Campbell, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. John Beresford Campbell, *b.* 1866.
1884	*Strathspey*	James Ogilvie-Grant (*Scot. Earl, Seafield*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1888, *M.*	Hon. Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1879
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart*	Edmund Archibald Stuart-Gray (*Scot. Earl, Moray*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Fras. Jas. S.-Gray, *b.* 1842
1838	*Sudeley*	C. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1840, *s.* '77, *m.*	Hon. W. H.-Tracy, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley*.....	Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore (*Irish Earl, Arran*), *b.* 1839, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1868
1786	*Suffield*	Charles Harbord, K.C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1853, *m.*.....	Hon. Chas. Harbord, *b.* 1855
1893	*Swansea*.....	Ernest Ambrose Vivian, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1894	Hon. Jno. A. Vivian, *b.* 1854
1836	*Talbot de Malahide*	Richard Wogan Talbot (*I. E., Talbot of Malahide*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, *b.* 1874
1831	*Templemore*	Henry Spencer Chichester, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1837, *m.* ...	Hon. A. Chichester, *b.* 1854
1884	*Tennyson*	Hallam Tennyson, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*.....	Hon. L. H. Tennyson, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*	Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882 ...	(None)
1616	*Teynham*	Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. — R.-Curzon, *b.* 1896
1886	*Thring*	Henry Thring, K.C.B., *b.* 1818, 1st Baron, *m.*.....	(None)
1792	*Thurlow*.....	T. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. James Bruce, *b.* 1867

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Created.		Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1876	*Tollemache*	Wilbraham Fredc. Tollemache, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. L. P. Tollemache, *b.* '60
1859	*Tredegar*	Godfrey Charles Morgan, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1875	Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., *b.* 1834
1880	*Trevor*	Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *w.*	Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *b.* '59
1850	*Truro*	Thos. Montague Morrison Wilde, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1891, *m.*	(None)
1881	*Tweeddale*	Wm. M. Hay (*Sc. M., Tweeddale*), *b.* 1826, 1st Bar. *m.*	Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884
1881	*Tweedmouth*	Edward Marjoribanks, P.C., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. D. C. Marjoribanks, [*b.* 1874
1786	*Tyrone*	Henry de la Poer Beresford (*Irish Marquess, Waterford*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1895	Ld. C. Beresford, C.B., *b.* '46
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*	Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Three co-heiresses
1762	*Vernon*	Geo. Wm. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. G. F. A. V.-Vernon, *b.* '88
1841	*Vivian*	G. Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1893, *M.*	Hon. Claud Vivian, *b.* 1849
1780	*Walsingham*	Thomas De Grey, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Hon. J. A. De Grey, *b.* 1849
1895	*Wandsworth*	Sydney James Stern, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Wantage*	R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Bar., *m.*	(None)
1880	*Watson*	William Watson (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1828, *m.*	Life Peerage.
1894	*Welby*	Reginald E. Welby, G.C.B., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron	(None)
1821	*Wemyss*	Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas (*S. E., Wemyss and March*), *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1857
1839	*Wenlock*	Beilby Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. R. T. Lawley, *b.* 1856
1861	*Westbury*	R. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Hon. Richd. Bethell, *b.* 1883
1826	*Wigan*	James Ludovic Lindsay, K.T. (*Scot. Earl, Crawford and Balcarres*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Balcarres, M.P., *b.* 1871
1492	*Willoughby de Broke*	Henry Verney, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1862, *w.*	Hon. Rd. G. Verney, *b.* 1869
1880	*Wimborne*	Ivor Bertie Guest, *b.* 1835, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, *b.* 1873
1529	*Windsor*	Robert George Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hn. O. R. Windsor-Clive, *b.* '84
1869	*Wolverton*	Frederick Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. G. E. D. Carr Glyn, *b.* [1896
1835	*Worlingham*	Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (*Irish Earl, Gosford*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
1838	*Wrottesley*	Arthur Wrottesley, *b.* 1824, *s.* 1867, *w.*	Hon. W. Wrottesley, *b.* 1863
1829	*Wynford*	Wm. Draper Mortimer Best, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Hen. M. Best, *b.* 1829
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*	Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1873, *div.*	Hon. Darea Curzon, *b.* 1860

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT (8).

1309	*Beaumont*	Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Bss., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1895, *M.*	Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, *b.* '95
1421	*Berkeley*	Louisa M. Milman, *b.* 1840, Baroness, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Eva M. F. Milman, *b.* '75
1455	*Berners*	Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Bs., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1871, *w.*	Hon. Sir Raymond Robert [Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1855
1871	*Burdett-Coutts*	Angela Georgina Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness, *b.* 1814, *m.*	(None)
1509	*Conyers*	Marcia Amelia Mary Anderson-Pelham (*Countess of Yarborough*), *b.* 1863, *m.*, Baroness, title called out of abeyance 1892	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1887
1861	*Cromartie*	Sibell Lilian Mackenzie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, *b.* 1878, Countess, title called out of abeyance 1895	Lady Constance S.-L.-Gower, *b.* 1882.
1891	*Hambleden*	Emily Smith, 1st Viscountess, *b.* 1828, *w.*	Hon. William F. Danvers Smith, M.P., *b.* 1868
1891	*Macdonald of Earnscliffe*	Susan Agnes Macdonald, 1st Baroness, *b.* '36, *w.*	Hon. Mary Macdonald.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

(*Elected 24th July, 1895, to the Fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria.*)

Earl of Mar.	Earl of Lauderdale.	Earl of Carnwath.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Morton.	Earl of Airlie.	Viscount Falkland.	Lord Torphichen.
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Earl of Leven & Melville.	Lord Forbes.	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Haddington.	Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Saltoun.	Lord Polwarth.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS [*Elected for Life*] (28).

Earl of Lanesborough.	Earl of Kilmorey.	Lord Dunsany.	Lord Ventry.
Earl of Mayo.	Earl of Portarlington.	Lord Inchiquin.	Lord Dunalley.
Earl Annesley.	Viscount Powerscourt (Baron Powerscourt).	Lord Massy.	Lord Clarina.
Earl of Lucan.	Viscount Bangor.	Lord Kilmaine.	Ld. Oranmore & Browne.
Earl of Belmore.	Viscount Hawarden (Earl De Montalt).	Lord Headley.	Lord Rathdonnell.
Earl of Bandon.	Viscount Templetown.	Lord Crofton.	Lord Muskerry.
Earl of Caledon.		Lord Langford.	Lord Clonbrock.
Earl of Rosse.			

SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WITH OTHER TITLES IN THE ENGLISH PEERAGE.

Abercorn, D. & E.	Abercorn, M.	Carysfort, E.	Carysfort, B.	Conyngham, M.	Minster, B.
Aberdeen, E.	Gordon, V.	Cassillis, E.	Ailsa, M.	Cork & Orrery, E.	Boyle, B.
Armagh, E.	Cumberland, D.	Cathcart, B.	Cathcart, E.	Courtown, E.	Saltersford, B.
Arran, E.	Sudley, B.	Cholmondeley, V.	Cholmondeley, M.	Crawford, E.	Wigan, B.
Athlumney, B.	Meredyth, B.	Clancarty, E.	Clancarty, V.	Cremorne, B.	Dartrey, E.
Atholl, D.	Strange, E.	Clanricarde, M.	Somerhill, B.	Dalhousie, E.	Ramsay, B.
Barrington, V.	Shute, B.	Clanwilliam, E.	Clanwilliam, B.	Darnley, E.	Clifton, B.
Bessborough, E.	Ponsonby, B.	Clermont, B.	Carlingford, B.	De Vesci, V.	De Vesci, B.
Boyne, V.	Brancepeth, B.	Clifden, V.	Mendip, B.	Desmond, E.	Denbigh, E.
Breadalbane, E.	Breadalbane, M.	Clive, B.	Powis, E.	Dingwall, B.	Cowper, E.
Bridport, B.	Bridport, V.	Conway, B.	Hertford, M.	Donegall, M.	Fisherwick, B.
Buccleuch, D.	Doncaster, E.			Donoughmore, E.	Hutchinson, V.

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SCOTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WITH OTHER ENGLISH TITLES—*continued.*

Downshire, M....	Hillsboro', E.	Henley, B.....	Northington, B.	Mornington, E..	Wellington, D.
Dufferin, B.	Dufferin, M.	Henniker, B. ...	Hartismere, B.	Mulgrave, B. ...	Normanby, M.
Dumfries, E. ...	Bute, M.	Home, E.	Douglas, B.	Napier, B.....	Ettrick, B.
Dunblane, V. ...	Leeds, D.	Hood, B.	Hood, V.	Normanton, E. .	Somerton, B.
Dunmore, E. ...	Dunmore, B.	Hopetoun, E. ...	Hopetoun, B.	Ormonde, M. ...	Ormonde, B.
Dunraven, E. ...	Kenry, B.	Howth, E.....	Howth, B.	Powerscourt, V.	Powerscourt, B.
Eglinton, E. ...	Winton, E.	Huntly, M.	Meldrum, B.	Ranfurly, E. ...	Ranfurly, B.
Egmont, E. ...	Lovel&Holland, B.	Kenmare, E. ...	Kenmare, B.	Roden, E.	Clanbrassill, B.
Elgin, E.	Elgin, B.	Kerry, E.	Lansdowne, M.	Rollo, B.	Dunning, B.
Ely, M.	Loftus, B.	Kinnoull, E.....	Hay, B.	Rosebery, E.....	Rosebery, B.
Enniskillen, E. .	Grinstead, B.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Rothsay, D.	Wales, Pr. of.
Erne, E.....	Fermanagh, B.	Leinster, D.	Leinster, V.	Roxburghe, D....	Innes, E.
Erroll, E.	Kilmarnock, B.	Leitrim, E.	Clements, B.	Seafield, E.	Strathspey, B.
Fife, E.	Fife, D.	Lennox, D.	Richmond, D.	Sefton, E.	Sefton, B.
Fingall, E.	Fingall, B.	Limerick, E.....	Foxford, B.	Shannon, E.....	Carleton, B.
Forrester, B. ...	Verulam, E.	Lismore, V.	Lismore, B.	Sheffield, E.	Sheffield, B.
Gage, V.	Gage, B.	Listowel, E.	Hare, B.	Sligo, M.	Monteagle, B.
Galloway, E. ...	Stewart of Garlies, B.	Londonderry, M.	Vane, E.	Southesk, E.....	Balinhard, B.
		Longford, E. ...	Silchester, B.	Stair, E.....	Oxenfoord, B.
Galway, V.	Monckton, B.	Lothian, M.	Ker, B.	Stormont, V. ...	Mansfield, E.
Gormanston, V.	Gormanston, B.	Loudoun, E.....	Botreaux, B.	Strathmore, E....	Bowes, B.
Gosford, E.	Worlingham, B.	Lumley, V.	Scarbrough, E.	Sutherland, E....	Sutherland, D.
Granard, E.	Granard, B.	Massereene, V....	Oriel, B.	Tweeddale, M....	Tweeddale, B.
Grandison, V. ...	Jersey, E.	Meath, E.	Chaworth, B.	Waterford, E. ...	Shrewsbury, E.
Grimston, V. ...	Verulam, E.	Midleton, V.....	Brodrick, B.	Waterford, M....	Tyrone, B.
Hamilton, D. ...	Brandon, D.	Monck, V.....	Monck, B.	Wemyss, E.	Wemyss, B.
Hawarden, V....	De Montalt, E.	Montrose, D. ...	Graham, E.	Westcote, B.....	Cobham, V.
Headfort, M. ...	Kenlis, B.	Moray, E.	Stuart, B.		

Peerage of Scotland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES (8).

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1469 **Rothsay*	H.R.H. Albert Edward (*Prince of Wales*), *b.* 1841, *m.*	Duke of York, K.G., *b.* 1865
1701 **Argyll*	George Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T., *E.D.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1847, *m.*	Marquess of Lorne, K.T., M.P., *b.* 1845
1703 **Atholl*.....	John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Marq. Tullibardine, *b.* 1871
1673 **Buccleuch and Queensberry* (1683)	Wm. Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1884, *m.*.....	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* '64
1643 **Hamilton*	Alfred D. D.-Hamilton, *E.D.*, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895 ...	Percy D.-Hamilton, *b.* 1875
1675 **Lennox*	C.H.Gordon-Lennox, K.G., *E.D.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1845
1707 **Montrose*	Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, *b.* 1878
1707 **Roxburghe*.....	Henry John Innes-Ker, *E.E.*, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *M.*	Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *b.* 1880.

MARQUESSES (4).

1599 **Huntly*	Charles Gordon, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Esmé Gordon, *b.* 1853
1701 **Lothian*	Schomberg H. Kerr, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Lord Jedburgh, *b.* 1874
1682 *Queensberry*	John Sholto Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1858, *div.*.....	Lord Douglas of Hawick, *b.* 1868
1694 **Tweeddale*.....	William Montagu Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Gifford, *b.* 1884

EARLS (44).

1606 **Abercorn*	Jas. Hamilton, K.G., C.B., *E.M.*, *I.D.*, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1682 **Aberdeen*	J.C.Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G., *E.V.*, *b.* '47, *s.* '70, *m.*	Lord Haddo, *b.* 1879
1639 †*Airlie*	David Wm. Stanley Ogilvy, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Ogilvy, *b.* 1893
1677 **Breadalbane*	Gavin Campbell, K.G., *E.M.*, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hon. I. Campbell, *b.* 1859
1469 *Buchan*	David Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*.....	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1850
1455 *Caithness*	John Sutherland Sinclair, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1891	Hon. Norman Sinclair, *b.* '62
1639 †*Carnwath*	Robt. Harris Carnwath Dalzell, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Dalzell, *b.* 1877
1509 **Cassillis*.....	Archibald Kennedy, *E.M.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.* ...	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1398 **Crawford & Balcarres* (1651) ...	Jas. Ludovic Lindsay, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Balcarres, M.P., *b.* '71
1633 **Dalhousie*	Arthur Geo. M. Ramsay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *M.*	Hon. P.W.M.Ramsay, *b.* '79

Created.	*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1633 **Dumfries & Bute* (1703)	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T., *E.M.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1848, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1881
1669 †*Dundonald*	Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, C.B., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 **Dunmore*	Chas. Adolphus Murray, *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1871
1643 *Dysart*	Wm. John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Lady Agnes T. Scott, *b.* 1855
1508 **Eglinton & Winton* (1600)	G. A. Montgomerie, *E.E.*, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1880
1633 **Elgin & Kincardine* (1647)	Victor Alex. Bruce, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *E.B.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1881
1452 **Erroll*	Charles Gore Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, *b.* 1876
1623 **Galloway*	Alan P. Stewart, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. R. H. Stewart, *b.* 1836
1703 *Glasgow*	David Boyle, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1833, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Viscount Kelburne, *b.* 1874
1619 †*Haddington*	Geo. Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Lord Binning, *b.* 1856
1605 **Home*	C. A. Douglas-Home, *E.B.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1873
1703 **Hopetoun*	John A. L. Hope, G.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Lord Hope, *b.* 1887
1633 **Kinnoull*	George Hay, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, *b.* '55
1677 **Kintore*	Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, G.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Inverurie, *b.* 1877
1624 †*Lauderdale*	Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Maitland, *b.* 1868
1641 †*Leven & Melville* (1690)	Ronald R. Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1886
1633 *Lindsay*	David Clark Lindsay, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1867
1633 **Loudoun*	Chas. Edw. H. Abney-Hastings, *E.B.*, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. P. A.-Hastings, *b.* 1856
1404 (*or earlier*) †*Mar*	John F. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.* Title confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1885	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 †*Mar & Kellie* (1619)	Walter John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Viscount Fentoun, *b.* 1895
1562 **Moray*	Edmund A. Stuart-Gray, *E.B.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Fras. Jas. Gray, *b.* 1842
1458 †*Morton*	Sholto George W. Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1878
1600 *Newburgh*	Sigismund Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Kynnaird, *b.* 1862
1647 *Northesk*	David John Carnegie, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hn. Douglas Carnegie, *b.* '70
1696 *Orkney*	Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. A. E. FitzMaurice *b.* '74
1605 *Perth &* 1886 *Melfort*	George Drummond, *b.* 1807, *s.* 1840, claim to succession established 1853, *w.*	Visct. Strathallan, *b.* 1871; Lady E. Drummond, *b.* 1854
1703 **Rosebery*	A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, *b.* 1882
1458 *Rothes*	Norman Evelyn L. Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *M.*	Hon. E. H. Leslie, *b.* 1840.
1701 **Seafield*	James Ogilvie-Grant, *E.B.*, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1889, *M.*	Hon. Trevor O.-Grant, *b.* '79
1633 **Southesk*	James Carnegie, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1854
1703 **Stair*	J. Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* '64, *w.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1848
1677 *Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606)	Claude Bowes-Lyon, *E.B.*, *b.* '24, *s.* '65, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1855
1228 **Sutherland*	Cromartie S.-L.-Gower, *E.D.*, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Stafford, *b.* 1888
1633 **Wemyss & March* (1697)	Francis Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1857

VISCOUNTS (5).

1941 *Arbuthnott*	David Arbuthnott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895	Hn. Hugh Arbuthnott, *b.* '47
1675 **Dunblane*	George Godolphin Osborne, *E.D.*, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, R.N., *b.* 1864
1620 †*Falkland*	Byron Plantagenet Cary, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1880
1621 **Stormont*	W. D. Murray, K.T., *E.E.*, *b.* 1806, *s.* 1840, *w.*	Lord Balvaird, *b.* 1860
1686 *Strathallan*	William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. J. E. Drummond, *b.* '76

BARONS (25).

1607 †*Balfour of Burleigh*	Alexander Hugh Bruce, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1880
1647 *Belhaven & Stenton*	Alexander Chas. Hamilton, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1883
1606 *Blantyre*	Charles Stuart, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1830, *w.*	Alex. C. Stuart, *b.* 1814
1452 *Borthwick*	Archibald P. T. Borthwick, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885	(None)
1447 **Cathcart*	Alan Fredk. Cathcart, *E.E.*, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1856
1609 **Colville of Culross*	Chas. John Colville, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1854
1609 **Dingwall*	Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, K.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Auberon T. Herbert, *b.* 1876
1643 *Elibank*	Montolieu Fox O. Murray, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1870
1509 **Elphinstone*	Sidney H. B.-F.-Elphinstone, *E.B.*, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893	Hn. M. W. Elphinstone, *b.* '71
1627 *Fairfax of Cameron*	John Contée Fairfax, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, *b.* 1870
1442 †*Forbes*	Horace Courtenay G. Forbes, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1868	Hon. A. M. Forbes, *b.* 1841
1633 **Forrester*	J. W. Grimston, *E.E.*, *I.P.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1439 **Herries*	M. F. Constable-Maxwell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hn. Gwend. Maxwell, *b.* 1877
1682 **Kinnaird*	Arthur F. Kinnaird, *E.B.*, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1879
1464 **Lovat*	Simon Joseph Fraser, *E.B.*, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887	Hon. H. J. Fraser, *b.* 1874
1681 **Nairne*	H. C. K. P.-Fitzmaurice, K.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*E.M.*, *I.E.*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1872
1627 **Napier*	Francis Napier, K.T., *E.B.*, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1834, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1846
1690 †*Polwarth*	Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1864
1628 **Reay*	Donald James Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *E.B.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Baron Æneas Mackay, *b.* '38

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1651 **Rollo*	J. Rogerson Rollo, *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1852, *m.*.....	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1860
1651 *Ruthven*	Walter Jas. Hore-Ruthven, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1864, *m.*...	Master of Ruthven, *b.* 1870
1445 †*Saltoun*	Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, *b.* 1885
1489 *Sempill*	William Forbes, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m*.....	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1863
1489 †*Sinclair*	Charles William St. Clair, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1880, *m*.....	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1875
1564 †*Torphichen*	James Walter Sandilands, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1869, *div*...	Master of Torphichen, *b.* '84
	BARONESSES (2).	
1444 *Gray*	Eveleen Smith, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. James M. Smith, *b.* '68
1601 *Kinloss*	Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1887

Peerage of Ireland.

Irish Peers have an advantage over those of Scotland inasmuch as they are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, but for English constituencies only (*e.g.*, Viscount Valentia for Oxford City). Those marked * are also Peers of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom ; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES (2).

1868 **Abercorn*	JamesHamilton, K.G., G.B., *E.M.*, *S.E.*, *b.* '38, *s.* '85, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1869
1766 **Leinster*	Maurice FitzGerald, *E.V.*, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1893, *M*....	Lord D. FitzGerald, *b.* 1884

MARQUESSES (10).

1825 **Clanricarde*	HubertG.De-Burgh-Canning, *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1874	Marq. Sligo, *b.* '20 (to Earld.)
1816 **Conyngham*	Henry Fras. Conyngham, *E.B.*, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Earl of MountCharles, *b.* '83
1791 **Donegall*.....	George Augustus Hamilton Chichester, *E.B.*, *b.* 1822, *s.* 1889, *m*.....	Lord Henry Fitzwarrine Chichester, *b.* 1834
1789 **Downshire*.....	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, *E.E.*, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Earl of Hillsborough, *b.* '94
1800 **Ely*	John Henry Loftus, *E.B.*, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.* ...	Lord Geo. H. Loftus, *b.* 1854
1800 **Headfort*	Geoffrey Thos. Taylour, *E.B.*, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1894, *M.*	Edward H. Taylour, *b.* 1860
1816 **Londonderry*.....	Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1884, *m*.....	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1878
1825 **Ormonde*	James Edward William Theobald Butler, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1854, *m*.....	Lord Jas. A. Butler, *b.* 1849
1800 **Sligo*	George John Browne, *E.B.*, *b.* 1820, *s.* 1845, *m*...	Lord J. T. Browne, *b.* 1824
1789 **Waterford*.....	Hy. de la Poer Beresford, *E.B.*, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1895 ...	Ld. C. Beresford, C.B., *b.* '46

EARLS (62).

1789 †*Annesley*	Hugh Annesley, *b.* 1831, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Viscount Glerawly, *b.* 1884
1785 *Antrim*	Wm. Randal M'Donnell, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1869, *m.*.....	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1878
1799 **Armagh*.....	Ernest Augustus, *E.D.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Earl of Armagh, *b.* 1880
1762 **Arran*.....	Arthur S.W.C. Fox Gore, *E.B.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1868
1800 †*Bandon*	James Francis Bernard, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Percy B. Bernard, *b.* 1844
1797 †*Belmore*	S. R. Lowry-Corry, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1835, *s.* 1845, *m.*	Viscount Corry, *b.* 1870
1739 **Bessborough*	Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, *E.B.*, *b.* 1821, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Visct. Duncannon, C.B., *b.* '51
1801 †*Caledon*	James Alexander, K.P., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1855, *m*.....	Visct. Alexander, *b.* 1885
1748 *Carrick*	Somerset Arthur Butler, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1846.....	*Maj.* C. H. S. Butler, *b.* 1851
1789 **Carysfort*	William Proby, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1872, *m.*...	(None)
1800 *Castlestuart*	Hy. Jas. Stuart-Richardson, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Andrew J. Stuart, *b.* 1841
1647 *Cavan*	Frederick E. Gould Lambart, K.P., *b.* '39, *s.* '87, *m.*	Visct. Kilcoursie, *b.* 1865
1803 **Clancarty*	Wm. F. Le-Poer-Trench, *E.V.*, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 **Clanwilliam*.....	Rchd. Jas. Meade, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* '32, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Gillford, R.N., *b.* 1868
1793 *Clonmell*.....	Beauchamp Hy. J. Scott, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1896, *m.* ...	Lord Earlsfort, *b.* 1878
1620 **Cork & Orrery* (1660)	Rd. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1856, *m.*	Visct. Dungarvan, *b.* 1861
1762 **Courtown*	Jas. G. Henry Stopford, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1858, *w.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1853
1725 **Darnley*	John Stuart Bligh, *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1855, *m*.....	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1851
1793 *Desart*.....	Wm. Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1865, *m.*	Hn. H. J. A. Cuffe, C.B., *b.* '48
1622 **Desmond*	Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius A. Feilding, *E.E.*, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1885
1800 **Donoughmore* ...	J. L. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., *E.V.*, *b.* '48, *s.* '66, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1875
1661 *Drogheda*	Ponsonby William Moore, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1884
1822 **Dunraven and Mount Earl*...	Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, M.P., *b.* 1857
1733 **Egmont*	Charles Geo. Perceval, *E.B.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1874, *m*....	Spencer Perceval, *b.* 1832
1789 **Enniskillen*.....	Lowry Egerton Cole, *E.B.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m*....	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1876
1789 **Erne*	John Hen. Crichton, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Crichton, *b.* 1872
1759 **Fife*.....	Alexander William George Duff, K.T., *E.D.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	(None)
1628 **Fingall*	Arthur Jas. F. Plunkett, *E.B.*, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, *b.* 1896

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1716	*Fitzwilliam	Wm. Thomas Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *w*.....	Visct. Milton, M.P., *b.* 1872
1806	*Gosford	A. B. S. Acheson, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1877
1684	*Granard	B. A. W. Patrick H. Forbes, *E.B.*, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889	Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, *b.* 1877
1767	*Howth .....W.	U. Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1827, *s.* 1874	(None)
1800	*Kenmare	Val. Aug. Browne, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1860
1722	*Kerry & Shelburne	H. C. K. P.-Fitzmaurice, *E.M.*, *S.B.*, *b.* '45, *s.* '66, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, *b.* 1872
1822	†Kilmorey [(1753)	Francis Charles Needham, K.P., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Viscount Newry, *b.* 1883
1768	Kingston	Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	W. H. K.-Harman, *b.* 1840
1756	†Lanesborough ...	J. Vansittart Butler Danvers, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord N.-Butler, *b.* 1865
1795	*Leitrim	Charles Clements, *E.B.*, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1892, *M.*	Hon. F. P. Clements, *b.* 1885
1803	*Limerick.....	W. H. E. de Vere S. Pery, *E.B.*, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Glentworth, *b.* 1894
1776	Lisburne.....	Ernest G. H. Arthur Vaughan, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Lord Vaughan, *b.* 1892
1822	*Listowel	William Hare, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1856, *m.* ...	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1785	*Longford	Thomas Pakenham, *E.B.*, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1887	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, *b.* '66
1795	†Lucan.....	George Bingham, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1860
1785	†Mayo	Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. M. A. Bourke, *b.* 1853
1627	*Meath	Reginald Brabazon, *E.B.*, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *m*.....	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1869
1760	Mexborough	John Charles George Savile, *b.* 1810, *s.* 1860, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1843
1763	Milltown.....	Claimed by both John and Robt. W. F. Leeson.	(Uncertain)
1760	*Mornington	Henry Wellesley, *E.D.*, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord A. C. Wellesley, *b.* '49
1781	Mountcashell.....	Charles Wm. More, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Edward G. A. H. Moore, *b.* '28
1827	Norbury.....	Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73	Hector Rob. G.-Toler, *b.* '47
1806	*Normanton	J. C. Welbore Ellis Agar, *E.B.*, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1865
1785	†Portarlington ...	L. G. H. Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* '58, *s.* '92, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1883
1831	*Ranfurly	Uchter Jn. Mark Knox, *E.B.*, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1882
1771	*Roden	John Strange Jocelyn, *E.B.*, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Capt. W. H. Jocelyn, *b.* '42
1806	†Rosse	Laurence Parsons, K.P., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1867, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1873
1771	*Sefton	Wm. Philip Molyneux, K.C., *E.B.*, *b.* 1835, *s.* '55, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1867
1756	*Shannon.....	Richard Henry Boyle, *E.B.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m*...	Hon. Hen. Geo. Boyle, *b.* 1862
1815	*Sheffield	Henry North Holroyd, *E.B.*, *b.* 1832, *s.* 1876 ...	Ld. Stanley, *b.* '27 (to I. B.)
1446	*Waterford.....	C. H. J. Chetwynd Talbot, *E.E.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1882
1621	Westmeath.....	Anthony Francis Nugent, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. W. A. Nugent, *b.* 1876
1793	Wicklow.....	Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *M.*	Hon. Hugh Howard, *b.* 1883
1766	Winterton	Edward Turnour, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Viscount Turnour, *b.* 1883

VISCOUNTS (37).

1751	Ashbrook	William Spencer Flower, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1882, *m*.....	Hon. R. T. Flower, *b.* 1836
1800	Avonmore	William Algernon Yelverton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1885, *m.*	W. H. M. Yelverton, *b.* 1840
1781	†Bangor	Henry William Crosbie Ward, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Maxwell Ward, *b.* 1868
1720	*Barrington.....	Percy Barrington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1896, *w.*	Hon. W. B. Barrington, *b.* '48
1717	*Boyne	Gustavus R. H.-Russell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. G. H.-Russell, *b.* 1864
1665	Charlemont.....	James Alfred Caulfeild, C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1892, *w.*	James E. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880
1717	Chetwynd	Richard Walter Chetwynd, *b.* 1823, *s.* 1879, *m*....	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, *b.* '59
1661	*Cholmondeley.....	Geo. Hy. H. Cholmondeley, *E.M.*, *b.* '58, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1781	*Clifden	L. George F. Agar-Ellis, *E.B.*, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Lord Robartes, *b.* 1844
1776	*De Vesci.....	John Robt. Wm. Vesey, *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Yvo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881
1622	Dillon	Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Hn. S. Lee-Dillon, *b.* 1874
1785	Doneraile	Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Ralph St. Leger, *b.* 1868
1680	Downe.....	Hugh Richd. Dawnay, C.I.E., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Hon. John Dawnay, *b.* 1872
1816	Frankfort	Raymond H. De Montmorency, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hn. R. De Montmorency, *b.* '67
1720	*Gage	Henry Charles Gage, *E.B.*, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1877, *m*....	Hon. — Gage, *b.* 1895
1727	*Galway	G. E. Monckton-Arundell, *E.B.*, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hn. G. M.-Arundell, *b.* '82
1478	*Gormanston	Jenico W. J. Preston, K.C.M.G., *E.B.*, *b.* 1837, *s.* '76, *m.*	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, *b.* 1879
1816	Gort.....	Standish P. Vereker, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1865. *w*.....	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, *b.* '49
1620	*Grandison	V. A. G. C.-Villiers, G.C.M.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1859, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1873
1719	*Grimston	J. W. Grimston, *E.E.*, *S.B.*, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1831	Guillamore.....	Hardress Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1877.....	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *b.* 1847
1791	Harberton	James Spencer Pomeroy, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1862, *m*.....	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, *b.* '67
1791	*†Hawarden	Cornwallis Maude, *E.E.*, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1856, *w.*	*Lt.-Col.* R. H. Maude, *b.* 1842
1781	Lifford	James Wilfrid Hewitt, *b.* 1837, *s.* 1887, *m*.....	Hon. Arch. Robt. Hewitt,
1806	*Lismore	George P. O'Callaghan, *E.B.*, *b.* 1815, *s.* 1857, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1844
1628	*Lumley	Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, *E.E.*, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884...	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, *b.* '62
1660	*Massereene and Ferrard (1797)	Clotworthy J. Eyre Foster-Skeffington, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. Oriel J. C. W.-M. F.-Skeffington, *b.* 1871
1717	*Midleton	William Brodrick, *E.B.*, *b.* 1830, *s.* 1870, *m*.....	Hn. W. Brodrick, M.P., *b.* '56
1716	Molesworth.....	Rev. Samuel Molesworth, *b.* 1829, *s.* 1875, *m* ...	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, *b.* '67
1800	*Monck	Henry P. C. S. Monck, *E.B.*, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. C. H. S. Monck, *b.* 1876
1550	Mountgarret	Henry Edmund Butler, *b.* 1816, *s.* 1846, *w*.....	Hon. H. E. Butler, *b.* 1844
1763	Mountmorres.....	Wm. G. B. De Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m*	Hn. F. De Montmorency, *b.* '35
1743	*†Powerscourt.....	Mervyn E. Wingfield, K.P., *E.B.*, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1844, *m.*	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, *b.* 1880
1776	Southwell	Arthur Robt. Pyers Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878	(None)

Created.		*Family Name.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1628	*Taaffe*	Henry Taaffe, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1895	(None)
1806	†*Templetown*	Henry E. M. D. C. Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Eric Upton, *b.* 1885
1622	*Valentia*	Arthur Annesley, M.P., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. A. Annesley, *b.* 1880

BARONS (65).

1800	*Ashtown*	Frederic Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. F. Trench, *b.* 1894
1863	•*Athlumney*	J. H. G. M. Somerville, *E.B.*, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873	(None to peerage)
1789	•*Auckland*	William Morton Eden, *E.B.*, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. W. Morton Eden, *b.* '92
1718	*Aylmer*	Udolphus Aylmer, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1858, *w.*	Hon. Matthew Aylmer, *b.* '42
1848	*Bellew*	Charles Bertram Bellew, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. G. L. Bryan, *b.* 1857
1794	•*Bridport*	A. Nelson Hood, G.C.B., *E.V.*, *b.* 1814, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Hon. A. Hood, C.B., *b.* 1839
1715	*Carbery*	Algernon Wm. G. Evans-Freke, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. J. Evans-Freke, *b.* '92
1834	•*Carew*	Robt. Shapland Carew, *E.B.*, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *b.* 1863
1796	•*Carrington*	C. R. Carington, G.C.M.G., *E.E.*, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Visct. Wendover, *b.* 1895
1812	*Castlemaine*	Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. R. A. Handcock, *b.* 1864
1800	*Clanmorris*	John Geo. Barry Bingham, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, *b.* '79
1800	†*Clarina*	Eyre Challoner Hy. Massey, C.B., *b.* 1830, *s.* 1872	Hon. L. Butler-Massey.
1852	•*Clermont*	C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue, K.P., *E.B.*, *b* 1823, *s.* 1887, *w.*	(None) *b.* 1837
1762	•*Clive*	George Charles Herbert, *E.E.*, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1892
1790	†*Clonbrock*	Luke Gerald Dillon, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. R. E. Dillon, *b.* 1869
1789	•*Cloncurry*	Valentine Lawless, *E.B.*, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. E. Lawless, *b.* 1841
1712	•*Conway*	Hugh De Grey Seymour, *E.M.*, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1871
1797	•*Cremorne*	Richard Dawson, K.P., *E.E.*, *b.* 1817, *s.* 1827, *w.*	Lord Cremorne, *b.* 1842
1797	†*Crofton*	Edward Henry C. Crofton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1869	A. E. L. Crofton, *b.* 1866
1800	*De Blaquiere*	William De Blaquiere, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hn. John De Blaquiere, *b* '89
1812	*Decies*	W. M. de la Poer Horsley-Beresford, *b.* '65, *s.* '93	Hon. Jno. H. Beresford, *b.* '66
1620	•*Digby*	E. H. Trafalgar Digby, *E.B.*, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. E. K. Digby, *b.* 1894
1800	•*Dufferin and Clandeboye*	Fred. T. H.-Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *E.M.*, *b.* 1826, *s.* 1841, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1863
1800	†*Dunalley*	Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, *b.* '77
1274	*Dunboyne*	Jas. FitzWalter Clifford-Butler, *b.* 1839, *s.* '81, *m.*	Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, *b.* '44
1845	*Dunsandle and Clan Conal*	James Frederick Daly, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1894	(None)
1439	†*Dunsany*	John William Plunkett, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. E. Drax Plunkett, *b.* '78
1756	*Farnham*	Somerset H. Maxwell, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1896	Hn. Barry S. Maxwell, *b.* '76
1856	*Fermoy*	Edwd. FitzEdm. Burke Roche, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. J. B. B. Roche, M.P., *b.* '51
1798	*Ffrench*	Charles A. T. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Jno. M. Ffrench, *b.* '93
1800	•*Gardner*	Alan Hyde Gardner, *E.B.*, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Hon. Alan L. Gardner, *b.* 1881
1818	*Garvagh*	Chas. J. S. G. Canning, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1871, *m.*	Hn. L. E. S. G. Canning, *b.* '78
1794	*Graves*	Clarence Edward Graves, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Henry Cyril Graves, *b.* 1847
1797	†*Headley*	Chas. Mark Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Rowland G. A.-Winn, *b.* '55
1799	•*Henley*	Anthony Henley Henley, *E.B.*, *b.* 1825, *s.* 1841, *m.*	Hon. Frede. Henley, *b.* 1849
1800	•*Henniker*	John M. Henniker-Major, *E.B.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1870, *w.*	Hon. A. E. J. H.-Major, *b.* '65
1782	•*Hood*	Francis Wheler Hood, *E.V.*, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1846, *m.*	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *b.* 1868
1797	*Hotham*	John Hotham, *b.* 1838, *s.* 1872	Rev. J. H. Hotham, *b.* 1811
1796	*Huntingfield*	Charles Andrew Vanneck, *b.* 1818, *s.* 1844, *m.*	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, *b.* 1841
1543	†*Inchiquin*	Edward Donough O'Brien, K.P. *b.* '39, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. L. W. O'Brien, *b.* 1864
1776	•*Kensington*	William Edwardes, *E.B.*, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. H. Edwardes, *b.* 1873
1789	†*Kilmaine*	Francis William Browne, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, *b.* '78
1181	*Kingsale*	Michael C. De Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. M. W. De Courcy, *b.* '82
1800	†*Langford*	Hercules Edward Rowley, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1854, *m.*	Hon. H. Rowley, *b.* 1894
1758	*Lisle*	John Arthur Lysaght, *b.* 1811, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, *b.* '40
1541	*Louth*	Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway Plunkett, *b.* '92
1776	*Macdonald*	Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hn. S. G. J. Macdonald, *b.* '76
1776	†*Massy*	John Thos. Wm. Massy, *b.* 1835, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. H. S. J. Massy, *b.* '64
1767	•*Mulgrave*	Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps, *E.M.*, *b.* '46, *s.* '90	Geo. A. C. Phipps, *b.* 1873
1783	*Muncaster*	Josslyn Francis Pennington, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1862, *m.*	Hn. A. J. Pennington, *b.* 37
1781	†*Muskerry*	H. M. Fitzm.-Deane-Morgan, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. H. F.-D.-Morgan, *b.* '73
1776	*Newborough*	William Charles Wynn, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1888	Hn. Thos. John Wynn, *b.* '78
1836	†*Oranmore and Browne*	Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Fredk. Browne-Guthrie, *b.* 1819, *s.* 1860, *w.*	Hon. G. H. B.-Guthrie, *b.* '61
1800	*Radstock*	Granv. A. W. Waldegrave, *b.* 1833, *s.* 1857, *w.*	Hn. G. G. Waldegrave, *b.* '59
1868	†*Rathdonnell*	T. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hn. W. McC.-Bunbury, *b.* '78
1806	*Rendlesham*	F. W. Brook Thellusson, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1852, *w.*	Hon. F. Thellusson, *b.* 1868
1796	•*Rossmore*	Derrick W. W. Westenra, *E.B.*, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Westenra, *b.* '92
1627	*Sherard*	Castell Sherard, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1886	Philip H. Sherard, *b.* 1851
1831	•*Talbot of Malahide*	Richd. Wogan Talbot, *E.B.*, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. J. B. Talbot, *b.* 1874
1797	*Teignmouth*	Charles John Shore, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, *b.* 1844
1461	*Trimlestown*	Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *m.*	(None)
1800	†*Ventry*	D. B. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hn. F. R. E.-de-Moleyns, *b.* '61
1800	*Wallscourt*	Erroll Augustus J. H. Blake, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1849, *m.*	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, *b.* '75
1792	*Waterpark*	Henry Anson Cavendish, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Hon. H. Cavendish, *b.* 1873
1776	•*Westcote*	Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, *E.V.*, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, *b.* 1881

The Houses of Parliament.—ii. The House of Commons.

The constitution of Parliament, as it now exists, dates back almost eight centuries to the time of King John and Magna Charta. In this document there is a provision that "no scutage or aid shall be imposed in our realm save by the Commune Concilium of the realm," and to this Council were to be summoned the Prelates and Greater Barons individually, and the Lesser Barons and tenants in chief collectively. From this groundwork the National Assembly has grown up through the reigns of the various Sovereigns until it has assumed its present shape. The principal landmarks of this growth are, the summons of citizens from Boroughs by Simon de Montfort, the assumption of the maxim "Grievances precede supply" under the Tudors and Stuarts; and the appearance of the office of Prime Minister, and the abolition of the custom of the Sovereign presiding at meetings of the Ministers, under the House of Hanover.

The representation in the Commons varied considerably until 1885, since which date it has stood at 670:—465 members from England, 30 from Wales, 72 from Scotland, and 103 from Ireland. Previous to the Union with Scotland, in 1707, the House consisted of only 513 members; in that year 45 were added for the new Kingdom. In 1801, when Ireland became part of the Kingdom, 100 members were added, and in 1832 the Reform Act raised the representation of Ireland to 105, and that of Scotland to 53. Between this date and 1885 only one change was made, 7 members being added to Scotland in 1867. Many of the old abuses have been swept away by the different Acts of Reform, but much confusion still remains in the nomenclature of the various divisions and sub-divisions of the constituencies, in consequence of which the members for Shoreditch, for instance, must be sought under the headings Haggerston and Hoxton.

At the time of going to press there was one vacancy, caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Martin White, the member for Forfarshire.

The allotment of members to the great divisions of the Kingdom is shown in the following table, which also presents a view of the existing balance of parties as returned by each division:—

	Distribution of Members.				Present Position as to Parties		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Ministerial.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	234	226	5	465	347	118	229 *Min.*
Wales	19	11	—	30	8	22	14 *Opp.*
Scotland	39	31	2	72	32	40	8 *Opp.*
Ireland	85	16	2	103	21	82	61 *Opp.*
United Kingdom	377	284	9	670	408	262	146 *Min.*

More precisely, the parties stand as follows: Ministerialists, 408 (Conservatives 338, Liberal Unionists 70); Opposition, 262 (Liberals 180, Anti-Parnellites 71, Parnellites 11). The Labour Party is represented by 10 Liberals and 2 Anti-Parnellites.

The letters after the names are—*C.* Conservative, *U.* Liberal-Unionist, *L.* Liberal, *P.* Parnellite, *A.-P.* Anti-Parnellite, *S.* Socialist, *Ind.* Independent, *Lab.* Labour, and *Temp.* Temperance. Former Members who lost their seats at the General Election are denoted by an asterisk*, while those who contested or won constituencies other than they formerly represented are marked thus †.

The figures placed after the names of places give the number of electors on the register in the year 1896; the figures after the names of candidates represent the votes polled at the General Election (unless otherwise stated); the names of the successful candidates, now Members, are printed in italics.

The total number of Electors upon the register in 1896 is given below, together with the Registrar-General's estimate of the Population in the middle of the year:—

	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member
Electors	5,038,818	10,180	647,178	8,988	729,473	7,082	6,415,469	9,575
Population	30,717,092	62,055	4,186,849	58,151	4,547,756	44,153	39,451,697	58,883

From this it will be seen that whereas England and Wales are represented by one member for every 10,000 electors, Scotland possesses the same advantages for every 9,000 electors, and Ireland for every 7,000.

The Fourteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria,

ELECTED JULY AND AUGUST, 1895.

Speaker, The Right Hon. William Court Gully, M.P. for the City of Carlisle ..... £5,000.
Chairman of Committees, James William Lowther, M.P. for Penrith Div. of Cumberland ..... £2,500.
Temporary Chairmen, Arthur O'Connor; John Edward Ellis; Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C.; J. Grant Lawson; and Edmond R. Wodehouse.

England.

465 MEMBERS.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 8,539
Wm. Frederic Lawrence, C. unop.

ABINGDON Div. (Berks), 8,813
Archie Kirkman Loyd, Q.C., C. 4,064
Charles Alfred Price, *L.* ... 3,019

ACCRINGTON Div. (N. E. Lanc.), 13,257
Sir Joseph F. Leese, Q.C., L.... 6,168
William Mitchell, *C.*..... 5,828

ALTRINCHAM D. (Cheshire), 11,820
Coningsby R. Disraeli, C. ... 5,264
Alexander Mere Latham, *L.* 3,889

ANDOVER Div. (Hants), 9,273
Wm. W. Bramston Beach, C. unop.

APPLEBY Div. (Wstmld.), 6,460
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., C. 2,950
Theodore W. Fry, *L.*..... 2,077

ASHBURTON Div. (Devon), 9,793
Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, L. 4,380
John Ashburner Nix, *C.* ... 3,976

ASHFORD Div. (Kent), 13,167
Lawrence Hardy, C. ..... *unop.*

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 7,267
Herbert Whiteley, C. 3,436
William Woods, *L.*..... 2,680
James Sexton, *S.* (*Lab.*) ... 415

ASTON MANOR, 11,229
Capt. George William Grice-Hutchinson, C. 5,353
John Lawson, *L.* 1,675

ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 12,239
Ald. Batty Langley, L. ..... *unop.*

AYLESBURY Div. (Bucks), 11,174
Baron F. de Rothschild, U... *unop.*

BANBURY Div. (Oxon), 8,060
Albert Brassey, C. 4,057
Charles Thornton, *L.* 3,074

BARKSTON ASH Div. (Yorks, W. R.), 9,238
Colonel Robert Gunter, C. ... *unop.*

BARNARD CASTLE DIVISION (Durham), 11,298
Sir Jos. W. Pease, Bt., L.... 4,924
Capt. Hn. Wm. L. Vane, *C.* 3,848

BARNSLEY Div. (Yorks, W. R.), 14,535
Earl Compton, L. 6,820
Capt. Hn. Ronald Greville, *C.* 4,653

BARNSTAPLE Div. (Devon), 11,178
Sir Wm. Cameron Gull, Bt., U. 4,825
*Alfred Billson, *L.*..... 4,593

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, 6,390
Charles William Cayzer, C. 3,192
Woomes C. Bonnerji, *L* ... 2,355
Pete Curran, *S.* (*Lab.*) 414

BASINGSTOKE Div. (Hants), 9,715
Arthur Fredk. Jeffreys, C... *unop.*

BASSETLAW Div. (Notts), 10,157
Sir Fredk. Geo. Milner, Bt., C. 4,874
Robt. Eadon Leader, *L.* ... 3,621

BATH (City of) (2), 7,161
Col. Chas. W. Murray, C... 3,445
Edmond Robt. Wodehouse, U. 3,358
Sir Wm. Martin Conway, *L.* 2,917
John M. Fuller, *L.*..... 2,865

BATTERSEA, 12,848
John Burns, L. (*Lab., late S.*) 5,019
Chas. Ridley Smith, *C.*..... 4,766

BEDFORD (Borough), 4,268
Charles Guy Pym, C. 1,976
†Sam. Howard Whitbread, *L.* 1,810

BEDFORDSHIRE: see Biggleswade, and Luton.

BERKS: see Abingdon, Newbury, and Wokingham.

BERMONDSEY (Southwark), 11,036
Alfred Lafone, C. 4,182
*Reuben Vincent Barrow, *L.* 3,822

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED Div. (Northumberland), 9,450
Sir Edward Grey, Bt., L. ... 4,378
Lord Warkworth, *C.*..... 3,593

BETHNAL GREEN (N.E.), 7,435
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, C.I.E., C. 2,591
*George Howell, *L.* (*Lab.*) 2,431

BETHNAL GREEN (S.W.), 7,722
Edwd. Hare Pickersgill, L... 2,603
Wm. Arnold Statham, *C.*... 2,324

BEWDLEY Div. (Worc.), 10,413
Alfred Baldwin, C. ..... *unop.*

BIGGLESWADE Div. (Beds), 13,499
Lord Alwyne Compton, U... 5,643
*George W. E. Russell, *L.* 5,376

BIRKENHEAD, 14,677
Elliott Lees, C. 6,178
Wm. Hesketh Lever, *L.* ... 5,974

BIRMINGHAM (Central), 11,972
Ebenezer Parkes, U. ..... *unop.*

BIRMINGHAM (East), 11,452
Sir John Benj. Stone, Bart. C. unop.

BIRMINGHAM (North), 9,749
Ald. William Kenrick, U.... 4,547
Wm. James Lancaster, *L.* 1,213

BIRMINGHAM (South), 11,844
Joseph Powell Williams, U. 4,830
Walter Priestman, *L.* 1,257

BIRMINGHAM (West), 12,186
Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, U. (*Colonial Sec.*) ... 5,537
Dr. Bernard O'Connor, *A.-P.* 1,259

BIRMINGHAM: see also Bordesley, and Edgbaston.

BISHOP AUCKLAND DIVISION (Durham County), 11,327
James Mellor Paulton, L.... 5,032
G. E. Markham, *C.* 3,735

BLACKBURN (2), 18,668
William Henry Hornby, C. 9,553
Sir William Coddington, Bt., C. 9,150
T. P. Ritzema, *L.* 6,840

BLACKPOOL D. (N. Lanc.), 14,064
Rt. Hn. Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Bart., C. (*Home Sec.*)... *unop.*

BODMIN Div. (Cornwall), 9,797
Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, U. 4,035
John M'Dougall, *L.* 3,492

BOLTON (2), 18,790
Herbert Shepherd-Cross, C. 8,494
George Harwood, L. 8,453
*Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman, *C.* 7,901
Fred Brocklehurst, *S.* (*Lab.*) 2,694

BOOTLE D. (S. W. Lanc.), 16,589
Lt.-Col. T. Myles Sandys, C. unop.

BORDESLEY (Birmingham), 13,956
Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, U.. 6,004
Ald. William Cook, *L.*..... 2,154

BOSTON, 3,448
William Garfit, C. 1,633
*Sir Wm. Jas. Ingram, Bt., *L.* 1,237

BOSWORTH Div. (Leic.), 11,160
Chas. B. Bright M'Laren, L. 5,327
Thomas Cope, *C.*..... 4,207

BOW AND BROMLEY (Tower Hamlets), 10,519
Hon. Lionel R. Holland, C. 4,339
*John A. M. Macdonald, *L.* 3,178

BRADFORD (Central), 10,360
Jas. M. Leslie Wanklyn, U. 4,024
*Rt. Hon. George John Shaw-Lefevre, *L.* 3,983

BRADFORD (East), 13,159 (Bye-election 10 Nov. 1896.)
Capt. Hon. R. F. Greville, C. 4,921
Alfred Billson, *L.* 4,526
J. Keir-Hardie, *S.* (*Lab.*)... 1,953

BRADFORD (West), 11,372
Ernest Flower, C...... 3,936
John C. Horsfall, *L.* 3,471
Ben Tillett, *S.* (*Lab.*)..... 2,264

BRENTFORD Div. (Midx.), 11,005
James Bigwood, C. ..... *unop.*

BRIDGWATER D. (Somerset), 10,302
Edward James Stanley, C. unop.

BRIGG Div. (Lincoln), 10,699
Harold James Reckitt, L. ... 4,886
*John M. Richardson, *C.*... 4,110

BRIGHTON (2), 17,422
Gerald W. Erskine Loder, C. 7,878
B. C. Vernon-Wentworth, C. 7,490
Sir Joseph Ewart, M.D. *L.*... 5,082

BRIGHTSIDE (Sheffield), 11,071
Rt. Hn. Auth. J. Mundella, L. unop.

BRISTOL (East), 11,587
Sir Wm. Henry Wills, Bt., L. 4,129
Samuel G. Hobson, *S.* (*Lab.*) 1,874

BRISTOL (North), 11,687
Lewis Fry, U. 4,702
*Charles Townsend, *L.* ... 4,464

BRISTOL (South), 12,474
Sir Edward S. Hill, K.C.B., C. 5,190
John O'Connor Power, *L...* 4,431

BRISTOL (West), 8,367
Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., C. ... 3,815
Hy. Hamilton Lawless, *L.* 1,842

BRIXTON (Lambeth), 10,327 (Bye-election 30 Jan., 1896.)
Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, C.... 4,493
Edward W. Nunn, *L.* 2,131

BUCKINGHAM D. (Bucks), 11,572
Wm. Walter Carlile, C...... 5,266
*Herbert Samuel Leon, *L.* 4,830

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (or Bucks): see Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wycombe.

BUCKROSE D. (Yorks, E.R.), 9,463
Angus Holden, L. 4,076
Thos. Clarence Edwd. Goff, *C.* 3,986

BURNLEY, 13,728
Hon. Philip J. Stanhope, L. 5,454
Wm. Alexander Lindsay, *C.* 5,133
Hy. M. Hyndman, *S.* (*Lab.*) 1,498

BURTON Div. (Stafford), 10,562
Sydney Evershed, L.... ..... *unop.*

Bury (Lancashire), 8,282
James Kenyon, C. 3,890
Jno. Fredk. Cheetham, *L.* 3,215

Bury St. Edmunds, 2,531
Viscount Chelsea, C. ..... *unop.*

Camberwell (North), 10,871
Maj. Philip Hugh Dalbiac, C. 4,009
Edwd. Hodson Bayley, L. 3,316
Nelson Palmer, *Ind. (Lab.)* 32

Camberwell: see also Dulwich, and Peckham.

Camborne D. (Cornwall), 7,654
Arthur Strauss, U. 3,166
Chas. Aug. V. Conybeare, L. 2,704

Cambridge (Borough), 7,884
Sir R. Uniacke-Penrose-Fitzgerald, Bt., C. 3,574
Alex. J. David, *L.* 2,920

Cambridgeshire: see Chesterton, Newmarket, and Wisbech.

Cambridge University (2), 6,755
Prof. Richard C. Jebb, C. } *unop.*
Rt. Hn. Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., C. }

Canterbury (City), 3,860
John Henniker-Heaton, C. ... *unop.*

Carlisle (City), 6,993
Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, Q.C., L. (Speaker) 3,167
Samuel Porter Foster, *C.*... 2,853

Chatham, 10,419
Ald. Horatio D. Davies, C. . 4,082
Robt. Hippisley Cox, *L.* ... 3,499

Chelmsford D. (M. Essex), 9,865
Thomas Usborne, C. ..... *unop.*

Chelsea, 13,567
Chas. Algernon Whitmore, C. 5,524
Octavius Beatty, *L.* 3,604

Cheltenham, 7,339
Col. F. S. Russell, C.M.G., C. 3,409
Wilfrid Blaydes, *L.* 2,940
Alton W. Hillen, *Indep.* ... 23

Chertsey Div. (Surrey), 11,393
Charles Harvey Combe, C. unop.

Cheshire: see Altrincham, Crewe, Eddisbury, Hyde, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Northwich, and Wirral.

Chester (City), 7,049
Robt. Armstrong Yerburgh, C. unop.

Chester-le-Street Division (Durham), 15,151
Sir James Joicey, Bart., L. 7,370
Viscount Morpeth, *U.* 4,113

Chesterfield D. (Derby), 10,714
Thomas Bayley, L. 4,572
Augustus Wm. Byron, *U.*... 4,325

Chesterton D. (Cambs), 10,349
Walter Raymond Greene, C. 4,432
Hugh Edward Hoare, L. 4,012

Chichester D. (Sussex), 9,337
Lord Edmund B. Talbot, C. unop.

Chippenham Div. (Wilts), 8,325
Sir John D. Poynder, Bt., C. 3,898
John Thornton, *L.*... 3,390

Chorley D. (N. Lanc.), 11,764
Lord Balcarres, C. ..... *unop.*

Christchurch, 7,580
Abel Henry Smith, C...... 3,198
Hon. T. Allnutt Brassey, *L.* 3,114

Cirencester Div. (Glouc.) 9,772
Hon. Allen Benj. Bathurst, C. 4,509
Harry L. W. Lawson, L. 4,294

Clapham, 14,001
Percy Melville Thornton, C. 5,925
John Kempster, *L.*..... 3,904

Clerkenwell (Finsbury, C.) 8,606
Hon. Wm. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring, C...... 3,588
Dadabhai Naoroji, L...... 2,783

Cleveland D. (Yks. N.R.), 11,304
Henry Fell Pease, L. 4,762
Lt.-Col. Robert Ropner, *C.* 4,175

Clitheroe D. (N.E. Lanc.), 16,865
Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., L. ... *unop.*

Cockermouth D. (Cumb.), 10,178
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt., L.... 4,259
Thomas Milvain, Q.C., *C.*... 4,018

Colchester, 5,364
Sir Westman D. Pearson, Bt. L. 2,475
Edward Samuel Norris, *C.* 2,270

Colne Valley D. (Yorks, W.R.), 10,878
Sir James Kitson, Bt., L. ... 4,276
Harold Thomas, *C.* 3,737
Tom Mann, *S. (Lab.)*..... 1,245

Cornwall: see Bodmin, Camborne, Launceston, St. Austell, St. Ives, and Truro.

Coventry (City), 11,354
Charles James Murray, C.... 4,974
Wm. Hy. W. Ballantine, L. 4,624

Crewe D. (Cheshire), 12,423
Hon. Robt. Arthur Ward, C. 5,413
W. S. Bright M'Laren, L. 4,863

Cricklade D. (N. Wilts), 11,320
Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C., U... 4,679
Lord Edm. Fitzmaurice, *L.* 4,580

Croydon, 16,273
Rt. Hon. C. Thomson Ritchie, C. 6,876
Christ. C. Hutchinson, *L.*... 4,647

Cumberland: see Cockermouth, Egremont, Eskdale, & Penrith.

Darlington, 6,639
Arthur Pease, U. 3,354
Sir Theodore Fry, Bt., L... 2,697

Dartford D. (N.W. Kent), 14,325
Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., C. 5,699
Sir Patteson Nickalls, *L.* . 4,557

Darwen D. (N.E. Lanc.), 14,426
Ald. John Rutherford, C.... 7,058
C. Philip Huntington, L. 6,217

Deptford, 13,710
Charles John Darling, Q.C., C. 5,654
Thos. Jas. Macnamara, *L.* 4,425

Derby (Borough) (2), 17,529
Ald. Hy. Howe Bemrose, C. 7,907
Geoffrey Drage, C. 7,076
Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, L...... 6,785
Sir Thomas Roe, Knt., L. 6,475

Derbysh. (Mid, or Belper), 10,897
James Alfred Jacoby, L.... 4,926
William C. Bridgeman, *C.* 4,351

Derbyshire (N.E., or Eckington), 11,547
Thomas Dolling Bolton, L.... 4,737
Josiah Court, *C.* 4,210

Derbysh. (S., or Repton), 13,653
John Gretton, jun., C...... 6,104
Harrington E. Bread, L. . 5,217

Derbysh. (W., or Wirksworth), 10,655
Victor C. W. Cavendish, U. unop.

Derbyshire: see also Chesterfield, High Peak, and Ilkeston.

Devizes Div. (E. Wilts), 9,079
Edward Alfred Goulding, C. 4,114
Chas. E. H. Hobhouse, L. 3,637

Devonport (2), 8,067
Hudson E. Kearley, L...... 3,570
Edwd. John C. Morton, L.... 3,511
Pridham H. P.-Wippell, *U.* 3,302
Capt. T. Thynne, *C.* 3,262

Devonshire: see Ashburton, Barnstaple, Honiton, South Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torquay, and Totnes.

Dewsbury, 12,696
Mark Oldroyd, L. 5,379
Henry Strother Cautley, *C.* 3,875
Edwd. R. Hartley, *L. (Lab.)* 1,080

Doncaster D. (Yorks, W.R.), 14,680
Frederick William Fison, C. 6,098
Joseph Walton, *L.*..... 5,957

Dorset (E., or Poole), 11,204
Hon. Humphrey N. Sturt, C. unop.

Dorset (N., or Shaftesbury), 8,416
John K. Wingfield-Digby, C. unop.

Dorset (S., or Dorchester), 8,849
William Ernest Brymer, C.... *unop.*

Dorset (W., or Bridport), 7,694
Col. Robert Williams, C. ... *unop.*

Dover, 5,522
George Wyndham, C. ..... *unop.*

Droitwich D. (M. Worc.), 9,547
Rd. Biddulph Martin, U...... *unop.*

Dudley, 14,960
R. Brooke Robinson, C. 6,536
†Chas. Jas. Fleming, Q.C., *L.* 5,795

Dulwich (Camberwell), 11,943
Sir John Blundell Maple, C. 5,258
Charles Goddard Clarke, *L.* 2,176

Durham (City), 2,591
Matthew Fowler, L. 1,111
Hon. Arth. R. D. Elliot, *U.* 1,110

Durham (Mid, or Brancepeth), 12,735
John Wilson, L. (Lab.)..... 5,937
Anthony Wilkinson, *C.* ... 4,295

Durham (N.-W., or Lanchester), 11,850
Lt. A. Atherley-Jones, Q.C., L. 5,428
James Joicey, *C.* 3,869

Durham (S.-E., or N. Tees), 15,003
Lt.-Gen. Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bt., V.C., K.C.B., U. 5,978
Joseph Richardson, L. ... 5,864

Durham (County of): see also Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Houghton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.

Ealing D. (Middlesex), 13,602
Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, C. .....*unop.*

E. Grinstead D. (Sussex), 9,602
George J. Goschen, jun., C. 3,731
Chas. J. H. Corbett, *L.*..... 2,874

Eastbourne Div. (Sussex), 10,507
Vice-Adm. Edward Field, C. 4,139
Capt. Hon. Thos. Seymour Brand, R.N., *L.* 4,079

Eccles D. (S. E. Lanc.), 13,314
Octavius Leigh Clare, C...... 5,722
Henry John Roby, L...... 5,302

Ecclesall (Sheffield), 10,534
Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, C. unop.

Eddisbury D. (Chesh.), 10,517
Henry James Tollemache, C. 5,176
Roger Bate, *L.*..... 3,371

Edgbaston (Birmingham), 10,774
George Dixon, U...... *unop.*

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EGREMONT D. (Cumbrld.), 9,361
Hon. H. Val. Duncombe, C. 3,717
*David Ainsworth, *L.* 3,586
ELLAND D. (Yorks, W.R.), 12,669
Ald. Thomas Wayman, L.... 5,387
Arthur T. Clay, *C.*..... 5,081
ENFIELD D. (Middlesex), 14,417
Maj. H. Ferryman Bowles, C. unop.
EPPING DIV. (Essex, W.), 9,831
Lt.-Col. Mark Lockwood, C. unop.
EPSOM D. (Mid Surrey), 11,472
T. Townsend Bucknill, Q.C., C. unop.
ESKDALE D. (Cumbrld.), 9,834
Robt. Andrews Allison, L.... 3,745
Henry Charles Howard, *U.* 3,598
ESSEX (S.E., or Tilbury), 13,637
Major Fredc. Carne Rasch, C. 5,460
D. Milne Watson, *L.*..... 3,520
ESSEX: see also Chelmsford, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Romford, Saffron Walden, and Walthamstow.
EVERTON (Liverpool), 10,107
John Archibald Willox, C. unop.
EVESHAM D. (Worcester), 9,974
Lt.-Col. C. Wigram Long, C. unop.
EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 6,999
John Chas. Bigham, Q.C., U. 2,884
Wm. Benj. Bowring, *L.* ... 2,630
EXETER (City), 8,293
Hon. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, Bart., C.B., C. . 3,857
A. Spencer Hogg, *L.*..... 3,363
EYE DIV. (Suffolk, N.E.), 10,376
Fras. Seymour Stevenson, L. 4,437
F. J. Wootton Isaacson, *C.* 3,603
FAREHAM DIV. (Hants, S.), 15,087
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick W. Fitz Wygram, Bart., C. ...*unop.*
FAVERSHAM D. (Kent), 13,653
Frederic Gorell Barnes, C. 5,738
Samuel Barrow, *L.*..... 4,557
FINSBURY (East), 5,724
Henry Charles Richards, C. 2,260
*James Rowlands, *L.* (*Lab.*) 1,990
FINSBURY: see also Clerkenwell and Holborn.
FOREST OF DEAN D. (Gl.), 10,884
Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, L. unop.
FROME DIV. (Somerset), 11,736
(Bye-election 2 June, 1896.)
John Emmott Barlow, L. ... 5,062
Lord Alexander Thynne, *C.* 4,763
FULHAM, 13,387
William Hayes Fisher, C.... 5,378
Edwin Andrew Cornwall, *L.* 3,915
Wm. Parnell, *S.* (*Lab.*)..... 196
GAINSBOROUGH DIV. (Linc.), 12,190
Emerson Bainbridge, L...... 5,077
Ald. Edward Pearson, *C.*... 4,301
GATESHEAD, 14,632
William Allan, L. 6,137
Ald. John Lucas, *U.*..... 5,654
GLOUCESTER (City), 7,070
Charles James Monk, U. ... 3,264
Arthur Spencer Wells, *L.*... 2,791
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: see Cirencester, Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.
GORTON D. (S. E. Lanc.). 13,440
Ernest Fredc. Geo. Hatch, C. 5,865
Rd. M. Pankhurst, *S.* (*Lab.*) 4,261
GRANTHAM, 2,958
Henry Yarde Buller Lopes, C. 1,507
Saml. Danks Waddy, Q.C., *L.* 1,167

GRAVESEND, 5,100
Col. Jas. Dampier Palmer, C. 2,405
Leslie M. Johnson, *L.* (*Lab.*) 1,218
GREENWICH, 10,851
Lord Hugh Cecil, C. 4,802
George Crispe Whiteley, *L.* 3,564
GRIMSBY, GREAT, 12,081
George Doughty, L. 4,347
*Rt. Hn. Edwd. Heneage, *U.* 4,166
GUILDFORD D. (Surrey), 12,134
Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, C. unop.
HACKNEY (Central), 8,892
Sir And. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I., *C.*..... 3,278
Charles Russell, *L.* 2,966
HACKNEY (North), 11,262
Wm. Robt. Bousfield, Q.C., C. 4,725
Sylvain Mayer, *L.* 2,460
HACKNEY (South), 12,332
Thos. Herbert Robertson, C. 4,681
*J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., *L.* 4,362
HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,747
John Lowles, C. 2,269
*Wm. R. Cremer, *L.* (*Lab.*) 2,229
HALIFAX (2), 14,062
Alfred Arnold, C. 5,475
William Rawson Shaw, L. . 5,085
Ald. James Booth, *L.* 4,283
John Lister, *S.* (*Lab.*) 3,818
HALLAM (Sheffield), 9,230
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., C...... *unop.*
HALLAMSH. D. (Yks., W.R.), 14,640
Sir Fredk. T. Mappin, Bt., L. 5,949
Frank S. U. Hatchard, *C.*. 5,054
HAMMERSMITH, 12,427
Mj.-Gen. W. Goldsworthy, C. 5,017
Wm. C. Steadman, *L.* (*Lab.*) 3,238
HAMPSHIRE (or Hants): see Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest, Petersfield, and Wight (Isle of).
HAMPSTEAD, 8,748
Edward Brodie Hoare, C. ... *unop.*
HANDSWORTH DIV. (Staff.), 18,351
Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Bt.. U.
HANLEY, 14,314 [*unop.*
William Woodall, L. 5,653
Arthur Howard Heath, *C.* 5,367
HARBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 15,036
John William Logan, L.... 6,699
Lieut. Cecil Powney, *C.* ... 5,673
HARROW DIV. (Middx.), 16,420
(Bye-election, 30 Nov. 1895.)
William Ambrose, Q.C., C. ...*unop.*
HARTLEPOOLS, The, 11,431
Thomas Richardson, U. 4,853
*Sir Christopher Furness, *L.* 4,772
HARWICH DIV. (Essex), 11,629
James Round, C. 4,566
Robert Varty, *L.*..... 2,685
HASTINGS, 7,617
Wm. Lucas Shadwell, C. ... 3,205
Cecil Bret Ince, *L.* 2,863
HENLEY DIV. (Oxon), 9,017
Robt. T. Hermon-Hodge, C. 3,831
Herbert Samuel, *L.* 3,470
HEREFORD (City), 3,374
Chas. W. Radcliffe Cooke, C. 1,669
Sir Edward Robert Pearce-Edgcumbe, *L.* 1,356
HEREFORDSHIRE: see Leominster, and Ross.
HERTFORD DIV. (Herts), 9,984
Abel Smith, C. ..... *unop.*

HERTFORDSHIRE (or Herts): see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.
HEXHAM D. (Northumb.), 10,367
Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, L. 4,438
Charles Edward Hunter, *C.* 4,003
HEYWOOD D. (S. E. Lanc.), 9,491
George Kemp, U...... 4,489
*Ald. Thomas Snape, *L.* ... 3,933
HIGH PEAK D. (Derbysh.), 10,495
Lt.-Col. Wm. Sidebottom, C. 4,671
Arthur G. Symonds, *L.* ... 4,164
HITCHIN DIV. (Herts), 9,303
Geo. Bickersteth Hudson, C. unop.
HOLBORN (Finsbury, W.), 11,823
Sir Ch. Hall, Q.C., K.C.M.G., C. unop.
HOLDERNESS D. (Yks., E.R.). 9,991
Comr. G. R. Bethell, R.N., C. 4,512
Bourchier F. Hawkesley, *L.* 3,483
HOLMFIRTH D. (Yorks), 11,251
Henry Joseph Wilson, L. ... 5,001
G. E. Raine, *C.* 3,549
HONITON DIV. (Devon), 9,344
Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C. unop.
HORNCASTLE D. (Lincoln), 9,750
Lord Willoughby de Eresby, C. 4,563
John Bruce Wallace, *L.* ... 3,022
HORNSEY DIV. (Middx.), 14,830
Henry Charles Stephens, C.. unop.
HORSHAM DIV. (Sussex), 9,340
John Heywood Johnstone, C. unop.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING DIV. (Durham), 14,308
Robert Cameron, L...... 6,592
Vincent C. S. W. Corbett, *C.* 5,711
HOWDENSHIRE DIV. (Yorks, E.R.), 9,616
Capt. W. H. Wilson-Todd, C. unop.
HOXTON (Shoreditch), 8,685
James Stuart, L. 2,090
Hon. Claude Geo. D.-Hay, *C.* 2,862
HUDDERSFIELD, 15,768
Sir Jas. T. Woodhouse, L. . 6,755
*Sir Joseph Crosland, *C.* ... 5,868
H. Russell Smart, *L.* (*Lab.*) 1,594
HULL (Central), 10,992
Sir Henry S. King, K.C.I.E., C. 5,476
Fred Maddison, *L.* (*Lab.*)... 3,515
HULL (East), 10,654
Joseph Thomas Firbank, C. 4,305
*Sir Clarence Smith, *L.* ... 4,152
HULL (West), 14,981
Charles Henry Wilson, L.... 6,637
Tom M'Carthy, *S.* (*Lab.*) ... 1,400
HUNTINGDON D. (Hunts), 5,499
Rt. Hn. A. H. Smith-Barry, C. 2,419
John J. Wilks, *L.* 2,068
HUNTINGDONSHIRE (or Hunts): see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.
HYDE DIV. (Cheshire), 10,268
Jos. Watson Sidebotham, C. 4,735
George Wood Rhodes, *L.*... 3,844
Geo. Smith Christie, *S.* (*Lab.*) 448
HYTHE, 5,015
Lt.-Gen. Sir James Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C. ... 2,189
Sir Israel Hart, *L.* 1,726
ILKESTON DIV. (Derby), 13,467
Sir B. Walter Foster, L. ... 6,215
Capt. Ed. P. Baumgarten, *U.* 5,254
INCE DIV. (S. W. Lanc.), 11,256
Col. H. B.-H.-Blundell, C.B., C. 5,235
*Samuel Woods, *L.* (*Lab.*). 4,790

IPSWICH (2), 9,968
Daniel Ford Goddard, L. ... 4,396
Sir Chas. Dalrymple, Bt., C. 4,293
Arth. Wellesley Soames, *L.* 4,250
*Lord Elcho, *C.* 4,219
ISLINGTON (East), 19,996
Benjamin Louis Cohen, C..... 4,383
Thos. M'Kinnon Wood, *L.* 3,159
ISLINGTON (North), 10,632
Geo. C. Trout Bartley, C. ... 4,626
Thos. Bateman Napier, *L.* 3,317
ISLINGTON (South), 8,311
Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, C..... 3,563
Heber Leonidas Hart, *L.*.... 2,342
ISLINGTON (West), 8,593
Thomas Lough, L. 3,494
George Barham, *C.* 3,031
JARROW DIV. (Durham), 14,484
Sir Chas. M. Palmer, Bt., L. unop.
KEIGHLEY D. (Yks., W.R.), 12,091
Ald. John Brigg, L. 5,036
Walter Bairstow, *C.* 4,196
KENDAL D. (Westmorland), 6,077
Capt. J. FitzRoy Bagot, C. 2,771
Herbert Stephenson, *L.*..... 2,049
KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 9,696
Frederick Lucas Cook, C. ... 3,764
*Mark Hanbury Beaufoy, *L.* 2,769
Wm. Wightman, *L.* (*Temp.*) 730
KENSINGTON (North), 9,530
Wm. E. Thompson Sharpe, C. 3,829
*Fredk. Charlwood Frye, *L.* 2,913
KENSINGTON (South), 8,869
(Bye-election, 28 Nov. 1895.)
Lord Workworth, C. .....*unop.*
KENT (County of): see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, Thanet (Isle of), & Tunbridge.
KIDDERMINSTER, 4,187
Augustus Fredk. Godson, C. 2,008
Richard Eve, *L.* 1,713
KING'S LYNN, 3,020
Thos. Gibson Bowles, C...... 1,395
Herbert Beaumont, *L.* 1,326
KINGSTON DIV. (Surrey), 14,740
Ald. Thomas Skewes-Cox, C. 5,745
Alderman Charles Burt, *L.* 3,600
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: see Hull.
KINGSWINFORD D. (Staff.), 12,067
Rt. Hon. A. S. Hill, Q.C., C. unop.
KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 10,194
Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., C...... 3,878
Ald. Benj. S. Johnson, *L.*. 2,468
KNUTSFORD D. (Cheshire), 9,904
Hon. Alan de T. Egerton, C. unop.
LAMBETH (North), 7,422
Henry Morton Stanley, U.... 2,878
Chas. Philips Trevelyan, *L.* 2,477
LAMBETH: see also Brixton, Kennington, Norwood.
LANCASHIRE, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and Lonsdale, North.
LANCASHIRE, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.
LANCASHIRE, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.
LANCASHIRE, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.
LANCASTER D. (N. Lanc.), 11,109
Col. Wm. Henry Foster, C. 5,028
Isaac Saunders Leadam, *L.* 4,394
LAUNCESTON D. (Cornwall), 9,378
Thomas Owen, L. 3,633
Frederick Wills, *U.* 2,975
LEAMINGTON: see Warwick and Leamington.
LEEDS (Central), 10,197
Rt. Hn. Gerald W. Balfour, C. 4,631
Leifchild Jones, *L.* 3,977
LEEDS (East), 9,150
Thomas Richmond Leuty, L. 3,856
John Danvers Power, *C.* ... 3,145
LEEDS (North), 14,264
Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Jackson, C. 5,992
Herbert S. Baines, *L.* 4,484
LEEDS (South), 12,160
J. Lawson Walton, Q.C., L. 4,608
Reginald Jas. Neville, *C.*... 4,447
Arthur Shaw, *S.* (*Lab.*) ... 622
LEEDS (West), 14,980
Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, L. 6,314
Col. Jno. T. North, *C.* 6,218
LEEK DIV. (Staffordsh.), 11,181
Charles Bill, C...... 4,705
Robert Pearce, *L.* 4,091
LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 24,114
Henry Broadhurst, L. (*Lab.*) 9,792
Walter Hazell, L. 7,753
Jno. F. L. Rolleston, *C.* ... 7,654
Joseph Burgess, *S.* (*Lab.*) 4,009
LEICESTERSHIRE: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.
LEIGH DIV. (S.W. Lanc.), 11,220
Charles Prestwich Scott, L.... 5,130
Wm. W. A. FitzGerald, *C.* 4,453
LEOMINSTER D. (Hereford), 9,834
James Rankin, C...... *unop.*
LEWES DIV. (Sussex), 12,585
Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., C. unop.
LEWISHAM, 12,791
John Penn, C. ..... *unop.*
LICHFIELD D. (Staffordsh.), 9,348
(Bye-election, 26 Feb., 1896.)
Tho. Courtney T. Warner, L. 4,483
*Maj. Leonard Darwin, *U.* 3,955
LIMEHOUSE (Tower H.), 6,707
Harry S. Samuel, C. 2,661
Wm. M. Thompson, *L.* (*Lab.*) 2,071
LINCOLN (City), 8,337
Charles Hilton Seely, U...... 3,808
*William Crosfield, *L.* 3,590
LINCOLNSHIRE: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, & Stamford.
LIVERPOOL: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (E.), Toxteth (W.), Walton, and West Derby.
LONDON (City) (2), 33,777
Sir Reyd. Hanson, Bt., C. } *unop.*
Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs, C. }
LONDON UNIVERSITY, 3,959
Rt. Hn. Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., U. unop.
LONSDALE (NORTH) DIV. (N. Lancashire), 9,491
Richd. Fredk. Cavendish, U. 4,313
Baron Halkett, *L.* 3,610
LOUGHBOROUGH D. (Leic.) 10,525
J. E. Johnson-Ferguson, L. 4,732
Robert L. Tooth, *C.* 4,360
LOUTH D. (Lincolnsh.), 9,470
Robert William Perks, L. ... 4,191
Lt.-Col. F. Alfred Lucas, *C.* 3,779
LOWESTOFT D. (Suffolk), 12,145
Harry Seymour Foster, C..... 5,199
Alfred Sington, *L.*..... 3,820
LUDLOW D. (Shropshire), 10,738
Robert Jasper More, U...... *unop.*
LUTON DIV. (Beds), 12,945
Thomas Gair Ashton, L. ... 5,430
Col. Oliver Thos. Duke, *U.* 5,244
LYNN REGIS: see King's Lynn.
MACCLESFIELD D. (Chesh.), 8,578
Wm. Bromley-Davenport, C. unop.
MAIDSTONE, 4,872
†Sir Fredk. Seager Hunt, Bt., C. unop.
MALDON DIV. (Essex), 10,119
Hon. Chas. Hedley Strutt, C. 4,618
*Cyril J. S. Dodd, Q.C., *L.* 4,006
MANCHESTER (East), 12,026
Rt. Hon. Arth. J. Balfour, C. 5,386
Prof. Jos. E. C. Munro, *L.* ... 4,610
MANCHESTER (North), 10,604
Charles Ernest Schwann, L. 4,327
Arthur H. A. Morton, *C.*... 3,872
MANCHESTER (N. E.), 10,008
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., C...... 3,961
Edwin Holt, *L.* 3,720
James Johnston, *S.* (*Lab.*) 546
MANCHESTER (N.-W.), 11,769
Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Bart., C. 4,997
Thomas Francis Byrne, *L.* 3,526
MANCHESTER (South), 11,293
Marquess of Lorne, K.T., U. 4,457
*Sir Hy. Enfld. Roscoe, *L.* 4,379
MANCHESTER (S. W.), 9,565
Wm. Johnson Galloway, C. 3,994
John Moir Astbury, Q.C., *L.* 3,495
MANSFIELD DIV. (Notts), 12,844
John Carvell Williams, L. ... 5,670
Col. Henry Eyre, C.B., *C.*.... 4,285
MARYLEBONE (East), 7,821
Edmund Boulnois, C. 3,379
Col. Alan Gardner, *L.* 1,845
MARYLEBONE (West), 8,530
Sir Horace B. Townsend-Farquhar, Bart., U. 3,734
Bertram S. Straus, *L.* 2,273
MEDWAY DIV. (Kent), 13,950
Maj. Chas. Edwd. Warde, C. unop.
MELTON D. (Leicester), 12,301
Lord Edward Manners, C. . 5,636
Arthur Wakerley, *L.* 4,283
MIDDLESBROUGH, 15,209
Jos. Havelock Wilson, L. (*Lab*) 6,755
Col. Saml. A. Sadler, V.D., *C.* 4,735
MIDDLESEX: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.
MIDDLETON D. (S. E. Lanc.), 12,659
Thomas Fielden, C...... 5,926
*Chas. H. Hopwood, Q.C., *L.* 5,061
MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,560
Spencer Charrington, C...... 2,383
James Haysman, *L.* 1,514
MONMOUTH DISTRICT, 8,786
Albert Spicer, L. 3,743
E. M. Underdown, Q.C., *C.* 3,589
MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 11,562
Reginald M'Kenna, L. 4,965
W. Ellis Hume Williams, *C.* 4,[illegible]

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 14,195
Col. Hon. Fredk. C. Morgan, C. 5,815
Clifford Cory, *L.* 5,203
MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 11,762
†*Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, L.* (*Leader, Opp.*) 7,243
Wm. Edwin Williams, *C.* 1,956
MORLEY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 13,577
Alfred Eddison Hutton, L. ... 5,834
William Carr, *C.* 4,166
MORPETH, 8,255
Thomas Burt, L. (*Lab.*)..... 3,404
Maltman Barry, *C. & S.* (*Lab.*) 1,235
NEW FOREST D. (Hants), 10,232
Hon. John W. E. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, C. ..... *unop.*
NEWARK DIV. (Notts), 10,240
Hon. H. H. Finch-Hatton, C. unop.
NEWBURY DIV. (Berks), 10,718
William George Mount, C..... 4,895
Sir John Swinburne, Bt., *L.* 3,770
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 32,475
Sir Chas. Fredc. Hamond, C. 12,833
Wm. Donaldson Cruddas, C. 12,170
Rt. Hon. John Morley, L. 11,862
James Craig, *L.* 11,154
Fred. Hammill, *S.* (*Lab.*)... 2,302
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 8,452
William Allen, L. 3,510
Arthur Morrier Lee, *U.* ... 3,399
NEWINGTON (WEST), 8,161
Capt. Cecil Wm. Norton, L..... 3,219
George Wm. Tallents, *C.*.... 2,769
NEWINGTON: see also Walworth.
NEWMARKET DIV. (Cambs.), 9,727
Harry L. B. M'Calmont, C. 4,210
Sir George Newnes, Bt., L. 3,867
NEWPORT D. (Shropshire), 10,814
Col. Wm. Kenyon-Slaney, C. unop.
NEWTON D. (S. W. Lanc.), 11,429
Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh, C. 5,358
James Moon, *L.* 3,854
NORFOLK (E., or N. Walsham), 10,984
Robert John Price, L...... 4,606
Henry Rider Haggard, *C.*... 4,408
NORFOLK (M., or Dereham), 9,410
Frederick Wm. Wilson, L.... 4,220
Robert T. Gurdon, U...... 4,086
NORFOLK (N., or Aylsham), 9,986
H. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., L. 4,246
Sir Kenneth H. Kemp, Bt., *C.* 3,738
NORFOLK (N.-W., or Freebridge), 11,080
Joseph Arch, L. (*Lab.*) 4,817
Edwd. Kendrick B. Tighe, *C.* 3,520
NORFOLK (S., or Diss), 9,684
Francis Taylor, U. 4,281
Thomas Hamer Dolbey, *L.* 3,445
NORFOLK (S.-W., or Thetford), 9,124
Thomas Leigh Hare, C...... 3,968
Ald. Richard Winfrey, *L.*... 3,762
NORMANTON D. (Yks., W.R.) 12,859
Benjamin Pickard, L. (*Lab.*) 5,499
D'Arcy Wilson, *C.*..... 3,941
NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 11,536
Henry Labouchere, L...... 4,884
Adolphus Drucker, C. 3,820
Edward Harford, *L.*..... 3,703
Jacob Jacobs, *C.*..... 3,394
Fredk. G. Jones, *S.* (*Lab.*). 1,216
John M. Robertson, *Ind.*... 1,131
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (East, or Wellingborough), 13,084
Fras. Allston Channing, L. 6,177
Herbt. Lush-Wilson, Q.C., *C.* 4,961
NORTHAMPTONSH. (Mid), 11,830
James Pender, C. 5,084
Rt. Hn. Chas. R. Spencer, L. 4,802
NORTHAMPTONSH. (N.), 9,967
Edward Philip Monckton, C. unop.
NORTHAMPTONSH. (South), 9,148
Hn. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, C. 4,553
David Charles Guthrie, L. 3,324
NORTHUMBERLAND: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyneside, and Wansbeck.
NORTHWICH D. (Chesh.), 12,085
Sir John T. Brunner, Bt., L. 5,706
Thomas Ward, *U.* 4,068
NORWICH (City) (2), 17,987
Samuel Hoare, C...... 8,117
Sir Harry Bullard, C...... 8,035
Thomas C. Terrell, *L.* 7,329
Fredk. William Verney, *L.* 7,210
NORWOOD (Lambeth), 9,904
Charles Ernest Tritton, C..... *unop.*
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,175
Edward Bond, C...... 4,900
Rt. Hn. Arnold Morley, L. 4,735
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (S.), 11,654
Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, C. 4,802
Fredk. William Maude, *L.* 4,369
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 14,600
James Henry Yoxall, L. ... 6,088
Arthur G. Sparrow, *U.*..... 5,575
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (or Notts): see Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, and Rushcliffe.
NUNEATON DIV. (Warwick), 11,666
Fras. Alex. Newdigate, C..... 5,572
James Tomkinson, *L.* 4,175
OLDBURY: see Worcester, N.
OLDHAM (2), 29,194
Robert Ascroft, C. 13,085
Jas. Francis Oswald, Q.C., C. 12,465
Adam Lee, *L.* 12,249
Rt. Hn. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, K.C.B., L. 12,092
ORMSKIRK D. (S. W. Lanc.), 10,303
Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, Bart., C. 4,780
Thomas Stoner, *L.*..... 1,885
OSGOLDCROSS D. (Yks. W.R.) 13,511
Sir John Austin, Bart., L..... 5,119
Job Harling, *C.* 4,054
OSWESTRY D. (Shropshire), 10,175
Stanley Leighton, C. 4,605
Capt. Owen Thomas, *L.* ... 3,598
OTLEY DIV. (Yorks W.R.), 11,217
Marmaduke D'A. Wyvill, C. 4,670
Sir John Barran, Bart., L. 4,622
OXFORD (City), 7,904
Viscount Valentia, C...... 3,623
Thos. H. Kingerlee, *L.*..... 2,975
OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 7,133
Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., C. .....
John Gilbert Talbot, C. ... } *unop.*
OXFORDSHIRE: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.
PADDINGTON (North), 7,556
John Aird, C...... 2,894
George Henry Maberly, *L.* 1,852
PADDINGTON (South), 5,390
Thomas George Fardell, C. unop.
PECKHAM (Camberwell), 11,084
Fredk. George Banbury, C. 4,495
Ald. Chas. Clements, *L.* ... 3,472
PENRITH D. (Cumberland), 8,978
James William Lowther, C. 3,868
Thos. Sadler Douglas, *L.*... 3,268
PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 2,639
Fredk. John Horniman, L.... 1,150
William George Cavendish-Bentinck, C...... 1,101
PETERBOROUGH (City), 4,900
Robert Purvis, U...... 2,259
Alpheus C. Morton, L. ... 2,017
PETERSFIELD D. (Hants), 8,516
William Wickham, C...... *unop.*
PLYMOUTH (2), 13,407
Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., C. 5,575
Charles Harrison, L. 5,482
Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, *C.* 5,456
Sigismund Ferd. Mendl, *L.* 5,298
PONTEFRACT, 2,767
Thomas Willans Nussey, L. 1,285
James Fitzalan Hope, *C.*... 1,188
POPLAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,794
Sydney Charles Buxton, L. 3,939
Wm. Pelham Bullivant, *C.* 3,110
PORTSMOUTH (2), 25,045
Sir John Baker, L. 10,451
Walter Owen Clough, L. ...10,255
Alfred C. Harmsworth, *C.* 9,717
Rt. Hn. Evelyn M. Ashley, *U.* 9,567
PRESTON (2), 16,629
Rt. Hn. Robt. W. Hanbury, C. 8,928
Wm. E. M. Tomlinson, C..... 7,622
Ald. J. Tattersall, *S.* (*Lab.*) 4,781
PRESTWICH D. (S.E. Lanc.), 14,165
Frederick Cawley, L. 6,039
Robt. Gray C. Mowbray, C. 5,938
PUDSEY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 13,898
Briggs Priestley, L. 5,540
Sir Andrew Fairbairn, *U.*... 5,070
RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH DIV. (S. E. Lanc.), 11,289
Col. John James Mellor, C. 5,525
Dr. Geo. Herb. Pollard, *L.* 4,923
RAMSEY DIV. (Hunts), 6,615
Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, C. 3,012
Harry Heldmann, *L.*..... 2,063
READING, 9,201
Chas. Townshend Murdoch, C. 4,278
George Wm. Palmer, L..... 3,927
REIGATE DIV. (Surrey), 11,552
Hon. Henry Cubitt, C. ..... *unop.*
RICHMOND D. (Yks., N.R.), 10,834
John Hutton, C. 4,555
Edmund R. Turton, *L.*..... 3,971
RIPON DIV. (Yorks, W.R.), 10,369
John Lloyd Wharton, C. ... 4,435
Robt. C. Phillimore, *L.*..... 3,733
ROCHDALE, 11,695
Col. Clement M. Royds, C.... 4,781
Wm. Leatham Bright, *L.*... 4,359
Geo. N. Barnes, *S.* (*Lab.*)... 1,251
ROCHESTER, 4,543
Viscount Cranborne, C. ... 2,151
Cecil Grenfell, *L.* 1,672
ROMFORD DIV. (Essex), 22,203
Alfred Money Wigram, C.... 8,257
Ald. John Henry Bethell, *L.* 6,429
ROSS DIV. (Hereford), 10,996
Michael Biddulph, U. 4,573
Arthur Withey, *L.*..... 2,828
ROSSENDALE D. (N.E. Lanc.) 11,594
John Henry Maden, L. ..... *unop.*

ROTHERHAM D. (Yorks, W.R.), 14,129
Rt. Hn. A. H. Dyke Acland, L. unop.
ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 9,267
John Cumming Macdona, C. 4,092
Ambrose Pomeroy, *L.* 2,246
RUGBY D. (Warwickshire), 9,829
Hon. Richard G. Verney, C. 4,354
John Corrie Grant, *L.* 4,070
RUSHCLIFFE D. (Notts), 13,310
John Edward Ellis, L. 5,752
Geo. Murray Smith, *U.*..... 5,119
RUTLAND (County), 4,267
George Henry Finch, C...... *unop.*
RYE DIVISION (Sussex), 11,630
Arthur M. Brookfield, C...... *unop.*
SAFFRON WALDEN D. (Essex), 8,895
Charles Gold, L. 3,806
Charles Wing Gray, *C.*..... 3,381
ST. ALBANS DIV. (Herts), 10,451
Hon. Vicary Gibbs, C. ..... *unop.*
ST. AUGUSTINE'S D. (Kent), 13,804
Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C. ..... *unop.*
ST. AUSTELL D. (Cornwall), 9,416
Wm. Alex. M'Arthur, L.... 4,193
Michael Williams, *U.* 3,092
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ. 9,952
Rt. Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, C. unop.
ST. GEORGE (Tower Hamlets), 3,830
Harry Hananel Marks, C.... 1,581
*John Williams Benn, *L.*.... 1,570
ST. HELENS, 10,170
Henry Seton-Karr, C...... 4,700
John Forster, *L.*..... 4,091
ST. IVES D. (Cornwall), 7,431
Thos. Bedford Bolitho, U......*unop.*
ST. PANCRAS (East), 6,482
Robert Grant Webster, C...... 2,612
Benj. Francis Costelloe, *L.* 2,323
ST. PANCRAS (North), 7,106
Edwd. Robert Pacy Moon, C. 2,834
Herbert Henry Raphael, *L.* 2,623
John Leighton, *Ind.* 29
ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,544
(Bye-election 28 Jan., 1896.)
Herbert Merton Jessel, U. ... 2,631
George Montague Harris, *L.* 1,375
ST. PANCRAS (West), 6,687
Harry Robert Graham, C..... 3,104
Dr. Wm. Job Collins, *L.*.... 2,273
SALFORD (North), 9,177
Fredk. Platt-Higgins, C. ... 3,787
*Wm. Henry Holland, *L.*.... 3,781
SALFORD (South), 9,483
Sir Hy. H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., C. 3,384
Alexander Forrest, *L.* 3,310
Hy. W. Hobart, *S. (Lab.)*.. 813
SALFORD (West), 10,865
Leo Knowles, C...... 4,354
Vernon K. Armitage, *L.*... 4,254
SALISBURY (City), 2,855
Edward Henry Hulse, C...... 1,404
Sir Wm. Roger Brown, *L.*.. 1,187
SCARBOROUGH, 5,392
Jos. Compton Rickett, L. ... 2,415
Sir Geo. R. Sitwell, Bt., C. 2,391
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 5,792
Thos. Power O' Connor, A.-P. 2,089
†Wm. Ellison Macartney, *C.* 1,452
SEVENOAKS D. (Kent), 14,267
Henry William Forster, C.....*unop.*
SHEFFIELD (Central), 9,796
Col. Sir How. Vincent, C.B., C. unop.
SHEFFIELD: see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, & Hallam.
SHIPLEY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 14,525
Jas. Fortescue Flannery, U. 5,999
*Wm. Pollard Byles, *L.* ... 5,921
SHOREDITCH: see Haggerston, and Hoxton.
SHREWSBURY, 4,384
Henry David Greene, Q.C., C. unop.
SHROPSHIRE: see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.
SKIPTON D. (Yorks, W.R.), 11,238
Walter Morrison, U. 4,902
Jas. Anson Farrer, *L.* 4,763
SLEAFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,865
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C.... 4,653
Wm. Shearburn Fox, *L.* ... 2,687
SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,466
Henry Hobhouse, U...... 4,408
J. C. Swinburne Hanham, *L.* 3,334
SOMERSET (Northern), 10,456
Evan Henry Llewellyn, C..... 4,652
*Thos. Courtney Warner, *L.* 3,966
SOMERSET (S., or Yeovil), 9,410
Edward Strachey, L. 4,167
Henry Gribble Turner, *C.* . 3,827
SOMERSET: see also Bridgwater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.
SOUTH MOLTON D. (Devon), 8,906
George Lambert, L...... 4,283
Prof. James Long, *U.* 2,923
SOUTH SHIELDS, 14,747
Wm. Snowdon Robson, Q.C., L. 5,057
Henry H. Wainwright, *C.* 4,924
SOUTHAMPTON (2), 14,919
Sir John B. Simeon, Bt., U. . 5,413
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1896.)
Sir F. H. Evans, K.C.M.G., L. 5,557
George Candy, *Q.C., C.* 5,522
C. A. Gibson, *S. (Lab.)*..... 273
SOUTHPORT D. (S.W. Lanc.), 11,954
Rt. Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, C. 5,163
Sir H. S. Naylor-Leyland, *L.* 4,399
SOUTHWARK (West), 8,278
Richd. Knight Causton, L. ... 2,989
Fredk. Wm. Horner, *C.* ... 2,870
SOUTHWARK: see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.
SOWERBY D. (Yorks, W.R.), 11,792
Rt. Hn. John W. Mellor, Q.C., L. 5,328
J. C. Bailey, *C.* 3,754
SPALDING DIV. (Lincoln), 13,397
Harry Fredk. Pollock, U. ... 4,623
*Halley Stewart, *L.* 4,274
SPEN VALLEY D. (Yorks, W. R.), 10,460
Thos. Palmer Whittaker, L. 4,700
Frederick Ellis, *C.*..... 3,879
STAFFORD (Borough), 3,442
Theodore F. Chas. E. Shaw, L. 1,568
Thomas Salt, *C.* 1,556
STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 14,789
James Heath, C. 6,206
Leonard K. Shoobridge, *L.* 5,538
STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 10,605
Hamar Alfred Bass, U...... *unop.*
STAFFORDSHIRE: see also Burton, Handsworth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.
STALYBRIDGE, 7,008
Tom Harrop Sidebottom, C... 3,389
Joshua Macer Wright, *L.*... 2,757
STAMFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,716
William Younger, C. 4,203
Arthur Priestley, *L.* 3,814
STEPNEY (Tower Hamlets), 5,795
Fredk. Wootton Isaacson, C. 2,348
Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, *L.* 1,876
STOCKPORT (2), 11,317
George Whiteley, C. 5,410
Beresford V. Melville, C. ... 5,067
*Sir Joseph Leigh, *L.* 4,933
John Roskill, *L.* 4,562
STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 10,208
Jonathan Samuel, L. 4,786
*Thomas Wrightson, *C.* ... 4,314
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 12,249
Douglas Harry Coghill, U... 4,396
*Geo. G. Leveson-Gower, *L.* 4,196
STOWMARKET DIV. (Suff.), 10,998
Ian Malcolm, C. 5,144
Henry Walker, *L.* 3,701
STRAND, 10,698
Hon. Wm. Fredk. D. Smith, C. unop.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON DIVISION (Warwickshire), 9,603
Col. Victor Milward, C...... 4,598
Thomas Sadler, *L.*..... 2,827
STRETFORD D. (S.E. Lanc.), 16,419
John William Maclure, C..... *unop.*
STROUD DIV. (Glouc.), 11,351
Chas. Alfred Cripps, Q.C., C. 5,175
Charles P. Allen, *L.* 4,514
SUDBURY DIV. (Suffolk), 10,637
Wm. Cuthbert Quilter, U.... *unop.*
SUFFOLK (County of): see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.
SUNDERLAND (2), 23,219
Wm. Theodore Doxford, C. 9,833
Sir Ed. Temperley Gourley, L. 8,232
*Samuel Storey, *L.*..... 8,189
SURREY (County of): see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Wimbledon.
SUSSEX (County of): see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.
TAMWORTH D. (Warwick), 10,981
Philip Albert Muntz, C...... *unop.*
TAUNTON, 3,040
Lt.-Col. Alfred Cholmeley Earle-Welby, C...... *unop.*
TAVISTOCK D. (Devon), 12,333
Hugh C. Fownes-Luttrell, L. 4,970
Col. R. W.-Thomson, C.B., *U.* 4,597
TEWKESBURY D. (Glouc.), 12,285
Sir John E. Dorington, Bt., C. unop.
THANET, ISLE OF, D. (Kent), 9,501
Rt. Hon. James Lowther, C. unop.
THIRSK & MALTON DIVISION (Yorks, N. & W.R.), 12,628
John Grant Lawson, C...... *unop.*
THORNBURY D. (Glouc.), 12,305
Chas. Edwd. H. A. Colston, C. 5,727
Arthur Acland Allen, *L.*... 4,638
TIVERTON D. (Devon), 9,480
Colonel Sir William Hood Walrond, Bart., C...... *unop.*
TORQUAY DIV. (Devon), 10,046
Comm. Arthur S. Phillpotts, C. 4,205
Fras. Leyland Barratt, *L.*.. 4,030
TOTNES DIV. (Devon), 9,756
Fras. Bingham Mildmay, U. 4,630
Alfred J. Sparke, *L.* 2,264
TOTTENHAM D. (Middx.), 18,495
Joseph Howard, C...... 6,388
Clem Edwards, *L. (Lab.)*... 3,817

Tower Hamlets: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George, Stepney, and Whitechapel.
Toxteth, East (L'pool), 8,814
(Bye-election, 29 Nov. 1895.)
Augustus Fredk. Warr, C. unop.
Toxteth, West (L'pool), 8,169
Robt. Paterson Houston, C.... 3,609
Wm. Mulholland, Q.C., *L.* . 1,552
Truro Div. (Cornwall), 9,170
Edwin Lawrence, U. 3,282
Henry Turney Waddy, *L.*.. 3,012
Tunbridge Div. (Kent), 12,623
A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, C. unop.
Tynemouth, 7,715
Richard Sims Donkin, C. ... 3,168
Francis D. Blake, *L.*..... 2,959
Tyneside D. (Northumb.), 15,052
Joseph Albert Pease, L. 6,066
Arnold Henry White, *U.*... 5,631
Uxbridge D. (Middx.), 12,586
Sir Frederick D. Dixon-Hartland, Bt., C. ..... unop.
Wakefield (City), 5,672
Viscount Milton, U...... 2,864
Henry S. Lee Wilson, *L.*... 2,165
Walsall, 11,549
Sydney Gedge, C...... 5,145
*Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Bart., L. 4,828
Walthamstow D. (Essex), 18,826
Edmund W. Byrne, Q.C., C. 6,876
Arthur J. H. Pollen, *L.* ... 4,523
Walton (Liverpool), 10,133
James Henry Stock, C. ..... unop.
Walworth (Newington), 7,702
James Bailey, C. 2,822
Russell Spokes, *L.* 2,269
George Lansbury, *S. (Lab.)* 203
Wandsworth, 17,701
Henry Kimber, C. 6,482
Marsh Mayhew, *L.* 3,248
Wansbeck D. (N'thumb.), 12,787
Charles Fenwick, L. (Lab.) 5,629
Jos. J. Harris, *C. (Lab.)*... 2,422
Warrington, 8,502
Robert Pierpoint, C...... 4,001
Percival B. Scott, *L.*..... 3,326
Warwick and Leamington, 5,979
Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, U.... unop.
Warwickshire: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.
Watford Div. (Herts), 12,029
Thomas Fredk. Halsey, C.... unop.
Wednesbury, 10,938
Walford Davis Green, C. ... 4,924
Charles R. R. Roberts, *L.*... 4,733
Wellington D. (Salop), 8,175
Alex. Hargreaves Brown, U. unop.
Wellington D. (Somerset), 9,854
Sir Alex. F. A. Hood, Bt., C. unop.
Wells Div. (Somerset), 10,974
Hon. H. George Hylton Jolliffe, C...... 4,696
Beaumont Morice, *L.*..... 3,286
West Bromwich, 9,413
James Ernest Spencer, C...... *unop.*
West Derby (L'pool), 10,957
Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, C. 4,622
Oscar Browning, *L.* 1,681
West Ham (North), 14,609
Ernest Gray, C. 5,635
*T. N. Archibald Grove, *L.* 4,931
West Ham (South), 16,037
Maj. George Edwd. Banes, C. 4,750
*Jas. Keir-Hardie, *S. (Lab.)* 3,975
Westbury Div. (Wilts), 9,719
Capt. Richard Godolphin Walmsley Chaloner, C. ... 4,497
*Geo. Pargiter Fuller, *L.* .. 4,331
Westhoughton Division (S.E. Lancs.), 14,436
Lord Stanley, C. ..... *unop.*
Westminster (City), 7,969
William Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, C. unop.
Westmorland: see Appleby, and Kendal.
Whitby D. (Yorks, N.R.), 10,736
Maj. Ernest Wm. Beckett, C. unop.
Whitechapel (Tower H.), 5,750
Sir Samuel Montagu, Bt., L. 2,009
Sir Wm. Hy. Porter, Bt., *C.* 1,977
Whitehaven, 2,852
Augustus Helder, C. 1,380
*Thos. Shepherd Little, *L.* 1,114
Widnes D. (S. W. Lanc.), 9,510
John Saunders Gilliat, C.... 3,973
Henry Wade Deacon, *L.*... 3,456
Wigan, 7,962
Sir Fras. Sharp Powell, Bt., C. 3,949
Thos. Aspinwall, *L. (Lab.)* 3,075
Wight, Isle of (Hants), 14,128
Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C., G.C.M.G., C...... 5,809
Hon. A. Wodehouse, C.B., *L.* 5,363
Wilton Div. (Wilts), 8,485
Viscount Folkestone, C. 3,828
Lionel Edm. Pyke, Q.C., *L.* 3,565
Wiltshire (or Wilts): see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.
Wimbledon D. (Surrey), 17,374
Hy. Cosmo Orme Bonsor, C. unop.
Winchester (City), 2,443
William Henry Myers, C.... unop.
Windsor, 2,928
Francis Tress Barry, C...... *unop.*
Wirral D. (Cheshire), 12,953
Col. Edward T. Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, R.A., C.,... unop.
Wisbech D. (Cambs), 10,594
Charles Tyrrell Giles, C. ... 4,368
*Hon. Arthur G. Brand, *L.* 4,145
Wokingham D. (Berks), 10,976
Sir George Russell, Bt., C.... unop.
Wolverhampton (E.), 8,547
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, G.C.S.I., L...... 4,011
Rupert E. Cooke Kettle, *C.* 2,977
Wolverhampton (S.), 8,820
Rt. Hon. Chas. P. Villiers, U unop.
Wolverhampton (W.), 10,190
Sir Alfred Hickman, C. 4,770
George Rennie Thorne, *L.*.. 3,947
Woodbridge Div. (Suff.), 12,163
Capt. Ernest G. Pretyman, C. 5,410
*Robert Lacey Everett, *L.* 4,778
Woodstock D. (Oxford), 10,048
Geo. Herbert Morrell, C. ... 4,669
*Godf. Rathbone Benson, *L.* 3,740
Woolwich, 13,570
Col. Edwin Hughes, C...... 6,662
Benjamin Jones, *L. (Lab.)*. 3,857
Worcester (City), 7,822
Hon. George H. Allsopp, C. 3,530
Jas. Thorpe Hincks, *L.* ... 2,328
Worcestershire (E.), 12,245
Jos. Austen Chamberlain, U. unop.
Worcestershire (N.), 11,397
John William Wilson, U..... 5,012
Robert Waite, *L.* 4,024
Worcestershire: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.
Wycombe D. (Bucks), 12,288
(Bye-election, 21 Feb. 1896.)
Viscount Curzon, C...... *unop.*
Yarmouth, Great, 8,103
Sir John Chas. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., C. 3,543
*Jas. M. Moorsom, Q.C., *L.* 2,907
York (City) (2), 12,030
John George Butcher, C...... 5,516
Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., L. 5,309
Alfred Edward Pease, *L.*... 5,214
Yorkshire, East Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.
Yorkshire, North Riding: see Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk and Malton, and Whitby.
Yorkshire, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Osgoldcross, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.

Wales. 30 Members.

Anglesey (County), 9,894
Ellis Jones Griffith, L. 4,224
Jno. Rice Roberts, *C.* 3,197
Arfon Div. (Carnarvon), 9,068
William Jones, L. 4,480
Prof. Alfred Hughes, *C.* ... 2,861
Brecknockshire, 13,121
Charles Morley, L. 4,594
Col. Thomas Wood, *C.*..... 3,631
Cardiff District, 20,510
Jas. Mackenzie Maclean, C. 8,386
*Sir Edw. J. Reed, K.C.B., *L.* 7,562
Cardiganshire, 13,211
Matt. L. Vaughan-Davies, L. 4,927
John Charles Harford, *C.* . 3,748
Carmarthen District, 5,585
Sir John Jones Jenkins, U... 2,443
*Maj. E. Rowland Jones, *L.* 2,391
Carmarthenshire (E.), 9,677
Abel Thomas, Q.C., L. 4,471
Ernald Edw. Richardson, *C.* 2,466
Carmarthenshire (W.), 9,767
John Lloyd Morgan, L...... 4,143
Wm. Jos. Buckley, *U.*..... 3,103
Carnarvon District, 5,167
David Lloyd-George, L...... 2,265
Hugh J. Ellis Nanney, *C.* . 2,071
Carnarvonshire: see Arfon, and Eifion.
Denbigh District, 3,869
William Tudor Howell, C. . 1,833
Ald. Walter H. Morgan, *L.* 1,604
Denbighshire (East), 9,879
Right Hon. Sir Geo. Osborne Morgan, Bart., Q.C., L. ... 4,893
Henry St. John Raikes, *C.* 3,115
Denbighshire (West), 10,036
John Herbert Roberts, L. ... 4,481
Capt. T. A. W.-Edwards, *C.* 2,878
Eifion Div. (Carnarvon), 9,101
John Bryn Roberts, L. ..... *unop.*

Flint District, 3,819
John Herbert Lewis, L. 1,828
Philip P. Pennant, *C.* 1,663

Flintshire, 10,445
Samuel Smith, L. 4,376
Col. Henry R. L. Howard, *C.* 3,925

Glamorganshire (E.), 13,949
Alfred Thomas, L. 6,055
C. Jas. Jackson, *C.* 3,909

Glamorganshire (Mid), 12,781
Samuel Thomas Evans, L. ... 5,612
John Edwards Vaughan, *C.* 2,935

Glamorganshire (S.), 15,121
Maj. W. H. Wyndham Quin, C. 5,747
Arthur John Williams, L. 4,922

Glamorganshire: see also Gower, and Rhondda.

Gower D. (Glamorgan, W.), 12,006
David Randell, L. 6,074
Chas. Hy. Glascodine, *U.*... 2,256

Haverfordwest: see Pembroke.

Merionethshire, 9,200
Thomas Edward Ellis, L. ... 5,173
Chas. Edwd. Jones Owen, *C.* 2,232

Merthyr Tydfil (2), 17,742
David Alfred Thomas, L. ... 9,250
Wm. Pritchard Morgan, L. 8,554
Herbert C. Lewis, *C.*..... 6,525
Allen Upward, *L.* (*Lab.*) ... 659

Montgomery District, 3,048
Maj. Edward Pryce-Jones, C. 1,435
Owen Philippe, *L.* 1,351

Montgomeryshire, 8,024
Arth. C. Humphreys-Owen, L. 3,442
Robt. W. Williams-Wynn, *C.* 3,415

Pembroke and Haverfordwest District, 6,542
Lt.-Gen. John W. Laurie, C. 2,719
Chas. F. Egerton-Allen, L. 2,550

Pembrokeshire, 10,551
Wm. R. Morgan Davies, L. 4,550
Arthur Saunders Davies, *C.* 3,970

Radnorshire, 4,989
Powlett C. J. Milbank, C. ... 1,949
Frank Edwards, L. 1,868

Rhondda D. (Glamorg.), 11,020
William Abraham, L. (*Lab.*) *unop.*

Swansea District, 10,408
†Dav. Brynmor-Jones, Q.C., L. 3,850
E. Hall Headley, *L.* (*Lab.*) 2,018
Col. Jno. R. Wright, *V.D., C.* 1,851

Swansea Town, 9,868
Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt., C. 3,977
Robt. J. Dickson-Burnie, L. 3,556

Scotland.

72 Members.

Aberdeen City (N.), 9,434
(Bye-election 1 May, 1896.)
Capt. Duncan Ver. Pirie, L. 2,909
Tom Mann, *S.* (*Lab.*)..... 2,479

Aberdeen City (S.), 10,806
Rt. Hon. James Bryce, L. ... 3,985
David Stewart, *U.*..... 3,121

Aberdeenshire (East), 12,148
Thos. Ryburn Buchanan, L. 4,723
William Smith, *U.*..... 3,308

Aberdeenshire (West), 10,311
Dr. Robt. Farquharson, L. 4,187
Sir Arthur Hy. Grant, Bt., *C.* 3,967

Argyllshire, 10,498
Donald Ninian Nicol, C. ... 3,970
Sir Donald H. Macfarlane, L. 3,835

Ayr District, 6,669
Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing, C. 3,057
William Birkmyre, L. ... 2,722

Ayrshire (North), 13,206
Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, U. 5,612
William Robertson, *L.* 4,902

Ayrshire (South), 15,502
Sir William Arrol, U. 6,875
Eugene Wason, L. 6,325

Banffshire, 7,511
Sir Wm. Wedderburn, Bt., L. 2,977
James Aug. Grant, *U.* 2,467

Berwickshire, 5,559
Harold John Tennant, L. ... 2,673
Chas. Barrington Balfour, *C.* 2,166

Blackfriars & Hutchesontown (Glasgow), 10,221
And. Dryburgh Provand, L. 3,107
Alexander Stuart, jun., *C.* 2,727
Shaw Maxwell, *S.* (*Lab.*) ... 448

Bridgeton (Glasgow), 10,652
Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., L. 3,161
Chas. Scott Dickson, *C.* ... 2,719
James R. Watson, *S.* (*Lab.*) 609

Bute shire, 3,284
And. Graham Murray, Q.C., C. unop.

Caithness-shire, 4,226
Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, L. ... 1,828
John Cowper, *C.*..... 528

Camlachie (Glasgow), 10,191
Alexander Cross, U. 3,198
Samuel Chisholm, *L.*..... 2,497
Robert Smillie, *S.* (*Lab.*) ... 696

Clackmannan and Kinross-shires, 7,681
Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., L. 3,133
George Younger, *C.* 2,588

College (Glasgow), 15,137
Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., C. 5,364
Sir Chas. Cameron, Bt., L. 4,219

Dumbartonshire, 12,630
Alexander Wylie, C. 5,375
Captain John Sinclair, L... 5,342

Dumfries District, 3,520
Sir Robert T. Reid, Q.C., L.. 1,785
William Murray, *U.* 1,185

Dumfries-shire, 9,225
A. Robinson Souttar, L...... 3,989
Wm. Jardine Maxwell, U. 3,976

Dundee (City) (2), 18,088
Edmund Robertson, Q.C., L.... 7,602
Sir John Leng, L. 7,592
Wm. Charles Smith, *U.* ... 5,390
Edward Jenkins, *C.* 4,318
James MacDonald, *S.* (*Lab.*) 1,313

Edinburgh (City) (Central), 7,471
William M'Ewan, L. ..... *unop.*

Edinburgh (City) (East), 9,648
Dr. Robert Wallace, L. 3,499
Harry G. Younger, *U.* 3,050

Edinburgh (City) (South), 12,357
Robert Cox, U...... 4,802
Herbt. Woodfield Paul, L. 4,705

Edinburgh (City) (West), 8,489
Sir Lewis M'Iver, Bart., U. unop.

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, 9,195
(Bye-election, 12 May, 1896.)
Sir Wm. Overend Priestley, C. unop.

Edinburghshire (Midlothian), 13,903
Sir T. D. G. Carmichael, Bt., L. 6,090
Maj. Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple, *C.* 5,631

Elgin District, 4,507
Alexander Asher, Q.C., L.... 1,853
Charles Thos. Gordon, *U.*.. 1,161

Elgin & Nairn shires, 5,823
John Edward Gordon, C. ... 2,147
John Seymour Keay, L..... 2,019

Falkirk District, 9,575
John Wilson, U. 4,075
Harry Smith, L. 3,822

Fifeshire (East), 9,547
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q.C., L. 4,332
John Gilmour, *C.* 3,616

Fifeshire (West), 10,913
Augustine Birrell, Q.C., L.... 4,719
R. G. Erskine-Wemyss, *U.* 2,965

Forfarshire, 12,154
(Bye-election, Dec., 1896.)

Glasgow (Central), 14,990
John Geo. Alex. Baird, C.... 5,621
Edwin A. Adam, *L.* 3,792
∴ See also Blackfriars and Hutchesntn, Bridgeton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, 8,789
James Alex. Campbell, C.... *unop.*

Govan Div. (Lanark), 12,070
John Wilson, L. 4,290
George Ferguson, *U.*..... 4,029
Alex. Haddow, *S.* (*Lab.*)... 430

Greenock, 8,149
Sir T. Sutherland, K.C.M.G., U 3,751
Alfred Ewan Fletcher, *L.*... 2,753

Haddingtonshire, 6,358
Rd. Burdon Haldane, Q.C. L. 2,774
The Master of Polwarth, *C.* 2,194

Hawick District, 6,318
Thomas Shaw, Q.C., L. 3,033
John Sanderson, *C.* 2,531

Inverness District, 4,019
(Bye-election, 31 Aug. 1895.)
Sir Robt. B. Finlay, Q.C., U. unop.

Inverness-shire, 8,990
James E. Bruce Baillie, C.... 2,991
Neil J. D. Kennedy, *L.* ... 2,891

Kilmarnock District, 12,182
John M'Ausland Denny, C. 5,432
Stephen Williamson, L.... 5,051

Kincardineshire, 6,008
John Wm. Crombie, L...... 2,603
Hon. Chas. J. R. Trefusis, *C.* 2,040

Kirkcaldy District, 6,027
James Henry Dalziel, L.... 3,078
Chas. G. Kekewich, *C.*..... 1,122

Kirkcudbrightshire, 5,828
Sir Mark John Stewart, Bt., C. 2,664
Jno. Archd. Duncan, *L.* ... 2,494

Lanarkshire (Mid), 12,008
James Caldwell, L...... 4,447
Charles K. Mackenzie, *C.*... 4,376

Lanarkshire (N. East), 14,549
John Colville, L. 6,288
Alexander Whitelaw, *C.*... 5,751

Lanarkshire (N. West), 12,659
John G. Holburn, L. (*Lab.*) 5,244
Græme Alex. Whitelaw, C. 5,147

Lanarkshire (South), 9,208
James Hy. Cecil Hozier, C.... 4,053
Robert Lambie, *L.*..... 3,823
∴ See also Govan, and Partick.

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LEITH DISTRICT, 14,734
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, L.... 5,819
John Wilson, U. 4,494

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 7,998
Alexander Ure, L. 3,760
*Captain Thomas Hope, C. 3,753

LOTHIANS: EAST, see Haddington; MID, see Edinburghshire; WEST, see Linlithgowshire.

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,692
(Bye-election, 22 Feb., 1896.)
Rt. Hon. John Morley, L.... 4,565
John Wilson, U..... 2,572

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,365
Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart., L. 2,361
R. W. M. Fullarton, Q.C., U. 1,580

PAISLEY, 9,322
Sir William Dunn, Bart., L. 4,404
Alexander Moffat, U. 3,062

PARTICK D. (Lanark), 13,663
James Parker Smith, U..... 5,551
Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, L.... 4,344

PEEBLES & SELKIRK SHIRES, 3,578
Walter Thorburn, U. 1,563
Master of Elibank, L. 1,509

PERTH (City), 4,520
Robert Wallace, Q.C., L..... 2,137
*William Whitelaw, C. ... 1,763

PERTHSHIRE (East), 7,708
Sir John G. S. Kinloch, Bt., L. 3,410
Wm. Lindsay Boase, C..... 2,535

PERTHSHIRE (West), 8,187
Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., U. 3,379
John Deans Hope, L. 3,087

RENFREWSHIRE (East), 10,966
Michael H. Shaw-Stewart, C. unop.

RENFREWSHIRE (West), 8,597
Charles Bine Renshaw, C.... 3,909
Duncan Vernon Pirie, L.... 3,306

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRE, 8,385
Jas. Galloway Weir, L..... 3,272
Maj. Randle Jackson, C.... 2,409

ROXBURGHSHIRE, 6,056
Earl of Dalkeith, C. 2,929
*Hon. Mark F. Napier, L. 2,368

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 2,676
Hy. Torrens Anstruther, U. 1,185
John Paton, L. 989

ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 14,944
Ferd. Faithfull Begg, C..... 4,561
*Sir J. M. Carmichael, Bt., L. 4,200

STIRLING DISTRICT, 6,090
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., L. ... 2,786
Stuart C. Macaskie, C..... 1,653

STIRLINGSHIRE, 14,750
James M'Killop, C..... 5,916
*William Jacks, L..... 5,489

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, 2,625
John M'Leod, L..... 1,085
James A. Swanston, U. ... 590

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 10,128
Archbd. Cameron Corbett, U. 3,373
George Green, L. 2,568
Frank Smith, S. (Lab.)..... 368

WICK DISTRICT, 2,277
(Bye-election, 2 June, 1896.)
Thos. C. H. Hedderwick, L. 1,054
William Charles Smith, U. 842

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,644
Sir Herbt. E. Maxwell, Bt., C. unop.

Ireland.

103 MEMBERS.

ANTRIM (East), 8,854
Capt. Jas. M. M'Calmont, C. unop.

ANTRIM (Mid), 8,242
Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. unop.

ANTRIM (North), 8,877
M.-G. Hugh M'Calmont, C.B., C. .....unop.

ANTRIM (South), 10,626
Wm. G. E.-Macartney, C.... unop.

ARMAGH (Mid), 7,285
Dunbar P. Barton, Q.C., C... unop.

ARMAGH (North), 10,357
Col. Edwd. J. Saunderson, C. unop.

ARMAGH (South), 7,189
Edward M'Hugh, A.-P. ... 3,378
William M'M. Kavanagh, C. 1,995

BELFAST (East), 13,516
Gustav Wilhelm Wolff, C. unop.

BELFAST (North), 9,201
(Bye-election, 22 Jan., 1896.)
Sir James H. Haslett, C. ... 3,595
Adam Turner, Ind. 3,434

BELFAST (South), 8,318
William Johnston, C. ..... unop.

BELFAST (West), 9,131
Hugh O. Arnold-Forster, U. unop.

BIRR DIV. (King's Co.), 4,962
Bernard C. Molloy, A.-P. ... unop.

CARLOW, 6,321
John Hammond, A.-P. 3,091
Stewart J. C. Duckett, C.... 685

CAVAN (East), 9,346
Samuel Young, A.-P..... unop.

CAVAN (West), 10,613
(Bye-election, 22 Aug. 1895.)
James Patrick Farrell, A.-P. unop.

CLARE (East), 10,109
Wm. H. K. Redmond, P. ... 3,315
†Patrick A. M'Hugh, A.-P. 3,257

CLARE (West), 10,077
Maj. J. Eustace Jameson, A.-P. 3,376
*Thos. Rochfort Maguire, P. 2,973

COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin), 10,127
(Bye-election, 6 April, 1896.)
James Laurence Carew, P. unop.

CONNEMARA D. (Galway), 6,783
William O'Malley, A.-P. ... unop.

CORK (City) (2), 13,926
Jas. F. Xavier O'Brien, A.-P. 5,327
Maurice Healy, A.-P..... 5,169
Ald. J. Roche, P. 4,994
Jeremiah C. Blake, P. 4,966

CORK (County) (East), 6,903
Anth. J. C. Donelan, A.-P. unop.

CORK (County) (Mid), 8,858
Dr. Chas. K. D. Tanner, A.-P. unop.

CORK (County) (North), 8,506
J. Christopher Flynn, A.-P. unop.

CORK (County) (N. East), 8,450
William Abraham, A.-P. ... unop.

CORK (County) (South), 7,065
Edward Barry, A.-P..... unop.

CORK (County) (S. East), 10,780
Andrew Commins, A.-P. ... unop.

CORK (County) (West), 6,012
James Gilhooly, A.-P. ..... unop.

DERRY (North), 10,405
Rt. Hn. John Atkinson, Q.C., C. 4,763
Arthur Houston, Q.C., L... 2,538

DERRY (South), 9,070
Sir Thomas Lea, Bart., U... 4,470
Serj. Wm. H. Dodd, Q.C., L. 4,018

DONEGAL (East), 6,979
Arthur O'Connor, A.-P. ... 3,393
Emerson T. Herdman, U.... 2,731

DONEGAL (North), 6,598
†Thomas B. Curran, A.-P. unop.

DONEGAL (South), 6,317
J. G. Swift MacNeill, Q.C. A.-P. 3,614
Henry W. Stubbs, C..... 1,313

DONEGAL (West), 6,241
Timothy D. Sullivan, A.-P. unop.

DOWN (East), 8,681
James Alex. Rentoul, Q.C., C. unop.

DOWN (North), 9,496
Col. Thomas Waring, C..... unop.

DOWN (South), 8,747
Michael McCartan, A.-P..... 4,051
James Rowan, C. 3,378

DOWN (West), 9,585
Rt. Hn. Ld. Arthur W. Hill, C. unop.

DUBLIN CITY: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.

DUBLIN (County) (North), 11,876
John Joseph Clancy, P. 4,520
Danl. Jas. Wilson, C. 2,280

DUBLIN (County) (South), 11,108
Hon. Horace C. Plunkett, C. 4,901
Haviland Burke, P. 2,962

DUBLIN HAR. (Dublin City), 10,631
Timothy C. Harrington, P.. unop.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,520
Rt. Hn. Ed. H. Carson, Q.C., C. unop.
(Bye-election, 6 Dec. 1895.)
Wm. E. H. Lecky, U. 1,757
Geo. Wright, Q.C., C. 1,011

FERMANAGH (North), 5,435
Richard Martin Dane, C. ... 2,782
Geo. Regd. Leeper, L. 2,406

FERMANAGH (South), 5,473
†Jeremiah Jordan, A.-P. ... 2,792
Sir Arthur D. Brooke, C. . 2,096

GALWAY (City), 1,980
John Pinkerton, A.-P..... 595
Edmund Leamy, P. 405
Martin H. P. Morris, C. ... 395

GALWAY (County) (East), 7,742
John Roche, A.-P. ..... unop.

GALWAY (County) (North), 9,948
†Dennis Kilbride, A.-P..... 2,590
*Col. John Philip Nolan, P. 2,025

GALWAY (County) (South), 6,844
David Sheehy, A.-P. ..... unop.

GALWAY CO.: see also Connemara.

KERRY (East), 5,629
(Bye-election, 27 March, 1896.)
Hon. James P. Roche, A.-P. 1,961
John MacGillicuddy, C. ... 680

KERRY (North), 5,690
‡ (Bye-election, 24 April, 1896.)
Mich. Jos. Flavin, A.-P. ... unop.

KERRY (South), 4,067
(Bye-election, 5 Sept., 1895.)
Thomas G. Farrell, A.-P.... 1209
Wm. Martin Murphy, A.-P. 474

KERRY (West), 5,537
Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., A.-P. unop

KILDARE (North), 4,948
Chas. John Engledow, A.-P. 1,944
Jas. Laurence Carew, P. ... 1,712

KILDARE (South), 5,884
Matthew J. Minch, A.-P. ... unop.

KILKENNY (City), 1,637
Patrick O'Brien, P..... 681
James P. Farrell, A.-P..... 667

KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,579
Patrick M'Dermott, A.-P. ... *unop.*

KILKENNY (County) (S.), 5,787
Samuel Morris, A.-P. ..... *unop.*

KING'S CO.: see Birr, & Tullamore.

LEITRIM (North), 6,397
Patrick A. M'Hugh, A.-P..... *unop.*

LEITRIM (South), 7,158
Jasper Tully, A.-P...... *unop.*

LEIX DIV. (Queen's Co.), 4,975
Dr. M. A. MacDonnell, A.-P. unop.

LIMERICK (City), 5,407
(Bye-election, 11 Sept., 1895.)
Fras. Arthur O'Keeffe, A.-P. 1,851
Joseph Nolan, *P.* 1,764

LIMERICK (County) (East), 7,452
John Finucane, A.-P...... *unop.*

LIMERICK (County) (West), 6,977
Michael Austin, A.-P. (Lab.) *unop.*

LONDONDERRY (City), 4,328
†*Edmund F. Vesey Knox, A.P.* 2,033
John Ross, Q.C., U. 1,994

LONDONDERRY CO.: see Derry N. & S.

LONGFORD (North), 4,330
Justin M'Carthy, A.-P...... *unop.*

LONGFORD (South), 4,545
Hon. Edward Blake, A.-P. . *unop.*

LOUTH (North), 5,875
Timothy M. Healy, A.-P. ... 2,294
Joseph Nolan, *P.* 1,433

LOUTH (South), 5,155
(Bye-election 19 March, 1896.)
Richard M'Ghee, A.-P. 1,626
Col. Jno. P. Nolan, *P.* 1,249
Philip Callan, *Ind.*..... 467

MAYO (East), 7,930
John Dillon, A.-P. ..... *unop.*

MAYO (North), 6,476
Daniel Crilly, A.-P. 2,037
B. Egan, *P.* 1,316

MAYO (South), 9,993
Michael Davitt, A.-P...... *unop.*

MAYO (West), 10,663
Robert Ambrose, A.-P. ..... *unop.*

MEATH (North), 5,703
James Gibney, A.-P. 2,324
John Sweetman, *P.* 2,292

MEATH (South), 5,777
John Howard Parnell, P. ... 2,380
Jeremiah Jordan, A.-P..... 2,337

MONAGHAN (North), 6,815
Daniel MacAleese, A.-P. ... 3,377
Capt. Hon. P. C. Westenra, *C.* 2,023

MONAGHAN (South), 6,697
James Daly, A.-P. 3,885
Major W. Tennison, *C.* ... 1,015

NEWRY, 1,765
Patrk. Geo. H. Carvill, A.-P. 987
Henry J. Thomson, *C.* 628

OSSORY D. (Queen's Co.), 5,264
Eugene Crean, A.-P. (Lab.) 2,986
Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Poë, C.B., *C.* 630

QUEEN'S COUNTY: see Leix, and Ossory.

ROSCOMMON (North), 9,355
James J. O'Kelly, P...... 3,411
†Thos. J. Condon, *A.-P.* ... 2,935

ROSCOMMON (South), 9,472
Luke Patrick Hayden, P. ... 3,398
†John Dillon, *A.-P.* 2,444

ST. PATRICK'S (Dub. City), 10,259
William Field, P. ..... *unop.*

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin City), 8,970
(Bye-election 2 Sept. 1895.)
William Kenny, Q.C., U. ... 3,325
Pierce Mahony, *P.* 2,893

SLIGO (North), 8,033
Bernard Collery, A.-P. 3,274
Henry Harrison, *P.* 1,281
Sir Malby Crofton, Bt., *C.* 771

SLIGO (South), 7,127
Thomas Curran, A.-P. 5,717
Lt.-Col. Jas. Campbell, *C.* 522

TIPPERARY (East), 6,429
Thomas Joseph Condon, A.-P. unop.

TIPPERARY (Mid), 6,694
James Francis Hogan, A.-P. unop.

TIPPERARY (North), 6,369
Patrick Jos. O'Brien, A.-P. unop.

TIPPERARY (South), 5,660
Francis Mandeville, A.-P. . 1,723
Count Moore, *Ind.* 1,222

TULLAMORE D. (King's Co.), 5,018
Joseph Fras. Fox, A.-P. ... *unop.*

TYRONE (East), 7,093
Patrick Chas. Doogan, A.-P. 3,413
Thos. Lorimer Corbett, *C.*.. 3,261

TYRONE (Mid), 7,870
George Murnaghan, A.-P..... 3,759
Edwd. C. Thompson, *U.*..... 2,252

TYRONE (North), 6,085
Rt. Hon. Serjeant Charles Hare Hemphill, Q.C., L..... 2,948
William Wilson, *C.* 2,857

TYRONE (South), 6,358
Thos. Wallace Russell, U..... 3,239
Thos. Shillington, *L.*..... 3,096

WATERFORD (City), 3,889
John Edward Redmond, P. . 1,730
Thomas G. Farrell, *A.-P.*.... 1,229

WATERFORD (County) (E.), 5,057
Patrick Jos. Power, A.-P. ... *unop.*

WATERFORD (County) (West), 5,160
(Bye-election, 12 Sept., 1895.)
Nicholas K. Shee, A.-P. ... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (North), 5,184
James Tuite, A.-P...... *unop.*

WESTMEATH (South), 5,245
Donal Sullivan, A.-P...... *unop.*

WEXFORD (North), 8,841
Thomas Joseph Healy, A.-P. 4,689
J. B. Falconer, *U.* 786

WEXFORD (South), 9,132
Peter Ffrench, A.-P. ..... *unop.*

WICKLOW (East), 4,534
Wm. Joseph Corbet, P. 1,295
Col. C. Geo. Tottenham, *C.* 1,208
Francis A. O'Keeffe, *A.-P.* 1,077

WICKLOW (West), 4,496
James O'Connor, A.-P. ..... *unop.*

THE BALANCE OF PARTIES SINCE THE REFORM BILL OF 1832.

Year.	Ministry.	Opposition.	Majority.
1833	480 *Whigs.*	173 *Cons.*	307 *Whigs*
1835	390 ,,	273 ,,	107 ,,
1837	352 ,,	301 ,,	51 ,,
1841	367 *Cons.*	286 *Whigs.*	81 *Cons.*
1847	327 *Whigs.*	328 *Cons.*	1 *Whig.*
1852	333 *Lib.*	320 ,,	13 *Lib.*
1857	366 ,,	287 ,,	79 ,,
1859	348 ,,	305 ,,	43 ,,
1865	361 ,,	294 ,,	67 ,,
1868	393 ,,	265 ,,	128 ,,
1874	349 *Cons.*	303 { 247 *Lib.*, 56 *Nat.* }	46 *Cons.*
1880	357 *Lib.*	295 { 233 *Cons.*, 62 *Nat.* }	186 *Lib.*
1885	413 { 331 *Lib.*, 82 *Nat.* }	247 *Cons.*	84 ,,
1886	395 { 314 *Cons.*, 81 *L.U.* }	272 { 188 *Lib.*, 84 *Nat.* }	123 *Cons.*
1892	354 { 273 *Lib.*, 72 *A.-P.*, 9 *P.* }	315 { 268 *Cons.*, 47 *L.U.* }	39 *Lib.*
1895	411 { 340 *Cons.*, 71 *U.* }	259 { 177 *Lib.*, 70 *A.-P.*, 12 *P.* }	152 *Un.*

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1650.

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.
1661. Sir E. Turner.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.
1673. *Edwd. Seymour.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.
1680. W. Williams.
1685. †Sir John Trevor.
1688. H. Powle.
1694. Paul Foley.
1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1700. Robert Harley.
1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708. Sir Richd. Onslow.
1710. Wm. Bromley.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.
1715. Spencer Compton.
1727. Arthur Onslow.
1761. Sir John Cust.
1770. Sir F. Norton.
1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1789. Hn. W. Grenville.
1789. ‡Hy. Addington.

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (*created Lord Redesdale*).
1802. Charles Abbot (*created Lord Colchester*).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (*cr. Visct. Canterbury*).
1835. James Abercromby (*cr. Lord Dunfermline*).
1839. Chas. Shaw-Lefevre (*cr. Visct. Eversley*).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (*cr. Visct. Ossington*).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (*cr. Visct. Hampden*).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (*created Visct. Peel*).
1895. William Court Gully.

* Re-elected 1678, but King Charles II. refused to sanction election. † Re-elected 1689, but expelled for accepting a bribe, 1694. ‡ Created Viscount Sidmouth.

New Members are distinguished thus *; those representing new constituencies thus †

Abraham, William ..... *Rhondda*
Abraham, Wm. *Cork Co., N.-E.*
Acland, Rt. Hn. A. H. D. *Rotherham*
Aird, John ..... *Paddington, N.*
Allan, William ..... *Gateshead*
Allen, Wm. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*
Allison, Robt. Andrews ... *Eskdale*
Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. *Worcester*
Ambrose, Robert ..... *Mayo, W.*
Ambrose, William, Q.C. .... *Harrow*
Anstruther, H. T. ..... *St. Andrews*
Arch, Joseph ..... *Norfolk, N.W.*
*Arnold, Alfred ..... *Halifax*
Arnold-Forster, H. O. *Belfast, W.*
*Arrol, Sir William *Ayrshire, S.*
*Ascroft, Robert ..... *Oldham*
Asher, Alexander, Q.C. *Elgin Dist.*
Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Ellis ... *Eccleshall, Sheffield*
*Ashton, Thos. Gair ..... *Luton*
Asquith, Rt. Hn. H. H., Q.C. *Fife, E.*
Atherley-Jones, L. *Durham, N.W.*
*Atkinson, Rt. Hn. J., Q.C. *Derry, N.*
Austin, Sir John, Bt. *Osgoldcross*
Austin, Michael ..... *Limerick, W.*
Baden-Powell, Sir George Smyth *Kirkdale, Liverpool*
Bagot, Capt. Josceline F. ... *Kendal*
Bailey, James ..... *Walworth*
Baillie, Jas. E. B. *Inverness-shire*
*Bainbridge, Emerson ..... *Gainsborough*
Baird, John Geo. A. *Glasgow, Cent.*
Baker, Sir John ..... *Portsmouth*
Balcarres, Lord ..... *Chorley*
Baldwin, Alfred ..... *Bewdley*
Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur James *Manchester, E.*
Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. *Leeds, Cent.*
Balfour, Rt. Hon. John Blair, Q.C. *Clackmannan & Kinross*
Banbury, Fredk. Geo. ... *Peckham*
*Banes, Maj. G. E. *West Ham, S.*
*Barlow, John Emmott ... *Frome*
*Barnes, Fredc. G. ... *Faversham*
Barry, Rt. Hn. A. H. S. - *Huntingdon*
Barry, Edward ... *Cork County, S.*
Barry, Francis Tress ..... *Windsor*
Bartley, Geo. C. T. ... *Islington, N.*
Barton, Dunb. P., Q.C., *Armagh, M.*
Bass, Hamar Alfred *Stafford, W.*
*Bathurst, Hon. A. B. *Cirencester*
Bayley, Thomas ..... *Chesterfield*
Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-, Bart. ..... *Bristol, W.*
Beach, Wm. W. B. ..... *Andover*
*Beaumont, W. C. B. ... *Hexham*
Beckett, Maj. Ernest Wm. *Whitby*
*Begg, F. F. ... *St. Rollox, Glasgow*
*Bemrose, Henry Howe ... *Derby*
*Bentinck, Lord H. *Nottingham, S.*
Bethell, Comm. Geo. R. *Holderness*
*Bhownaggree, Mancherjee Merwanjee, C.I.E. *Bethnal Green, N.E.*
Biddulph, Michael ..... *Ross*
*Bigham, Jno. C., Q.C. *Exchange, L'pool.*
Bigwood, James ..... *Brentford*
Bill, Charles ..... *Leek*
Birrell, Augustine, Q.C., *Fife, W.*
Blake, Hon. Edwd ... *Longford, S.*
*Blundell, Col. H. B. H., C.B. *Ince*
Bolitho, Thos. Bedford ... *St. Ives*
Bolton, Thos. D. ... *Derbyshire, N.E.*
*Bond, Edward ... *Nottingham, E.*
Bonsor, Henry C. O. ... *Wimbledon*
Boulnois, Edmd. ... *Marylebone, E.*
Bousfield, W. R., Q.C. *Hackney, N.*
Bowles, Maj. Henry F. ... *Enfield*
Bowles, T. Gibson ... *King's Lynn*
*Brassey, Albert ..... *Banbury*
*Brigg, John ..... *Keighley*
Broadhurst, Henry ..... *Leicester*
Brodrick, Hn. W. St. J. *Guildford*
Brookfield, Arth. Montague ... *Rye*
Brown, Alex. H. *Wellington, Salop*
Brunner, Sir John T. ... *Northwich*
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James *Aberdeen, S.*
Brymer, Wm. Ernest ... *Dorset, S.*
Buchanan, T. R. *Aberdeensh., E.*
Bucknill, Thos. T., Q.C. ... *Epsom*
Bullard, Sir Harry ..... *Norwich*
Burdett-Coutts, W. ... *Westminster*
Burns, John ..... *Battersea*
Burt, Thomas ..... *Morpeth*
Butcher, John Geo. ..... *York City*
Buxton, Sydney Chas. ... *Poplar*
Byrne, E. W., Q.C. ... *Walthamstow*
Caldwell, James ..... *Lanark, Mid.*
*Cameron, R. *Houghton-le-Spring*
Campbell, J. A. *Glas. & Aber. Univ.*
Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B. ... *Stirling Dist.*
*Carew, J. L. *College Gn., Dublin*
*Carlile, Wm. Walter *Buckingham*
*Carmichael, Sir T. *Edinburghsh.*
Carson, Rt. Hn. Ed., Q.C. *Dub. Univ.*
Carvill, Patrk. Geo. H. ... *Newry*
Causton, Richd. K. *Southwark, W.*
*Cavendish, Richd. F. *N. Lonsdale*
Cavendish, Victor C. W. *Derby, W.*
*Cawley, Fredk. ..... *Prestwich*
Cayzer, C. W. *Barrow-in-Furness*
*Cecil, Lord Hugh ..... *Greenwich*
*Chaloner, Lt.-Col. Rd. *Westbury*
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph *Birmingham, W.*
Chamberlain, Austen *Worcester, E.*
Channing, F. A. ... *Northants, E.*
Chaplin, Rt. Hn. Henry *Sleaford*
Charrington, Spencer ... *Mile End*
Chelsea, Visct. *Bury St. Edmunds*
Clancy, John Joseph ... *Dublin, N.*
*Clare, Octavius L. ..... *Eccles*
Clark, Dr. Gavin Brown *Caithness*
Clarke, Sir Edwd. Q.C., *Plymouth*
Clough, Walt. Owen ... *Portsmouth*
Cochrane, Hon. T. ... *Ayrshire, N.*
Coddington, Sir Wm. Bt *Blackburn*
*Coghill, D. H. *Stoke-upon-Trent*
Cohen, Benj. Louis ... *Islington, E.*
Collery, Bernard ..... *Sligo, N.*
Collings, Rt. Hn. J. *Bordesley, B'hm.*
*Colomb, Sir Jno. C. R. *Yarmouth*
Colston, Chas. Edwd ... *Thornbury*
*Colville, John ..... *Lanark, N.E.*
Combe, Chas. Harvey ..... *Chertsey*
Commins, And. ..... *Cork Co. S.E.*
Compton, Earl ..... *Barnsley*
*Compton, Lord A. F. *Biggleswade*
Condon, Thos. J. .... *Tipperary, E.*
*Cook, Fredk. Lucas *Kennington*
Cooke, C. W. Radcliffe *Hereford*
*Corbet, Wm. Jos. ... *Wicklow, E.*
Corbett, A. C. *Tradeston, Glasgow*
Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D. *Wirral*
Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H. *Bodmin*
*Cox, Robert ..... *Edinburgh, S.*
Cozens-Hardy, H. H. ... *Norfolk, N.*
Cranborne, Viscount ... *Rochester*
Crean, Eug. ... *Ossory, Queen's Co.*
Crilly, Daniel ..... *Mayo, N.*
*Cripps, Chas. A., Q.C. ..... *Stroud*
Crombie, John Wm. ... *Kincardine*
Cross, Alexr. *Camlachie, Glasgow*
Cross, Herbert Shepherd- ... *Bolton*
*Cruddas, W. D. *Newcastle-on-T.*
Cubitt, Hon. Henry ..... *Reigate*
Curran, Thomas ..... *Sligo, S.*
†Curran, Thos. B. ... *Donegal, N.*
Currie, Sir Donald ..... *Perth, W.*
Curzon, Rt. Hon. Geo. N. *Southport*
Curzon, Viscount ..... *Wycombe*
*Dalbiac, Maj. P. H. *Camberwell, N.*
*Dalkeith, Earl of ..... *Roxburgh*
Dalrymple, Sir Charles ... *Ipswich*
*Daly, James ..... *Monaghan, S.*
Dalziel, Jas. Hy. *Kirkcaldy Dist.*
Dane, Rd. M., Q.C. *Fermanagh, N.*
Darling, Chas. J., Q.C. ... *Deptford*
Davenport, Wm. B. - *Macclesfield*
*Davies, Horatio D. ..... *Chatham*
Davies, Wm. R. M. *Pembroke Co.*
*Davies, M. Vaughan *Cardiganesh.*
*Davitt, Michael ..... *Mayo, S.*
*Denny, John M. *Kilmarnock Dist.*
Digby, J. K. Wingfield *Dorset, N.*
Dilke, Rt. Hn. Sir C. *Forest of Dean*
Dillon, John ..... *Mayo, E.*
Disraeli, Coningsby ... *Altrincham*
Dixon, George *Edgbaston, B'ham.*
Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. *Uxbridge*
*Donelan, Anthony J. *Cork Co., E.*
Donkin, Richard S. .... *Tynemouth*
*Doogan, Patrick C. ... *Tyrone, E.*
Dorington, Sir Jn. E. *Tewkesbury*
*Doughty, George ... *Gt. Grimsby*
Douglas, Rt. Hon. Aretas Akers- *St. Augustine's, Kent*
*Doxford, Wm. Theod. *Sunderland*
*Drage, Geoffrey ..... *Derby*
*Drucker, C. A. A. .... *Northampton*
*Duncombe, Hon. H. V. *Egremont*
Dunn, Sir William, Bart. ... *Paisley*
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. *Dartford*
*Edwards, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. B. *Hythe*
Egerton, Hon. A. de T. *Knutsford*
Ellis, John Edward ... *Rushcliffe*
Ellis, Thos. Edward ... *Merioneth*
*Engledow, Chas. J. *Kildare, N.*
Esmonde, Sir Thomas, *Kerry, W.*
Evans, Sir F. H. ..... *Southampton*
Evans, Samuel T. *Glamorgan, Mid*
Evershed, Sydney ..... *Burton*
Fardell, Thos. G. *Paddington, S.*
*Farquhar, Sir H. B. T. .... *Marylebone, W.*
Farquharson, R. ... *Aberdeensh., W.*
*Farrell, Jas. Patrick, *Cavan, W.*
*Farrell, Thomas Jos. .... *Kerry, S.*
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E. *Ramsey*
Fenwick, Charles ..... *Wansbeck*
Ferguson, J. E. J. - *Loughborough*
Ferguson, R. C. Munro- ..... *Leith*
Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart., G.C.S.I. ... *Manchester, N.E.*

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Ffrench, Peter ..... *Wexford, S.*
Field, V.-Adm. Edw.. *Eastbourne*
Field, Wm....*St. Patrick's, Dublin*
*Fielden, Thos. ..... *Middleton*
Finch, George Henry..... *Rutland*
*Finch-Hatton, Hon. H. *Newark*
*Finlay, Sir R. B., Q.C., *Inverness D.*
Finucane, John ..... *Limerick, E.*
*Firbank, Jos. Thomas...*Hull, E.*
Fisher, William Hayes... *Fulham*
*Fison, Fredk. Wm. ...*Doncaster*
Fitzgerald, Sir R. U. P., Bt. *Cambge.*
Fitz Wygram, Sir F. W. *Fareham*
*Flannery, J. Fortescue...*Shipley*
*Flavin, M. J. .....*N. Kerry*
Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt.... *Lewes*
*Flower, Ernest ...*Bradford, W.*
Flynn, James Christr.... *Cork, N.*
Folkestone, Viscount .....*Wilton*
Forster, Henry Wm ....*Sevenoaks*
Forwood, Rt. Hn. Sir A. *Ormskirk*
Foster, Sir B. Walter..... *Ilkeston*
Foster, Harry Seymour *Lowestoft*
*Foster, Col. Wm. H....*Lancaster*
Fowler, Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley..... *Wolverhampton, E.*
Fowler, Matthew ...*Durham City*
Fox, Jos. Francis .....*Tullamore*
*Fry, Lewis .....*Bristol, N.*
*Galloway, W. J. *Manchester, S. W.*
*Garlit, William.....*Boston*
*Gedge, Sydney .....*Walsall*
Gibbs, Hon. Alban G. H. *London*
Gibbs, Hon. Vicary ...*St. Albans*
Gibney, James .....*Meath, N.*
*Giles, Chas. Tyrrell .....*Wisbech*
Gilhooly, James .....*Cork, W.*
Gilliat, John Saunders ...*Widnes*
Gladstone, Rt. Hn. H. J. *Leeds, W.*
*Goddard, Daniel F. .....*Ipswich*
Godson, Aug. F. ...*Kidderminster*
*Gold, Chas. .....*Saffron Walden*
Goldsworthy, Maj.-G. *Hammersmith*
*Gordon, Jno. E. ...*Elgin & Nairn*
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J. *Camb. Univ.*
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Geo. Joachim *St. George, Hanover Sq.*
*Goschen, G. J., Jun. *E. Grinstead*
*Goulding, Edwd. Alfred *Devizes*
Gourley, Sir Edw. T....*Sunderland*
Graham, Harry R. *St. Pancras, W.*
*Gray, Ernest .....*West Ham, N.*
*Green, Walford D. *Wednesbury*
*Greene, Hy. D., Q.C. *Shrewsbury*
*Greene, Walter R. ...*Chesterton*
*Gretton, John A., Jun. *Derbysh., S.*
*Greville, Capt. Hn. R. *Bradford, E.*
Grey, Sir E., Bt.....*Berwick-on-T.*
*Griffith, Ellis.....*Anglesey*
Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. *Tunbr'ge*
*Gull, Sir W. Cameron *Barnstaple*
Gully, Rt. Hn. Wm. C., Q.C. *Carlisle*
Gunter, Col. Robt...*Barkston Ash*
Haldane, R. B., Q.C. *Haddington, &c.*
Hall, Sir Charles, Q.C. ...*Holborn*
Halsey, Thomas Fredk...*Watford*
Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Lord Geo. *Ealing*
Hammond, John .....*Carlow*
Hamond, Sir C. F. *Newcastle-on-T.*
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robt. W. *Preston*
Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bt. *London*
†Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon .....*Monmouthsh., W.*
Hardy, Lawrence .....*Ashford*
Hare, Thos. Leigh *Norfolk, S. W.*
Harrington, Timothy..*Dublin Hr.*
*Harrison, Chas. .....*Plymouth*
*Harwood, George.....*Bolton*
*Haslett, Sir James ...*Belfast, N.*
*Hatch, Ernest F. G. .....*Gorton*
*Havelock-Allan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. M., Bart., V.C., *Durham, S.E.*
Hayden, Luke P....*Roscommon, S.*
Hayne, Rt. Hn. C. Seale- *Ashburton*
Hazell, Walter .....*Leicester*
Healy, Maurice..... *Cork City*
Healy, Thos. Jos. ... *Wexford, N.*
Healy, Timothy M.....*Louth, N.*
Heath, Jas....*Staffordshire, N. W.*
Heaton, J. Henniker- *Canterbury*
*Hedderwick, T. C. H. *Wick Dist.*
*Helder, Augustus ...*Whitehaven*
*Hemphill, Rt. Hn. C. H. *Tyrone, N.*
*Hermon-Hodge, R. T. ...*Henley*
Hickman, Sir A. *W'hampton, W.*
*Higgins, F. Platt- ...*Salford, N.*
Hill, Rt. Hon. Alex. Staveley, Q.C. *Kingswinford*
Hill, Rt. Hn. Lord A. W. *Down, W.*
Hill, Sir Edwd. Stock...*Bristol, S.*
Hoare, Edward B.....*Hampstead*
Hoare, Samuel.....*Norwich*
Hobhouse, Henry.....*Somerset, E.*
Hogan, Jas. Fras. *Tipperary, Mid*
*Holburn, J. G. ...*Lanark, N. W.*
Holden, Angus ..... *Buckrose*
*Holland, Hon. L. R. *Bow & Br.*
Hood, Sir A. F. A. *Wellington, Som.*
*Hopkinson, Alfred, Q.C. *Cricklade*
Hornby, Wm. Henry ...*Blackburn*
*Horniman, F. J. *Penryn & Falm.*
Houldsworth, Sir William Henry, Bart.....*Manchester, N. W.*
Houston, R. P. *W. Toxteth, L'pool*
Howard, Joseph .....*Tottenham*
*Howell, Wm. T....*Denbigh Dist.*
Howorth, Sir Henry H. *Salford, S.*
Hozier, James H. C. ...*Lanark, S.*
*Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn..*Brixton*
Hudson, Geo. Bickersteth *Hitchin*
Hughes, Col. Edwin.....*Woolwich*
Hulse, Edward Henry...*Salisbury*
†Hunt, Sir Fredk. S. ...*Maidstone*
Hutchinson, Capt. G. *Aston Manor*
Hutton, Alfred Eddison ...*Morley*
*Hutton, John ...*Richmond, Yks.*
Isaacson, F. Wootton-.....*Stepney*
Jackson, Rt. Hon. Wm. L. *Leeds, N.*
Jacoby, James Alf. *Derbyshire, M.*
*Jameson, Maj. J. E....*Clare, W.*
Jebb, Richard C.....*Camb. Univ.*
Jeffreys, Arthur F. ...*Basingstoke*
*Jenkins, Sir John Jones ..*Carmarthen Dist.*
*Jessel, H. M.....*St. Pancras, S.*
Johnston, William..... *Belfast, S.*
Johnstone, John H. .....*Horsham*
Joicey, Sir James *Chester-le-Street*
*Jolliffe, Hon. H. G. H. ... *Wells*
†Jones, D. Brynmor *Swansea Dist.*
*Jones, William .....*Arfon D.*
†Jordan, Jeremiah *Fermanagh, S.*
Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred Jas., Bart. ...*Clitheroe*
Kearley, Hudson E. ...*Devonport*
*Kemp, George .....*Heywood*
Kennaway, Sir Jno. H....*Honiton*
Kenny, Wm. Q.C. *St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin*
Kenrick, Wm.....*Birmingham, N.*
*Kenyon, James .....*Bury, Lanc.*
Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. *Newport.*
†Kilbride, Denis .....*Galway, N.*
Kimber, Henry.....*Wandsworth*
King, Sir Henry S...*Hull, Central*
Kinloch, Sir J. G. S., Bt... *Perth, E.*
Kitson, Sir James, Bt. *Colne Valley*
Knowles, Lees .....*Salford, W.*
†Knox, E. F. V. *Londonderry City*
Labouchere, Henry *Northampton*
*Lafone, Alfred .....*Bermondsey*
Lambert, George ...*South Molton*
Langley, Batty *Attercliffe, Sheff'd.*
*Laurie, Gen. J. W. *Pembroke Dist.*
*Lawrence, Edwin .....*Truro*
Lawrence, W. F. *Abercromby, L'p'l*
Lawson, J. Grant *Thirsk & Malton*
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid..*Cockermouth*
Lea, Sir Thomas, Bt. ...*Derry, S.*
*Lecky, W. E. H. ...*Dublin Univ.*
Lees, Elliott .....*Birkenhead*
Leese, Sir Jos. F., Q.C. *Accrington*
Legh, Hon. T. Wodehouse *Newton*
Leighton, Stanley..... *Oswestry*
Leng, Sir John .....*Dundee*
Leuty, Thos. R.....*Leeds, E.*
Lewis, John Herbt. ...*Flint Dist.*
*Llewellyn, E. H. ...*Somerset, N.*
*Llewelyn, Sir J. T. D....*Swansea Town*
Lloyd-George, D. *Carnarvon Dist.*
Lockwood, Sir F., Q.C. *York City*
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Mark *Epping*
Loder, Gerald W. E..... *Brighton*
Logan, John Wm.... *Harborough*
Long, Lt.-Col. Chas. W. *Evesham*
Long, Rt. Hn. W. *W. Derby, L'pool*
Lopes, Henry Yarde B. *Grantham*
*Lorne, Marq. of...*Manchester, S.*
Lough, Thomas ....*Islington, W.*
*Lowles, John .....*Haggerston*
Lowther, Rt. Hn. Jas. *I. of Thanet*
Lowther, James Wm.....*Penrith*
*Loyd, Archie K., Q.C...*Abingdon*
Lubbock, Rt. Hn. Sir J. ..*Lond. Univ.*
Luttrell, Hugh C. F. ...*Tavistock*
Lyell, Sir Leonard, Bt. *Orkney & S.*
Lyttelton, Hn. Alfred *Warwick & L.*
*MacAleese, Danl. *Monaghan, N.*
*M'Calmont, Harry ...*Newmarket*
*M'Calmont, Maj. G. H. *Antrim, N.*
M'Calmont, Capt. J....*Antrim, E.*
M'Cartan, Michael ..... *Down, S.*
M'Arthur, Wm. A.....*St. Austell*
M'Carthy, Justin ...*Longford, N.*
Macartney, W. G. E.- *Antrim, S.*
M'Dermott, Patrick *Kilkenny, N.*
Macdona, John C.....*Rotherhithe*
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A. ...*Leix*
M'Ewan, William *Edinburgh, Cent.*
*M'Ghee, Richard .....*Louth, S.*
M'Hugh, Edward.....*Armagh, S.*
M'Hugh, Patrick A....*Leitrim, N.*
M'Iver, Sir Lewis, Bt. *Edinbro, W.*
*M'Kenna, Regd....*Monmouth, N.*
*M'Killop, Jas. .....*Stirlingshire*
M'Laren, Chas. B. B. ...*Bosworth*
*Maclean, Jas. Mackenzie *Cardiff*
M'Leod, John .....*Sutherland*
Maclure, John Wm.....*Stretford*
MacNeill, J. G. S., Q.C. *Donegal, S.*
Maden, John Henry ...*Rossendale*
*Mainwaring, Hon. William F. B. Massey- .....*Clerkenwell*
*Malcolm, Ian. .....*Stowmarket*

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Mandeville, Fras. ...*Tipperary, S.*
*Manners, Lord Edwd. ...*Melton*
Maple, Sir J. Blundell ...*Dulwich*
Mappin, Sir Fredk. T. *Hallamshire*
*Marks, H. H. ...*St. George's, E.*
Martin, Rd. Biddulph *Droitwich*
Maxwell, Sir Herbt. *Wigtownsh.*
*Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling-, Bart....*College, Glasgow*
*Mellor, Col. J. J. *Radcliffe-cum-F.*
Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W....*Sowerby*
*Melville, Beresford V. *Stockport*
*Milbank, Powlett C. J....*Radnor*
Mildmay, Francis Bingham *Totnes*
Milner, Sir Fred. Geo...*Bassetlaw*
*Milton, Viscount .....*Wakefield*
*Milward, Col. V. *Stratford-on-A.*
Minch, Matthew J. ...*Kildare, S.*
Molloy, Bernard Charles.....*Birr*
*Monckton, E. P....*Northants, N.*
*Monk, Chas. Jas. .....*Gloucester*
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott- *N. Forest*
Montagu, Sir S., Bt...*Whitechapel*
*Moon, E. R. P.... *St. Pancras, N.*
More, Robert Jasper.....*Ludlow*
Morgan, Hon. F. C..*Monmouth, S.*
Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne, Bart., Q.C. *Denbigh, E.*
Morgan, J. Lloyd *Carmarthen, W.*
Morgan, W. Pritchard ...*Merthyr*
*Morley, Chas.....*Brecknockshire*
†Morley, Rt. Hn. Jn. *Montrose B.*
*Morrell, Geo. H. .....*Woodstock*
Morris, Samuel .....*Kilkenny, S.*
*Morrison, Walter .....*Skipton*
Morton, Edwd. J. C. ...*Devonport*
Mount, Wm. George ...*Newbury*
Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir John Robert, Bt. .....*Oxford Univ.*
Mundella, Rt. Hon. Anthony J. *Brightside, Sheffield*
Muntz, Philip Albert...*Tamworth*
*Murdoch, Chas. T. .....*Reading*
*Murnaghan, Geo. ...*Tyrone, M.*
Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G., Q.C. *Bute*
*Murray, Chas. Jas.....*Coventry*
Murray, Col. C. Wyndham ...*Bath*
Myers, Wm. Henry ...*Winchester*
Newdigate, Fras. Alex. *Nuneaton*
*Nicol, Donald N.....*Argyllshire*
Northcote, Hon. Sir H. S....*Exeter*
Norton, Cecil Wm. *W. Newington*
Nussey, Thos. Willans *Pontefract*
†O'Brien, James F. X. *Cork City*
*O'Brien, Patrick...*Kilkenny City*
O'Brien, Patrick J. *Tipperary, N.*
O'Connor, Arthur ...*Donegal, E.*
O'Connor, James ... *Wicklow, W.*
O'Connor, T. P. *Scotland, L'pool.*
O'Keeffe, Francis A. *Limerick City*
*O'Kelly, Jas. J. *Roscommon, N.*
Oldroyd, Mark..... *Dewsbury*
*O'Malley, Wm. .....*Connemara*
O'Neill, Hn. Robt. T. *Antrim, Mid*
*Orr-Ewing, Charles L. *Ayr Dist.*
*Oswald, Jas. Fras., Q.C. *Oldham*
Owen, Arthur Charles Humphreys- .....*Montgomeryshire*
Owen, Thomas .....*Launceston*
Palmer, Sir Charles M., Bt. *Jarrow*
Palmer, Col. Jas. D. ...*Gravesend*
*Parkes, Ebenezer *Birmingham, C.*
*Parnell, Jno. Howard *Meath, S.*
Paulton, Jas. M. *Bishop Auckland*
Pearson, Sir W. D.....*Colchester*
*Pease, Arthur .....*Darlington*
Pease, Henry Fell.....*Cleveland*
Pease, Joseph Albert ...*Tyneside*
Pease, Sir Jos. W. *Barnard Castle*
*Pender, Jas.....*Northants, M.*
Penn, John.....*Lewisham*
*Pennant, Hn. E. S. D.-*Northants S.*
Perks, Robert Wm. *Louth, Linc.*
*Phillpotts, Comm. A. S. *Torquay*
Pickard, Benjamin ...*Normanton*
Pickersgill, E. H. *Bethnal Gn., S. W.*
Pierpoint, Robert ... *Warrington*
Pinkerton, John .....*Galway City*
*Pirie, Capt. D. V....*Aberdeen, N.*
Plunkett, Hon. Horace *Dublin, S.*
*Pollock, Harry F. .....*Spalding*
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp *Wigan*
Power, Patrick J. *Waterford, E.*
Poynder, Sir J. D. ...*Chippenham*
*Pretyman, Capt. E. G. *Woodbridge*
Price, Robert John ...*Norfolk, E.*
Priestley, Briggs .....*Pudsey*
*Priestley, Sir William.....*Edinburgh & St. Andrews Univ.*
Provand, A. D. *Blackfriars, Glas.*
*Pryce-Jones, Edw. *Montgomery D.*
*Purvis, Robt.....*Peterborough*
*Pym, Chas. Guy .....*Bedford*
Quilter, Wm. Cuthbert...*Sudbury*
Randell, David *Gower, Glamorgan*
Rankin, James .....*Leominster*
Rasch, Maj. Fredc. C. *Essex, S.E.*
*Reckitt, Harold James ...*Brigg*
Redmond, John E. *Waterford City*
Redmond, Wm. H. K. *Clare, E.*
Reid, Sir R. T., Q.C. *Dumfries Dist.*
Renshaw, Chas. Bine *Renfrew, W.*
Rentoul, Jas. A., Q.C....*Down, E.*
*Richards, Hy. C. ...*Finsbury, E.*
*Richardson, Thos. ...*Hartlepool*
*Rickett, J. Compton *Scarborough*
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew White, Bt.....*Blackpool*
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T....*Croydon*
Roberts, John Bryn *Eifion, Carn.*
Roberts, Jno. Herbt. *Denbigh, W.*
Robertson, Edmund, Q.C. *Dundee*
*Robertson, Thos. H. *Hackney, S.*
Robinson, R. Brooke .....*Dudley*
*Robson, W. S., Q.C. *South Shields*
*Roche, Hon. Jas. B....*Kerry, E.*
Roche, John .....*Galway, E.*
Rollit, Sir Albt. K....*Islington, S.*
Rothschild, Baron F. de *Aylesb'ry*
Round, James.....*Harwich*
*Royds, Col. C. M. .....*Rochdale*
*Russell, Col. F. S. ...*Cheltenham*
Russell, Sir Geo., Bt. *Wokingham*
Russell, Thomas W.... *Tyrone, S.*
*Rutherford, John .....*Darwen*
*Samuel, Harry S. .....*Limehouse*
*Samuel, Jonathan *Stockton-on-T.*
Sandys, Lt.-Col. Thos. M. *Bootle*
Saunderson, Col. E. J. *Armagh, N.*
Savory, Sir Joseph, Bt. *Appleby*
Schwann, C. E.....*Manchester, N.*
Scoble, Sir A. R. *Hackney, Cent.*
*Scott, Chas. P. .....*Leigh*
*Seely, Charles H. .....*Lincoln*
Seton-Karr, Henry .....*St. Helens*
*Shadwell, Wm. L. .....*Hastings*
*Sharpe, Wm. E. T. *Kensington, N.*
Shaw, Theodore F. C. E. *Stafford*
Shaw, Thomas, Q.C. *Hawick Dist.*
Shaw, Wm. Rawson .....*Halifax*
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. *Renfrew, E.*
Shee, Nicholas K. *Co. Waterf'd, W.*
Sheehy, David .....*Galway, S.*
Sidebotham, Jos. Watson ...*Hyde*
Sidebottom, Tom H....*Stalybridge*
Sidebottom, Lt.-Col. W., *High Peak*
*Simeon, Sir J. S. B. *Southampton*
*Skewes-Cox, Thos. .....*Kingston*
Smith, Abel .....*Hertford*
Smith, Abel Henry...*Christchurch*
Smith, Jas. Parker .....*Partick*
Smith, Samuel .....*Flintshire*
Smith, Hon. Wm. F. D. ...*Strand*
*Souttar, A. R.....*Dumfriesshire*
Spencer, Jas. E.... *West Bromwich*
Spicer, Albert.....*Monmouth Dist.*
Stanhope, Hon. Philip J. *Burnley*
Stanley, Lord .....*Westhoughton*
Stanley, Edw. Jas. ... *Bridgwater*
*Stanley, Henry M. *Lambeth, N.*
Stephens, Henry C..... *Hornsey*
Stevenson, Fras. Seymour.....*Kye*
Stewart, Sir Mark J. *Kirkcudbright*
Stock, Jas. H. .....*Walton, L'pool*
*Stone, Sir J. B. *Birmingham, E.*
Strachey, Edward ... *Somerset, S.*
*Strauss, Arthur .....*Camborne*
*Strutt, Hon. Chas. H. ...*Maldon*
Stuart, James.....*Hoxton*
Sturt, Hon. Humph. N. *Dorset, E.*
Sullivan, Donal. ...*Westmeath, S.*
Sullivan, Tim. D. ...*Donegal, W.*
Sutherland, Sir Thomas *Greenock*
Talbot, Lord Edm. B. *Chichester*
Talbot, John Gilbert *Oxford Univ.*
Tanner, Dr. Chas. K. D. *Cork, Mid*
Taylor, Francis .....*Norfolk, S.*
Tennant, Harold J. ...*Berwicksh.*
Thomas, Abel, Q.C. *Carmarthen, E.*
Thomas, Alfred ...*Glamorgan, E.*
Thomas, David A...*Merthyr Tydfil*
Thompson, Sir H. M.- *Handsworth*
Thorburn, Walter.....*Peebles & S.*
Thornton, P. Melville ...*Clapham*
Tollemache, Hy. Jas... *Eddisbury*
Tomlinson, W. E. Murray *Preston*
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, Bt.....*Bridgeton, Glasgow*
Tritton, Chas. Ernest ...*Norwood*
Tuite, James..... *Westmeath, N.*
Tully, Jasper .....*Leitrim, S.*
*Ure, Alexander *Linlithgowshire*
Usborne, Thomas .....*Chelmsford*
Valentia, Visct. .....*Oxford City*
*Verney, Hon. Richd. G....*Rugby*
Villiers, Rt. Hn. C. *Wlvrhampn. S.*
Vincent, Col. Sir Howard *Sheffield*
Wallace, Robert ...*Edinburgh, E.*
*Wallace, Robt., Q.C....*Perth City*
Walrond, Sir Wm. H., Bt. *Tiverton*
Walton, John L., Q.C. ...*Leeds, S.*
*Wanklyn, Jas. L....*Bradford, C.*
*Ward, Hon. R. A. .....*Crewe*
Warde, Major C. Edwd. *Medway*
Waring, Col. Thomas...*Down, N.*
*Warkworth, Lord *Kensington, S.*
Warner, Thos. C. Theydon *Lichfield*
*Warr, Aug. F. .....*E. Toxteth*
Wayman, Thomas.....*Elland*
Webster, Sir R. E. *Isle of Wight*
Webster, Robt. G. *St. Pancras, E.*
Wedderburn, Sir W., Bt. *Banffs*
Weir, J. Galloway *Ross & Cromarty*
*Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. Earle- *Taunton*

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*continued.*

Wentworth, Bruce Canning Vernon-, ...*Brighton*
Wharton, John Lloyd .....*Ripon*
Whiteley, George .....*Stockport*
*Whiteley, Herbt. *Ashton-under-Lyne*
Whitmore, Charles A.....*Chelsea*
Whittaker, Thos. P. *Spen Valley*
Wickham, William .....*Petersfield*
Wigram, Alf. Money ...*Romford*
Williams, J. Carvell ...*Mansfield*
Williams, J. P. ...*Birmingham, S.*
*Williams, Col. Robt. *Dorset, W.*
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord *Horncastle*
Willox, John Arch. *Everton, L'pool*
Wills, Sir William H. *Bristol, E.*
Wilson, Charles H. .....*Hull, W.*
*Wilson, Fredk. W. *Norfolk, M.*
Wilson, Henry Joseph *Holmfirth*
Wilson, John .....*Durham, Mid*
*Wilson, John.....*Falkirk Dist.*
Wilson, John .....*Govan*
*Wilson, Jno. Wm. *Worcester, N.*
Wilson, Jos. Havelock *Middlesbro.*
Wilson-Todd, Capt. *Howdenshire*
Wodehouse, Edmond R. .....*Bath*
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm *Belfast, E.*
Woodall, William.....*Hanley*
*Woodhouse, Sir J. T. *Huddersfield*
Wortley, Rt. Hon. Charles Beilby Stuart-, Q.C. ...*Hallam, Sheffield*
*Wylie, Alex. J....*Dumbartonshire*
Wyndham, George .....*Dover*
*Wyndham-Quin, Maj. Windham Henry.....*Glamorgan, S.*
*Wyvill, M. D'A. .....*Otley*
Yerburgh, Robert A..... *Chester*
Young, Samuel .....*Cavan, E.*
*Younger, Wm.....*Stamford*
*Yoxall, Jas. H. *Nottingham, W.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—£41,559.

Speaker—The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), £4,000, who also receives £5,000 as a Judge.

Private Secretary, Hardinge S. Giffard, £500.

Chairman of Committees—The Earl of Morley, £2,500.

Deputy Speakers, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., the Earl De Montalt, Viscount Oxenbridge, and the Lord Herschell, G.C.B.

Clerk of Parliaments., Hy. J. L. Graham, C.B. £2,000
Deputy do. (*Clerk Assist.*), Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, C.B..... £1,500
Reading Clerk, £1,200
Counsel to Chairman of Committees and Taxing Officer for Private Bills, Sir Jos. H. Warner £1,750
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Peers' Printed Paper Office, Owen E. Grant..... £1,200
Do., and Taxing Officer, Judicial Department, E. F. Taylor £950
Clerk of the Journals, G. J. Webb £1,000
Prin. Clerk, Private Committees, M. A. Thoms £900
Clerk of Public Bills, Herbert C. Malkin ... £950
Principal Clerk, Private Bill Office, Robert W. Monro £900
Do. attending the Table, Alfred Harrison ... £800
Other Clerks, W. Austen-Leigh; J. F. Symons-Jeune; F. Skene; W. H. H. Gordon; C. L. Anstruther; Hon. Alexander McDonnell; A. H. Robinson; Henry P. St. John; Victor M. Biddulph; Hon. E. A. Stonor; A. H. M. Butler £100 to £600
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, G. Fulkes £600
Librarian, James H. Pulman £810
Assist. Librarian, Hon. Henry Parker ... £500
Examiners to Standing Orders, Charles Walter Campion, £964; M. A. Thoms, £300.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, General Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B....£1,000
Yeoman Usher, Capt. Thomas D. Butler £500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. P. Talbot £1,500
Deputy Do., Samuel Hand..... £250
Shorthand Writer, Wm. Henry Gurney-Salter.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—£52,035.

Speaker—The Right Hon. William Court Gully, Q.C., M.P. for the City of Carlisle, £5,000.

Private Secretary, E. Gully, £500.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees—James William Lowther, M.P., £2,500.

Temporary Chairmen—Arthur O'Connor; John Edward Ellis; Rt. Hon. Charles B. Stuart-Wortley; John Grant Lawson; and Edmond R. Wodehouse.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave, K.C.B., Palace of Westminster £2,000
Clerk Assistant, Archibald J. S. Milman, C.B. £1,500
Second do., Fras. Boxholm G. Jenkinson ...£1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, Wm. Aug. Ferguson-Davie.....£1,000
Principal Clerk of Committees, C. E. Austen-Leigh.....£1,000
Clerk of the Journals, W. H. Ley £1,250
Principal Clerk Private Bill Office, Felix H. Webber.....£1,000
Senior Clerks, Wm. Gibbons; R. Dickinson; F. G. St. Geo. Tupper; J. H. W. Somerset; H. C. Tower; C. V. Frere .....£650 to £800
Assistant Clerks, L. T. Le Marchant; G. C. Giffard; A. W. Nicholson; Sir Everard Hastings Doyle, Bart.; S. L. Simeon; Arth. I. Dasent; E. C. Howe-Browne; Horace West; Henry A. Ferguson-Davie; Arthur H. Ellis; Percy W. Bull; F. R. Williams-Wynn .....each £300 to £600
Junior Clerks, William E. Grey; F. C. Holland; J. W. G. Bond; T. L. Webster; H. C. Dawkins; A. F. B. Williams; L. H. Hulbert; R. P. Colomb; B. H. Fell; R. E. Childers; T. Scott Porter; F. C. Bramwell..... each £100 to £250
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. O. Mayne ...£500
Office Clerk in Committee Office, John Pike ...£340
Vote Office—Chief Clerk, H. A. Milner Killick £450 to £650
Assistant Clerks, P. E. Smith; C. L. Lockton each £100 to £350
Journal Office, Clerk, A. A. Taylor £210
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry David Erskine.....£1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Col. Hon. Edwd. Henry Legge £650
Chaplain, Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce, D.D. £400
Counsel to Speaker, Hon. Edw. C. Leigh, Q.C. £1,800
Referee of Private Bills, A. Bonham-Carter...£1,000
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Charles Walter Campion.....£1,200
Librarian, R. C. Walpole.....£1,000
Assistant do., William Stewart.....£500
Library Clerk, T. Benbow £300
Shorthand Writer, Wm. Henry Gurney-Salter.

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The Present Ministry.		Ld. Salisbury's 2nd Min., 1886–92.
Marquess of Salisbury	*Prime Minister*	Marquess of Salisbury.
Lord Halsbury	*Lord High Chancellor*	Lord Halsbury.
Duke of Devonshire	*Lord President of Council*	Viscount Cranbrook.
Viscount Cross	*Lord Privy Seal*	Earl Cadogan.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*	*Lord Randolph Churchill, dec.* / George Joachim Goschen.
Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt.	*Sec. of State Home Dept.*	Henry Matthews, Q.C.
Marquess of Salisbury	*Sec. of State Foreign Dept.*	*Earl of Iddesleigh, dec.* / Marquess of Salisbury.
Joseph Chamberlain	*Sec. of State Colonial Dept.*	*Hon. Edward Stanhope, dec.* / Lord Knutsford.
Marquess of Lansdowne	*Sec. of State War Dept.*	*William Henry Smith, dec.* / Hon. Edward Stanhope, *dec.*
Lord George Francis Hamilton	*Sec. of State Indian Dept.*	Viscount Cross.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	*Secretary for Scotland*	(Not in the Cabinet).
George Joachim Goschen	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	Lord George Francis Hamilton.
Arthur James Balfour	*First Lord of the Treasury*	*Marquess of Salisbury.* / *William Henry Smith, dec.* / Arthur James Balfour.
Earl Cadogan	*Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*	(Not in the Cabinet)
Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Chancellor of Ireland*	Lord Ashbourne.
Charles Thomson Ritchie	*President Board of Trade*	*Lord Stanley of Preston.* / Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
Lord James of Hereford	*Chancelr. Duchy of Lancaster*	Duke of Rutland.
Henry Chaplin	*Pres. Local Government Bd.*	Charles Thomson Ritchie.
Walter Hume Long	*Pres. Board of Agriculture*	Henry Chaplin.
Aretas Akers-Douglas	*Works and Public Buildings*	(Not in the Cabinet.)
The Above form and formed the Cabinet.		
Gerald Wm. Balfour	*Chief Secretary for Ireland*	*Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.* / *Arthur James Balfour.* / William Lawies Jackson.
Duke of Norfolk	*Postmaster-General*	*Henry Cecil Raikes, dec.* / Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q.C.	*V.-P. Committee of Council*	Sir William Hart Dyke, Bt.
(In the Cabinet)	*Works and Public Buildings*	Hon. David Robert Plunket, Q.C.
Henry Torrens Anstruther	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Hon. Sidney Herbert.
William Hayes Fisher	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Col. Sir Wm. Hood Walrond, Bt.
Lord Stanley	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bt.
Robert Wm. Hanbury	*Financial Sec. to Treasury*	*William Lawies Jackson.* / Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q.C.
Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.	*Patronage Sec. to the Treasury*	Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Earl of Hopetoun	*Paymaster-General*	Lord Windsor.
Sir Francis Henry Jeune	*Judge-Advocate General*	Sir William Thackeray Marriott.
Adm. Sir Fredk. Wm. Richards	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Adm. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins.
Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. G. D. Bedford	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Vice-Adm. Henry Fairfax.
Vice-Adm. Sir J. Arbuthnot Fisher	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Vice-Adm. John O. Hopkins.
Rear-Adm. Gerard H. Uctred Noel.	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Rear-Adm. Fredk. Geo. D. Bedford
J. Austen Chamberlain (*Civil*)	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (*Civ.*).
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Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C.
SCOTLAND.		
(In the Cabinet)	*Secretary, Keeper of Gt. Seal*	Marquess of Lothian.
Lord Robertson	*Lord Justice-General*	Lord Robertson.
Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C.	*Lord Advocate*	Sir Charles John Pearson, Q.C.
Marquess of Lothian	*Keeper of the Privy Seal*	Marquess of Lothian.
John H. A. Macdonald	*Lord Justice Clerk*	John H. A. Macdonald.
Duke of Montrose	*Lord Clerk Register*	Duke of Montrose.
Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C.
IRELAND.		
(In the Cabinet)	*Lord-Lieutenant*	*Marquess of Londonderry.* / Earl (now Marquess) of Zetland
Gerald William Balfour	*Chief Secretary*	*Arthur James Balfour.* / William Lawies Jackson.
Sir David Harrel	*Under-Secretary*	Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Chancellor*	Lord Ashbourne.
John Atkinson, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	John Atkinson, Q.C.
William Kenny, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Edward H. Carson, Q.C.

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Lord Rosebery's Ministry (1894-95).		Mr. Gladstone's 4th Ministry (1892-94).
Earl of Rosebery	*Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*	William Ewart Gladstone.
	Lord President of Council	Earl of Kimberley.
Lord Herschell	*Lord High Chancellor*	Lord Herschell.
Lord Tweedmouth	*Lord Privy Seal*	William Ewart Gladstone.
	Chancelr. Duchy of Lancaster	James Bryce.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt	*Chancellor of the Exchequer*	Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
Herbert Henry Asquith, Q.C.	*Sec. of State Home Depart.*	Herbert Henry Asquith, Q.C.
Earl of Kimberley	*Sec. of State Foreign Dept.*	Earl of Rosebery.
Marquess of Ripon	*Sec. of State Colonial Dept.*	Marquess of Ripon.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman	*Sec. of State War Dept.*	Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
Sir Henry Hartley Fowler	*Sec. of State Indian Dept.*	Earl of Kimberley.
Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.	*Secretary for Scotland*	Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
Earl Spencer	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	Earl Spencer.
John Morley	*Chief Secretary for Ireland*	John Morley.
Arnold Morley	*Postmaster-General*	Arnold Morley.
James Bryce	*President Board of Trade*	Anthony John Mundella.
George John Shaw-Lefevre	*Pres. Local Government Board*	Henry Hartley Fowler.
(Not in the Cabinet)	*First Commissioner of Works.*	George John Shaw-Lefevre.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland	*V.-P. Committee of Council*	Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland.

The Above Formed the Cabinet.

Herbert John Gladstone	*First Commissioner of Works.*	(In the Cabinet)
Herbert Coulstoun Gardner	*Pres. Board of Agriculture*	Herbert Coulstoun Gardner.
Richard Knight Causton	*Jun. Lords of the Treasury*	Thomas Edward Ellis.
William Alexander McArthur		Richard Knight Causton.
Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson		William Alexander McArthur.
Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert	*Financial Sec. to the Treasury*	Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert.
Thomas Edward Ellis	*Patronage Sec. to the Treasury*	Hon. Edward Marjoribanks.
Charles Seale-Hayne	*Paymaster-General*	Charles Seale-Hayne.
Sir Francis Henry Jeune	*Judge-Advocate General*	Sir Francis Henry Jeune.
Adm. Sir Fredk. Wm. Richards	*Lords of the Admiralty*	Adm. Sir Fredk. Wm. Richards.
Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. G.D. Bedford		Rear-Adm. Lord Walter T. Kerr.
Rear-Adm. Sir J. Arbuthnot Fisher		Rear-Adm. J. Arbuthnot Fisher.
Capt. Gerard Henry Uctred Noel		Capt. Gerard H. Uctred Noel.
Edmund Robertson (*Civil*)		Edmund Robertson (*Civil*).
Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.	*Secretary to the Admiralty*	Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.
George Wm. Erskine Russell	*Parliamentary Sec. Home Office*	Herbert John Gladstone.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart.	*Parliament. Sec. Foreign Office*	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Sydney Charles Buxton	*Parliament. Sec. Colonial Office*	Sydney Charles Buxton.
Lord Reay	*Parliamentary Sec. India Office*	George Wm. Erskine Russell.
Lord Monkswell	*Parliamentary Sec. War Office*	Lord Sandhurst.
Thomas Burt	*Parliament. Sec. Brd. of Trade*	Thomas Burt.
Sir Balthazar Walter Foster	*Parliament. Sec. Loc. Gov. Brd.*	Sir Balthazar Walter Foster.
William Woodall	*Financial Sec. War Office*	William Woodall.
Sir Robert Threshie Reid, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	Sir C. Russell, Q.C., and Sir J. Rigby.
Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Sir J. Rigby, Q.C. & Sir R.T. Reid, Q.C.

SCOTLAND.

Sir G. Otto Trevelyan (in Cabinet).	*Keeper of the Great Seal*	Sir G. Otto Trevelyan (in Cabinet).
Lord Robertson	*Lord Justice-General*	Lord Robertson.
John Blair Balfour, Q.C.	*Lord Advocate*	John Blair Balfour, Q.C.
Marquess of Lothian	*Keeper of the Privy Seal*	Marquess of Lothian.
Lord Kingsburgh	*Lord Justice Clerk*	Lord Kingsburgh.
Duke of Montrose	*Lord Clerk Register*	Duke of Montrose.
Marquess of Breadalbane	*High Commis., Gen. Assembly*	Marquess of Breadalbane.
Thomas Shaw, Q.C.	*Solicitor-General*	Alexander Asher, Q.C.

IRELAND.

Lord Houghton (now Earl of Crewe)	*Lord Lieutenant*	Lord Houghton (now Earl of Crewe).
John Morley (in Cabinet)	*Chief Secretary*	John Morley (in Cabinet).
Sir David Harrel	*Under Secretary*	Sir David Harrel.
Samuel Walker	*Lord Chancellor*	Samuel Walker.
Andrew Marshall Porter	*Master of the Rolls*	Andrew Marshall Porter.
The MacDermot, Q.C.	*Attorney-General*	The MacDermot, Q.C.
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(*Also see* NAVAL SERVICE, *page* 220.)

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Medical Insp., Thos. H. Dickson, M.B. £700 to £800

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Assistant Solicitor, Charles E. Thynne £800
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Lees Knowles, M.P. .... *unp.*
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Assistant Secretary and Senior Examiner, T. Shute Robertson £900

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Superintendent, Inspection Dept., Robert Craig £580

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St., £3,610
Dir. of Museum, Sir Arch. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S. £300
Curator, Registrar, and Lib., F. W. Rudler ... £500
Assistant Curator, A. Pringle, M.A., B.SC. £245
Assistant Librarian, C. V. Crook, B.A. £120

SURVEY OF ENGLAND—£8,300.

Director-Gen., Sir Arch. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S. £600
Director, Gt. Britain, H. H. Howell £700
District Surveyor, ... £500
Resident Geologist, H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. ... £400
Geologists, English Survey, R. H. Tiddeman, M.A.; C. Fox-Strangways; J. J. H. Teall, M.A., F.R.S.; W. A. E. Ussher; A. C. G. Cameron; Clement Reid; Aubrey Strahan, M.A. ..... £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, C. E. De Rance; F. J. Bennett; J. H. Blake; C. E. Hawkins; A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A.; W. W. Watts, M.A.; G. W. Lamplugh; W. Gibson; T. C. Cantrill, B.SC. ... £2,132
Curators & Palæontologists, George Sharman; E. T. Newton, F.R.S. ..... each £350
Assistant ditto, H. A. Allen £150
General Assistant, H. J. Gray £183
Assistant Clerk, P. M. O'Connor ..... £100 to £150
Fossil Collector, J. Rhodes £110

SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.—£4,865.

District Surveyor, B. N. Peach, F.R.S. £500
Geologists, R. G. Symes, M.A.; S. B. Wilkinson; J. Horne, F.R.S.E.; W. Gunn; C. T. Clough, M.A. £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, J. S. Grant Wilson; G. Barrow; Lionel Hinxman, B.A.; J. B. Hill; H. Kynaston, B.A.; Alfred Harker, M.A.; E. H. Cunningham-Craig, B.A. £1,566
Curator of Survey Collect, J. G. Goodchild ... £349
Assist. in Fossil Dept., A. Macconochie £146
Resident Assistant, R. Lunn £183
Fossil Collector, J. Bennie £110

SURVEY OF IRELAND.—£1,952.

Senior Geologist, J. Nolan £500
Geologists, F. W. Egan, B.A.; J. R. Kilroe; Alexander McHenry ..... £275 to £400
Assist. Geologist, W. J. Sollas, LL.D., F.R.S. ... £177
Assist. in Fossil Dept., R. Clark £135

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.—£33,546.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir M. White Ridley, Bt., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., J. A. Longley; Malcolm Delevigne ..... each £200
Do., W. Bromley Davenport, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Assist. do., Hon. Ivor Guest ..... *unp*

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Kenelm Edward Digby £2,000
Private Secretary, G. A. Aitken £150
Assist. do., Chas. S. Murdoch, C.B. £1,600 to £1,200
Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Robert F. Reynard £150
Legal Assist., Hy. Hardinge S. Cunynghame £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerks, Carey John Knyvett, C.B.; Charles E. Troup; Harry B. Simpson ...£900 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Charles Deffell; Wm. P. Byrne; F. J. Dryhurst .....£700 to £800
Junior Clerks, Robert F. Reynard; Malcolm Delevingne; G. A. Aitken; A. J. Eagleston; J. Pebler; C. Lubbock; W. Wheeler £200 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, Gabriel R. Moran £600
Clerk of Accounts, George H. Tripp...£400 to £700
Assistant Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Grünwald...£400
Clerk for Statist. Retns., W. J. Farrant £350 to £500
Clerk for Mineral Statistics, James B. Jordan £400
Assist. Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Boehmer...£350
Official Analysts, Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and Arthur Pearson Luff, M.D.

Factory Department, Home Office.—£50,961.

H.M.'s Ch. Insp., Benj. Arth. Whitelegge, M.D. £1,200

H.M.'s Superintending Inspectors, W. D. Cramp, *Birmingham*; E. Gould, *Whitehall*; Lt.-Col. W. O. Maude-King, *Whitehall*; E. H. Osborn, *Manchester*; R. W. Cooke-Taylor, *Glasgow* £550 to £700

H.M.'s Inspectors (*1st Class*), G. I. L. Blenkinsopp, *Whitehall*; J. Jones, *Plymouth*; W. A. Beaumont, *Bradford*; J. A. Redgrave, *Whitehall*; H. J. Cameron, *Whitehall*; Capt. H. W. Kindersley, *Edinburgh*; H. S. Richmond, *Liverpool*; A. G. K. Woodgate, *Northampton*; C. C. W. Hoare, *Norwich*; J. S. Maitland, *Bristol*; Commander H. P. Smith, R.N., *Sheffield*; Capt. James F. Bevan, *Southampton*; S. H. Knyvett, *Birmingham* £410 to £500
2nd Class, Major Eugène M. Roe, *Birmingham*; Arthur Powis Vaughan, *Whitehall*; J. D. Prior, *Huddersfield*; J. A. Hine, *Leeds*; H. M. Robinson, *Nottingham*; Aug. Lewis, *Swansea*; R. P. Arnold, *Worcester*; A. Platt, *Burnley*; G. B. Snape, *Belfast*; J. Pearson, *Brighton*; J. T. Birtwistle, *Blackburn*; Rowland Tinker, *Bolton*; G. Sedgwick, *Leicester*; C. W. Shaw, *Peterborough*; James Henry Walmsley, *Stoke-on-Trent*; D. Walmsley, *Stockport*; J. E. Ashworth, *Wolverhampton*; R. Johnson, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; J. Law, *Preston*; R. E. Graves, *Glasgow*; E. T. Dawson, *Salford*; James Henry Rogers, *Manchester*; Gerald Bellhouse, *Dublin*; W. Williams, *Blackburn*; John Calder, *Aberdeen*; G. A. Flannery, *Ashton-under-Lyne*; C. F. Wright, *Norfolk*; C. R. Pendock, *Whitehall*; J. Jackson, *Walsall*; H. J. Wilson, *Dundee*.....£300 to £400
Junior Inspectors, K. H. Garvie, *Whitehall*; W. H. Seal, *Whitehall*; J. M. Arbuckle, *Whitehall*; G. A. Taylor, *Whitehall*; F. J. Parkes, *Sheffield*; J. E. Hardon, *Southampton*; J. Dodgson, *Bristol*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; J. H. Crabtree, *Birmingham*; J. Hilditch, *Wrexham*; T. C. Bailey, *Whitehall*; S. Shuter, *Bristol*; A. Newcomb, *Glasgow*; Eliot F. May, *Halifax*; John Law, *Leeds*; Harry Verney, *Accrington*; W. S. Smith, *Manchester*; S. Erant, *Liverpool*; J. H. Sidwell, *Stourbridge*; W. Buchan, *Liverpool*; W. P. Ireland, *Glasgow*; E. V. Clark, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; James Kellett, *Belfast*; A. Wolfe, *Birmingham*; W. J. Bremner-Davis, *Manchester*; R. J. Peacock, *Bradford*; W. J. Neely, *Dublin* £200 to £300

H.M. Inspector under Clause 24 of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1891, T. Birtwistle, *Accrington* £400
Assistants, H. Taylor, *Huddersfield*; E. J. Holmes, *Accrington*; J. T. Ashton, *Oldham*.. £150 to £250
H.M.'s Lady Inspectors, Mrs. H. J. Tennant (*Superintending Inspector*), *Whitehall*; Miss M. M. Paterson, *Glasgow*; Miss L. A. E. Deane, *Whitehall*; Miss A. M. Anderson, *Whitehall*; Miss R. E. Squire, *Whitehall* .....£200 to £300
H.M.'s Inspectors' Assistants, C. E. Whitelaw, *Southampton*; J. J. Pender, *Belfast*; T. Davis, 8 *Finsbury Circ., E.C.*; T. Brown, *Glasgow*; J. Burns, *Edinburgh*; T. C. Hayward, *Norwich*; S. Fallows, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; J. T. Mackie, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; H. E. Read, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; R. A. Goddard, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; A. M. Thomas, *Manchester*; A. Ballantyne, *Glasgow*; J. Ryan, *Cork*; R. G. Broadhead, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; F. T. Beaumont, *Leeds*; C. H. Morris, *Sheffield*; J. Clark, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; F. W. Sedgwick, *Liverpool*; D. Timothy, *Swansea*; J. Dean, *Blackburn*; R. J. Foot, *Plymouth*; A. Miller, *Dublin*; H. Evans, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; J. F. Cotty, 8 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; A. G. H. Thatcher, *Manchester* .....£100 to £150

Inspectors.

Of Explosives, Home Office.—£4,205.

Insp. (*Chief*), Col. Sir V. D. Majendie, K.C.B. £1,200
Inspector, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ford, C.B., R.A. £800
Ditto, Capt. Jocelyn Home Thomson £500 to £700
Chemical Adviser, Dr. Dupré, F.R.S. £500

Inspectors of Mines.—£31,196.

Of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Inspectors, Frank Newby Wardell, *Wath, Rotherham*, £900; Henry Hall, *Rainhill, Prescot*; W. B. Scott, *Great Barr, Birmingham*; J. M. Ronaldson, *Athole Gardens, Glasgow*; J. S. Martin, *Durdham Park, Bristol*, £850; J. T. Robson, *Swansea*; A. H. Stokes, *Greenhill, Derby*; J. B. Atkinson, 10 *Forremount Terrace, Glasgow*; W. N. Atkinson, *Newcastle-under-Lyme*; J. L. Hedley, 2 *Devonshire Ter., Newcastle-on-Tyne*; J. Gerrard, *Worsley, Manchester*; R. D. Bain, *Durham*.....£600 to £800
Assistant Inspectors, W. H. Pickering, *Wolverhampton*; R. P. W. Oswald, 28 *Lismore Terrace, Warwick Road, Carlisle*; R. McLaren, *Uddingston, Glasgow*; W. H. Hepplewhite, *St. Anne's Hill, Nottingham*; Jas. Mellors, *Outwood, Wakefield*; J. Plummer, *Bishop Auckland*; G. F. Bell, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; F. A. Gray, *Neath*; Hugh Johnstone, 77 *Montgomerie Street, Kelvinside, Glasgow*; W. Saint, *Manchester*; W. Walker, *Durham*; Thos. H. Mottram, 6 *Kelvinside Gdns., Glasgow*; H. R. Makepeace, *Newcastle-under-Lyme*; Henry R. Hewitt, 23 *Hartington Street, Derby*; Edward E. V. Stokes, *Truro*; J. D. Lewis, 183 *Richmond Road, Roath, Cardiff*; A. Pearson, *Rutherglen, Glasgow*; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*; J. R. R. Wilson, 191 *Hyde Park Road, Leeds*; George B. Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; George F. Adams, *Aberdare*; Fredk. N. White, *Mirror Crescent, Swansea*; C. L. Robinson .....£300 to £400

Of Metalliferous Mines.

Inspector, Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, *Llandudno*.....£800
Assistant Inspectors, G. J. Williams, *City View, Bangor*; Owen R. Jones, *Hoole, Chester*; Wm. Leck, *Cleator Moor* ..... £

Of Burial Grounds.—**Habitual Inebriates.**—£1,000
Medical Inspector, H. W. Hoffman, M.A., M.B. £650

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.—£522.

Inspector, Geo. Vivian Poore, M.D., M.R.C.S. ...£315
Assistant do., J. A. Russell, M.B. £158

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Of Anatomy, 30 Abingdon Street.—£1,027.

Metropolis, Wm. Henry Bennett, F.R.C.S. £100
Provinces, Thomas Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S. ... £100
Edinburgh, James Alexander Russell, M.A. ... £100

INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park, S.W.
£131,954.

Principal Secretary of State, Right Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Richmond T. W. Ritchie £300
Parliamentary Do., Gerald Loder, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Assist. Private Secretary and Précis Writer, F. T. C. Hastings £150
Political A.-de-C., Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey-Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E. £500

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Francis C. Drake £150
Parliamentary, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. £1,500
Private Sec., John Edward Ferard £150
Do. ,, E. James ..... *unpaid*
Asst. Under Sec., Sir Horace G. Walpole, K.C.B. £1,200

COUNCIL.

Vice-President, Sir Charles Arthur Turner, K.C.S.I.
Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bt., G.C.B.; Robert Hardie; Sir Alex. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Braithwaite Peile, K.C.S.I.; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, G.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bt., G.C.B.; Sir Chas. H. Tod Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.; Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I.; Francis Charles Le Marchant each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, Sir Horace Geo. Walpole, K.C.B.
Reading Clerk to the Council, Colin G. Campbell, £50

SECRETARIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Financial, Sir Henry Waterfield, K.C.S.I. .. £1,200
Assistant, Stapleton C. Hogg ..... £800 to £1,000
Military, Mj.-Gn. Sir O. R. Newmarch, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, Frns. Whitmore Smith £800 to £1,000
Revenue and Statistics, Sir Charles Edward Bernard, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assist., A. Naylor Wollaston, C.I.E. £800 to £1,000
Special Assistant and Visitor to the India Museum, Sir Geo. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., M.D., LL.D. £806
Political and Secret, Wm. Lee Warner, C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, Edmund Neel, C.I.E. ... £800 to £1,000
Public Works, Clement S. Colvin £1,200
Assistant, Henry Hill ..... £800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, Sir Philip Percival Hutchins, K.C.S.I. £1,200
Assistant, W. Neville Sturt ..... £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Chas. N. B. Franks; Francis B. Armstrong; Fredk. C. Thompson; Jas. H. Seabrooke; Colin G. Campbell; Patrick H. C. Herbert; Francis W. Newmarch; Richmond T. W. Ritchie; Hermann A. Haines; Edward Franks; Henry L. Seccombe; Henry Ventris; Ashley P. Brereton ..... £600 to £800
Junior Clerks, Francis C. Drake; B. Lionel Abrahams; John Edward Ferard; W. T. Ronson; W. Robinson; F. A. Hirtzel £200 to £600
Clerk specially attached to Political and Secret Department, F. T. C. Hastings ..... £350 to £600
Clerk for Army Non-Effective Accounts, Walter James Greene ..... £300 to £400

FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

Director, Frederick G. B. Trevor £1,000
Senior Clerk, George F. Teague ..... £500 to £700
Clerk, John Willis ..... £200 to £450

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, Edwin Grant Burls £1,200
Deputy do., Robert George Crozier £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, William Lindsay; John M. Wigner; S. A. Taylor; William G. Butler; Frederick C. B. Wright; Henry J. W. Fry; George Herman Collier ..... £500 to £700
Junior Clerk, Richard R. Howlett .. £100 to £500

BRANCH DEPARTMENT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. D. O'Brien, R.E. ... £800
Assistant do., Major David C. Courtney, R.E. £700
Supervisors, 1st Grade, Gerald H. Talbot; W. Edgell; W. H. Hooker; J. Byatt ... £350 to £500
Inspector, Scientific Instruments, Thomas Cushing £300 to £500
Examiner, Surgical ditto, Surg.-Maj. Nottidge Charles Macnamara, F.R.C.S. £50
,, *Medical Stores*, F. N. Macnamara, M.D. ... £300
Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. Coulter Kerr ... £600

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General, Edward Raban Cave-Browne, C.S.I. £1,200
Deputy do., Arthur Guillum Scott ... £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, E. F. Bishop; A. M. Carter; J. Hewish; H. W. Badock; I. H. Humphrys £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, R. G. Jaquet; W. S. Durrant; F. Perrott; A. W. Housley; J. Johnson; S. G. Smith; J. H. F. Reed; E. Tudor Owen £150 to £450

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, Frederick C. Danvers £1,000
Assistants, Percy J. Rowlands; Chas. Morgan (*Despatch Clerk*); Geo. A. Field .. £350 to £650

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Railway Companies, Gen. Sir Edward Chas. Sparshott Williams, K.C.I.E., R.E. £1,000
Dep. Do., William James Maitland, C.I.E. ... £600
Assistant ditto, Henry Hill £100
Director in Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, B. T. Finch £1,000
Clerk, C. E. J. Twisaday ..... £320 to £500
Librarian, Charles Henry Tawney, C.I.E. ... £600
Assistant ditto, Edward J. Wade £350
Member of Committee for Valuation of Military Equipments, Capt. Arthur B. Hawes £700

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers. (Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.)

President, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. William Roe Hooper, M.R.C.S. £600
Member, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Kenneth McLeod £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Arthur Wilson £1,200
Assist. to Solicitor, Wm. H. Treasure £400 to £550
Actuary, Willis Browne, F.I.A. ..... £600 to £800
Surv. and Clerk of the Works, C. A. C. de B[illegible]nville £300 to £400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Scott, R.A. £500
Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.
Stockbrokers, Scott & Co., 57 Old Broad Street, E.C.
Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards, Gen. J. J. H. Gordon, C.B. £275
Official Agent to Administrators-General of India, F. G. B. Trevor.

INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.—£6,724.

Auditor, William Godsell £1,000
Assistant to Auditor, F. C. Holiday £700 to £800
Senior Clerks, Robert Shortrede; A. Benger; W. A. St. Quintin; H. W. Harding .. £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, S. H. Everett; H. D. Poulton; H. A. Cooper ..... £150 to £450

[The business of the Overland Troopship Service is conducted by Capt. Bouverie Fras. Clark, R.N., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES.—£1,871,036.
Somerset House, W.C.
Establishment Charges, England, £237,988.

Chairman, Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, P. Duncan £100
Deputy Chairman, F. Lacy Robinson, C.B. ... £1,500
Private Secretary, ... £50
Commissioners, Edmond Henry Wodehouse; Thomas Browning, C.B. ..... each £1,200

Secretaries' Department.

Joint Secretaries, Wm. Henry Cousins, C.B. (*St. & T.*); W. B. Heberden (*Excise*) ..... each £1,200
Assistant-Secretaries, T. N. Crafer (*Stamps & Taxes*); Thos. Lowry (*Excise*); James B. Meers (*Excise*); E. E. N. Bower (*Stamps & Taxes*) £825 to £900
Committee Clerks, E. E. Stoodley; H. Fogelstrom Bartlett; M. S. Jackson; A. G. Stovell; J. Mayhew ..... £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, R. H. Love; J. A. Allanson; J. E. Chapman; J. P. Byrne; H. G. L. Shand; F. Atterbury; A. H. Browne ..... £600 to £700
Insp. of Foreign Dividends, C. Hallett £500 to £600
Chief Examiner of Income Tax Claims, W. W. Atchley £550
Upper Division Clerks and Clerks of Old Establishment, F. H. Baker; C. S. West; C. A. Barrett; C. S. Carter; A. Spiller; A. B. Samson; E. E. Turnley; J. P. Harding; P. Duncan; P. Williamson; J. L. S. Smith; A. Grasemann; J. E. Bates; C. Herbert; T. W. Roberts; W. T. Coggins; E. O. H. Fossey; J. M. Hole at various personal salaries
Minor Staff Officers (*arranged alphabetically*), A. B. Baddeley; J. Burns; E. E. Darke; J. J. Edney; E. T. A. Kennedy; E. H. Lambert; H. V. Osmond; J. T. Sargent; J. Simpson; T. E. Swain; R. M. Tardif; G. Wells £300 to £400
Superintendent of Stamps on the Stock Exchange, W. Adams £700
Deputy Superintendent, W. Brown ... £300 to £400

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Department.

Account. & Comt.-Gen., Chas. G. Turner, C.B. £1,200
Assistant do., James Tubb ..... £800 to £900
Principal Accountant, Alfred Stair £750
Accountants & Cashier, P. Vargas; T. Trenerry; C. C. Atchison; James Butler; J. Sansom; G. A. Thompson ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants & Assistant Cashiers, James W. Justican; Robert L. Blachford; Geo. W. Maunder; George T. Messervy; Henry F. Clarke (Manchester); T. Hunter; Edmund W. L. Ryves; Frederick Dutton; A. Millard £440 to £550
Clerks (*Old Establishment*), R. A. Long; A. Baxter; Frederick A. Innell; George Marshall; Julius E. Pitcher; Henry Rice; Herbert C. King; Albert A. Serel; William H. Moore; H. C. Strutt; W. C. Homersham at various personal salaries.
Minor Staff Officers (*arranged alphabetically*), E. Adams; E. S. Chapman; C. J. S. Gold; J. E. Howe; B. Kidd; W. P. Reynolds; C. V. G. G. Yorke ..... £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.

Chief Inspector, J. Steele £1,000
Superintending Inspectors, J. Clark; C. E. Langley; F. L. Lambert; P. O'Hea ..... £700 to £800
1st Class Inspectors, J. A. Edmond; E. Hewlett (each £700); R. M. Douglas; J. Anderson; J. Halley; S. D. Leah; J. A. G. Sanders; J. Evans; J. Macdonald; W. Galbraith; T. Kelly; J. N. Hobbs; C. F. Cooke £550 to £650
2nd Class Inspectors, C. Waterfall; J. Bartholomew; F. O. Chate; E. Russell; J. W. Bailey; J. Greer; H. Magowan; C. B. Warren; T. J. Buck; A. W. Haliburton; D. A. Woozley; W. R. New; F. Lawrenson £450
Detective Inspector, A. J. Llewhellin £450

Chief Inspector's Department—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, John Fergusson £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, W. H. Last; W. W. Martin; G. Fawcett; J. G. Musgrave (Edinburgh) ..... £700 to £800
1st Class Inspectors, T. Taylor; G. J. Rawes; J. C. Colquhoun ..... each £700
2nd Class Inspectors, F. S. Allan (Edinburgh); W. Holtham; G. W. Wicker; R. Compton; T. M. Jeans; W. L. Gough; W. N. Strangeways (*Ireland*); W. Gayler; W. Male; J. Russell (Edinburgh) ..... £600 to £650
Surveyors attached to Chief Office, W. J. Todd; J. E. Thrift; J. Sheehy; E. Lambert; T. Collins; W. Sharland; E. Clark; D. C. Letham; W. Webb; T. G. White.

Legacy and Succession Duties.

Controller, Sir Wm. W. Karslake, Q.C. £1,500
Assistant Controller, R. J. Wallace £1,100
Dep. Controller, Edinburgh, J. E. Hope £800
Deputy Controller, Dublin, Evelyn Freeth £900
Chief Clerks, R. G. Guy, £900; A. J. King; John A. Gosset; A. A. Aymard; W. Sutherland; Samuel P. Platt ..... £725 to £800
Principal Clerks, T. P. Clark; W. H. Harrison; C. O. Minchin; T. A. Routh; S. Smale; J. A. Miall; W. Filmer Vaughan; Wm. Heaton Jacob; Alfred W. Soward; P. May; Reginald J. Shebbeare ..... £600 to £700
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Royal Observatory, Greenwich—£8,431.

Astronomer Royal, William Henry Mahoney Christie, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.....£1,000

Chief Assistants, P. H. Cowell, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Frank Watson Dyson, M.A., F.R.A.S. £500 to £600

1st Class Assistants, Edward W. Maunder, F.R.A.S. (*Physical*); Thos. Lewis, F.R.A.S.; Wm. G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Wm. C. Nash (*Magnetic & Meteorological*) £320 to £450

2nd Class, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, B.A., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S.....£200 to £300

Clerk, H. Outhwaite .....£190 to £350

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—£4,532.

Astronomer, David Gill, LL.D., F.R.S.....£800

1st Class Assistant, W. H. Finlay, M.A.....£550

2nd Class do., R. T. Pett; W. H. Cox £200 to £300

Junior do., John Power .....£130 to £200

Observatory, Kew.

Chairman of Committee, F. Galton, M.A., F.R.S. *unp.*

Superintendent, Charles Chree, M.A., D.SC.

Chief Assistant, T. W. Baker.

Senior Assistants, E. G. Constable; W. Hugo; J. Foster; T. Gunter.

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Private Secretary, James S. Sweet-Escott ...£50

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Chief Examiner, Henry Hatfield .....£750 to £900

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Librarian, E. Wyndham Hulme .....£500 to £600

Assist. do., and Supt. of Publications, J. Lowry-Whittle.....£550

Examiners, Andrew Jas. Walke; Alfred Cliff; William Martin.....£420 to £600

Assistant Examiners, J. Gray; H. J. Adams; Frederick Ogden; Percy H. Cathcart; W. Groves; Joseph E. Needham; F. M. Sexton; Alfred Sutton; Frederick E. Boughton; Thomas E. Lones; John H. Tomlinson; William H. D. Clark; Arthur Whitwell; Robert Sandon; William A. Stiven; William Sumner; Arthur W. Marfleet; Albert F. Ravenshear; Rhys Jenkins; Arthur R. Wright; Harold Seward; Bowman H. Madden; Alfred S. A. Ormsby; Frank Gossling; Richard P. Chope; James Layzell; George Gibbens; Chas. H. Powell; George Rutherford; Horace Newton; William Martin; J. Reeves; L. Bolton; H. F. Lowe; F. J. Cheshire; J. T. Walls; D. Mescal; C. C. Starling; T. H. Muras; S. A. Willmott; W. Sackfield; T. H. Denning; A. E. Chipperfield; A. G. Page; H. G. Graves; H. O. Minty; E. G. Coker; F. W. Dunn; R. Adams; W. S. Jarratt; H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly; R. W. Simmonds .....£200 to £400

2nd Class Clerks, Samuel Sumner Tripp; George Hurlstone Hardy; James Stuart Sweet-Escott; Arthur John Rhodes; Henry S. Holmes Pegler; Geo. Spencer; John Maycock.....£310 to £400

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Clerk of Designs Register, J. Stringer.

Staff Clerks Trade Marks, F. W. Hodges; H. C. A. Tarrant; W. E. Milliken .....£300 to £500

Law Clerk, J. Watson £375

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), Joseph Fry £600

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Whitehall, London, £18,573.

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1st Class Clerks, H. L. Hogan; H. R. Reynolds; H. T. Robins; O. H. Pearson; J. R. D. Lea; A. C. Read; G. Hereford; J. C. Aubourg; J. Whitfield-Jackson; E. A. Bendall; H. Davis; H. P. Hewitt; J. L. F. H. Godfrey; A. D. F. Mills; A. A. Dowty; H. E. Ward; A. P. Badcock £400 to £600

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A. M. J. Ogilvie £160

Parliamentary do., James F. Hope.....

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2nd Class Clerks, Old Establishment, W. H. G. Johnson; H. Bedingfeld; G. R. Tapp each £410

Additional Staff Officers, F. A. R. Langton...£650

W. Nops; P. G. Burrell.....£500 to £600

Deputy Staff Officer, F. J. Brown £450

Supplementary Establishment.

1st Class Clerks, W. H. Gill; A. Gibson; W. Patrick; C. Stevens; R. Gilbert; J. R. Burr; J. J. Summers; N. Hautrive .....£310 to £400

* Late Principal Clerks, Lower Section, of Old Establishment.

† Late First Class Clerks of Old Establishment.

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Inspector-General of Mails, Thomas E. Sifton.

Inspectors, Railway Business, Senior Inspector, H. Cockerell (£300 to £400); *Inspectors*, E. Martin; C. S. Stevens ..... £175 to £280

Insp., Appointment Branch, G. C. Pike £175 to £280

Clerk in Charge, F. G. Welch ..... £350 to £450

Packet Services.

Controller, H. Buxton Forman (*Assist. Sec.*).

Nautical Assistant, Commander Robert Patton Jenkins, R.N. £500

Officers in charge of Indian Mails, H. B. Osborne; H. B. R. Harvey; J. G. Wilmot £200 to £300, with allowances

Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, &c., T. Mason ..... £400 to £500

Assist. ditto, H. T. Toothill ..... £250 to £350

Intelligence Department.

Superintendent, W. G. Faunch ..... £310 to £450

Confidential Enquiry Branch.

Director, J. Philips ..... £600 to £800

Assistant ditto, W. G. Gates ..... £500 to £600

2nd Assistant Director, F. Wickham £450 to £550

Principal Clerks, A. P. Wakeman; W. T. White £400 to £500

Travelling Clerks (*1st Class*), W. E. Reeves; W. McIntyre; E. A. Kirby; A. G. Madder; F. W. Woodard ..... £400 to £500

Do. do. (*2nd Class*), F. W. Mann; J. Settle; J. Doubleday; F. O. Wood; W. T. Edwards; W. Murray; J. H. Shinner; J. Compton; J. G. Stevens; J. O. Planck; J. A. B. Drummond £150 to £350

1st Class Clerks, G. E. Pratt; M. B. Mathias; W. F. Besant; W. Cann; J. T. Monk; T. Beer £310 to £400

2nd Class Clerks, W. J. F. Apted; J. Hall; J. S. Stokes; F. Taylor; W. H. Harrington; C. J. Prout; W. H. Buck; W. Newnam; F. E. Bunt; S. Granville; E. Germain; E. W. Mills; W. Prime; J. P. Leckenby; G. J. R. Scott £210 to £300

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Registrar, H. Price ..... £400 to £500

Deputy Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell £310 to £380

Assistant Registrars, E. Worthington; Josiah Walker; E. A. Francis ..... £220 to £300

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Medical Officer-in-Chief, Arthur Huelin Wilson, L.R.C.P. ..... £800 to £1,000

2nd Med. Officer, John Sinclair, M.R.C.P. £400 to £600

Female ditto, Miss Edith Shove, M.B. £300 to £450

Asst. do., Miss L. C. Madgshon, M.B. £200 to £300

1st Assistant, G. C. W. Wright, L.R.C.P. £300 to £400

2nd Assistant, A. B. Rogers, L.S.A. ... £200 to £300

Night Assistant to Medical Officers, G. W. Cazalet, M.R.C.S. £100

Dispensing Assistant, F. Freeman £225

Solicitor's Department.

The Solicitor, Sir Robert Hunter £1,500 to £2,000

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Other Assistants to Solicitor, E. J. Armstrong; W. McIntyre; O. Spencer; W. C. E. Brignall; P. W. McIntyre.

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Engineer-in-Chief and Electrician, William Hy. Preece, C.B., F.R.S. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Engineer-in-Chief, J. Hookey £700 to £850

Principal Technical Officer, J. Gavey £600 to £750

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Do. (*2nd Class*), A. Graves; H. R. Kempe; P. Ennis; A. Eden; H. Hartnell; A. J. Stubbs; J. W. Curra; J. G. Dalladay ..... £200 to £400

Clerks, R. C. Leversedge, £300 to £350; R. Mellroy ..... £210 to £300

Supt. to Electric Lighting, I. Probert £310 to £400

Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), D. Lumsden £500 to £700

Do. (Dover), W. R. Culley ..... £400 to £550

Assistant do. (Woolwich), H. Marsh £310 to £450

Assistant do. (Dover), F. Pollard ..... £250 to £350

Superintending Engineer (*Lond.*), C. T. Fleetwood £500 to £650

Assistant do. (*Lond.*), S. M. Banker; G. W. Hook £340 to £450

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Controller, C. E. Stuart ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Controller, A. F. Varley .. £500 to £650

Superintending Examiners, J. Day; H. J. Cox; J. H. Ingram ..... £400 to £450

Assist. Superintending Examiners, W. J. Etheredge; G. Morgan; W. G. Hinton; John Bolton £350 to £400

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* These rise to £320.

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Deputy Controller, Edward May ..... £700 to £800
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2nd Class Clerks, *R. J. Woodifield; *R. D. Binsted; F. P. Didden; V. M. Dunford ..... £210 to £300
* To rise to £310.
Superintendents, *G. Gregory; *A. Askins; *W. Whight; *H. W. Brookman; *H. Mayfield; *J. M. Maclachlan; H. J. Smith; W. G. Gould; J. F. Dueloy; G. C. Newbury; A. Stiles; C. Stonley; C. A. Morgan; F. A. Pyne; A. J. S. Adams ..... £310 to £400
* To rise to £450.
Matron, Miss Saul ..... £200 to £300
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* To rise to £250.

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Assistant ditto, Philip Benton ..... £800 to £900
Chief Clerk, Mark W. Ker ..... £650 to £750
Chief Examiner, C. A. King ..... £650 to £750
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Principal Bookkeeper, F. E. Smith ... £650 to £750
Accountants, R. Edis; R. G. Crafer; F. T. Swayne; C. Prall; J. P. Farre; C. E. Geraghty; H. Davies; W. H. Miller; F. W. Home ..... £550 to £640
Assistant do., A. Goodwin; A. J. Adams; E. B. Parlour; E. W. Measor; W. D. Hepworth; H. J. Dickinson; E. Solomon; W. D. Diplock; R. B. Hughes; L. W. B. Maclean £440 to £540
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Assistant do., L. Incledon; L. Barnes; A. M'Laren £440 to £540
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Assist. Superin., Miss A. L. Powell ... £200 to £240
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1st Class Clerks, C. W. F. Welchman; R. J. Sanderson; H. Pearson; F. J. White; H. Taylor ..... £360 to £430

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Controller, Jonathan Downes ..... £550 to £650
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2nd Class do., J. Malin; H. Burr; J. W. Schofield; R. E. Brooks; W. G. Green; A. K. Chalk ..... £210 to £300

Postal Stores Department.

Controller, S. C. Hooley £600
Assistant do., C. E. S. Poole ..... £400 to £500
Superintendents, J. F. Aldridge; H. Ogden; G. W. F. Foord ..... each £360
Clerk, F. C. Lupton ..... £250 to £350
2nd Division Clerk, Higher Grade, A. F. P. Kirkby ..... £250 to £350
Clerks, F. W. Fugeman; T. E. Rowland £210 to £300
Storekeeper, E. G. Chart ..... £200 to £350
Assist. Storekeepers, H. W. King; W. Curtis £175 to £280

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Charles D. Lang ..... £900 to £1,000
Assistant Controllers, Edward Hugh Poole; A. H. Bateman ..... £650 to £750
Sub-Controllers, I. J. Sealy; H. E. Carlyle; C. E. Leal; J. H. R. West ..... £570 to £640
Principal Clerks, J. A. J. Housden; W. E. Kearns; E. Hodder; W. F. Copeland; H. Badcock; J. W. Unwin; A. Belcher; E. Nops; A. H. Sadler; E. H. Daniell; J. Williams; W. Hill; G. R. Everitt; G. E. White, £500 to £550
Assist. do., V. Shepperd; C. W. Treacher; J. C. G. Galton; W. S. Thomas; F. W. Bundy; J. C. E. Bridge; H. P. Cox; H. A. O'Molony; A. T. Woodward; C. C. Ling; H. E. Charlton; C. C. Sutch; A. H. Thorns; W. E. Gifford; W. F. Lovell; T. Leach; R. G. Grene; J. Kennett £440 to £490
1st Class Clerks, John Hurley; W. S. Bolt; W. W. Rishworth; R. Browne; F. Paterson; J. H. Megson; H. E. Bayly; I. J. Dadd; H. J. Hancock; J. A. Parker; E. A. Loveday; G. A. F. Rogers; J. C. Palmer; W. G. Trinder; G. P. Morris; M. Weeks; W. A. E. Batchelor; B. I. J. W. Bowen; R. T. G. Nevins; G. Hockey; E. S. Coyne; J. T. McCallum; C. T. Hillier; E. P. Hawkins; W. Wilkins; F. E. Walker; W. Johnson; F. Lloyd; H. W. Page £360 to £430

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Superintendent, Miss M. C. Smith ..... £320 to £450
Senior Assist. do., Misses R. K. Corbould; F. Jaques £250 to £300
Assistant Supts., Misses E. F. Pearson; T. F. Haynes; A. M. Haynes ..... £200 to £240
Principal Clerks, Misses C. A. Wall; R. N. Davis E. S. Fullagar; E. G. Edkins; M. M. J.

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Latham; J. E. Hume; E. Wyer; J. W. Huddart; M. E. Haynes; K. Eyre; D. E. Michell; A. A. Michell; E. M. Stevens; H. G. Young; E. A. Sheppard; A. Fullagar; E. E. Wyndham; A. E. Sharrock; S. S. Roberts; F. E. Dale; J. A. Russell; E. A. Crowther; A. E. Sweet; E. C. Dean; M. F. L. Steuart; A. M. Foster; F. S.M. West; K.A. Bumpus; F.L Day. £140 to £190

LONDON POSTAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Controller's Office.

Controller, Jasper C. Badcock.....£1,000 to £1,200
Vice-Controller, Robert Bruce .....£800 to £850
Assist. Controllers, Edward Smith; J. W. Crawfurd £625 to £750
Chief Supts., G. D. Coles; A. Hunter; B. Nowell; E. W. Helm; A. E. Adeney; J. E. T. O'M. Carew .....£500 to £600
Superintendent, Travelling P.O., H. Band £450 to £550
Asst. Supts., L. B. Sealy; F. J. Jones £315 to £450
1st Class Clerks, W. H. Hamlyn; W. J. Pounds; J. Eynon; William Roberts; B. S. Hurman; R. H. W. Batley; H. F. Foster; W. Howson; A. H. Reddrop; H. C. Somers; W. Matthews £310 to £400

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Sub-Controller, Felix D. White.....£700 to £800
Assistant Sub-Controller, T. Briggs ...£600 to £700
Chief Clerk, F. Bray .....£520 to £600
Principal Clerks, J. Barnes; J. Dixon; A. P. Billson; J.W. Shergold: A. H. Powell £450 to £550
1st Class Clerks, J. W. Standerwick: R. McCallum; J. E. Gleed; H. Filmer; J. A. Walker £310 to £400
Superintendents, J. W. Belcher; H. J. McMahon; C. P. Moginie; R. G. Hitchcock; D. H. Rooney; T. P. Salt.....£450 to £550
Assistant Superintendents, F. E. Read; H. Matthews; R. Ruffle; J. S. D. Ford; H. Naylor; W. Morran; F. G. Whitaker; G. Hopkins; B. Smith; E. Cane; J. Bell; W. E. Gould: H. W. Pym; G. Hine; R. Pascall; E. T. Woolley £315 to £450

Metropolitan District Offices.

WEST CENTRAL, 125 and 126 High Holborn.

Postmaster, I. Naylor £600
Chief Clerk, B. Pitt .....£315 to £450
Clerks, C. A. Wheeler; C. H. Cary; W. M. Frizell £80 to £300

WESTERN, 3 Vere Street.

Postmaster, Arthur H. Salmon.....£600
Chief Clerk, A. H. Mann .....£315 to £450
Clerks, R. H. Laurie; J. W. F. Relph; L. V. Cox £80 to £300

EALING.

Postmistress, Mrs. L. F. Barlett £240

PADDINGTON, 19 London Street.

Postmaster, W. D. Herbert.....£600
Chief Clerk, H. E. Anderson .....£315 to £450
Clerks, W. C. Waller; J. W. Campion; A. Wallwork .....£80 to £300

EASTERN, 195 Whitechapel Road.

Postmaster, J. Lorrain £600
Chief Clerk, J. Powell .....£315 to £450
Clerks, W. Batterbury; A. R. Broad; A. E. Osler; J. Brennan .....£80 to £300

SOUTH-WESTERN, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

Postmaster, D. H. Somerville.....£650
Chief Clerk, J. Greer.....£315 to £450
Chief Officer of Sorting Office, F. Harding £250 to £300
Clerks, W. D. Wheldon; J. Uprichard; W. A. Adams .....£80 to £300
P. M. House of Commons, E. W. Pike.....£340

WANDSWORTH, 159 High Street, Battersea.

Postmaster, J. K. Gibson.....£460
Clerk, F. W. D'Evelyn .....£80 to £300

SOUTH-EASTERN, 239 Borough High Street.

Postmaster, W. J. Cooper £600
Chief Clerk, J. Elliott .....£315 to £450
Clerks, C. Exley; H. T. Woods; J. D. Biggs: W. W. Owen .....£80 to £300

NORWOOD, 35 Westow Street.

Postmaster, R. Ball £460
Clerk, E. A. Martin .....£80 to £300

NORTHERN, 46 Essex Road.

Postmaster, J. Laister £600
Chief Clerk, John H. Marriott .....£315 to £450
Clerks, L. T. Churley; C. A. Comber; W. P. Chessall; R. A. Moffatt .....£80 to £300

NORTH-WESTERN, 28 Eversholt Street.

Postmaster, H. Carver £600
Chief Clerk, E. F. Page .....£315 to £450
Clerks, W. T. B. Young; J. Pryer; D. E. Ayling £80 to £300

PRISON COMMISSION, Home Office, S.W. —£606,290.

Chairman, Evelyn John Ruggles-Brise £1,800
Private Secretary, I. Turvey.
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Capt. W. J. Stopford, £1,100; R. S. Mitford, £1,100; Lt.-Col. M. Clare Garsia £1,000
Sec. & Insp., Major E. G. Clayton ...£700 to £800
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. A. Beamish, R.E. £650 to £800
Clerk of Accounts, C. Crickmay.....£550 to £650
Comptroller of Prison Industries, James Duncan £700 to £800
Insps., Major Arthur Griffiths; Capt. J. M. Lennox; Capt. W. V. Harris; Robt. Mundy Gover, M.D. (*Medical Insp.*) .....£700 to £800
Assistant Surveyor, U. J. Wright.....£300 to £350
1st Class Clerks, C. S. Joseph; W. B. Penny; J. Wightman; T. R. Whiteley; H. H. Cribb, £350 to £500; H. J. Hellier; G. N. Thomas; J. R. Bradshaw.....£280 to £480
2nd Class Clerks, H. E. Williams; C. H. Arnold; H. R. Bennett; J. N. Cole; J. Dawe; J. R. Elliott; J. J. Griffith; W. Hoskins; J. Juleff; S. H. Roberts; I. Turvey; G. R. Brown; F. J. Rhodes; E. Brine; W. S. Westland, £70 to £370; F. J. Price; C. Hall; A. T. Turpin £70 to £300

Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.—£3,125.

Hon. Charles G. Legge; Capt. Francis Joseph Parry; Sir Herbert George Denman Croft, Bart. £750 to £850

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Scotland Yard, S.W.—£8,953.

Inspector, J. G. Legge .....£800 to £1,000
Assistant Inspector, T. D. M. Robertson £750
Chief Clerk, William Costeker .....£450 to £550
Sub-Inspectors, F. V. Hornby; A. G. S. Maule £250 to £400

General Prisons Board, Ireland.—£8,914.

Chairman, J. S. Gibbons £1,200
Vice-Chairman, John Mulhall £1,000
Medical Member, Dr. S. Woodhouse...£800 to £900
Inspectors, P. J. Joyce; A. B. G. S. Hill each £600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas.....£350 to £450
Clerk of Accounts, R. Lewis .....£350 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.—£13,833.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. £2,000
Private Sec., Almeric Fitzroy.....£300
" " John Dunville .....unp.
Clerk of the Council, Sir Chas. L. Peel, K.C.B. £1,700
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, J. H. Harrison £1,100 to £1,200

Senior Clerk, William Robert Walkes £600 to £800
Junior do., Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay £150 to £500
2nd Div. Clerk, Higher Grade, H. E. Moon £250 to £350
2nd Division Clerks, A. W. Whittaker; G. W. Palmer ..... £70 to £250

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.
3 St. James's Square, S.W.
Lord Privy Seal—The Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B. £5,000
Private Secretary, A. W. Williams-Wynn £100

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS,
12 Whitehall Place, S.W.—£52,287.
First Commissioner, Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretaries, H. J. Hapgood; R. J. Ford each £200
Secretary, Hon. Reginald Baliol Brett £1,200
Principal Clerks, J. Willis: H. R. Potter each £900
Clerk of Accounts, F. Woodfall £600
Senior Clerks, J. Fitzgerald; M. Hooper; W. J. Downer. ..... each £550
1st Class Clerks, R. C. Thompson; H. M. Paull; H. Wordley; W. R. Kerr; J. R. Bradford; W. Torpy; T. G. Elliott; H. M. McBlain; Henry J. Hapgood; W. H. David; F. O. Drew, each £400
1st Class Surveyors, J. Taylor, C.B., £1,200; R. H. Boyce; W. W. Robertson (Edin.); H. Tanner each £1,000
2nd Class Surveyors, E. G. Rivers; J. Wager; W. Cowan (*acting*) ..... £500 to £700
Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Gen. Augustus Henry Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
Superintendent of Furniture, Rowland Bailey £650
Do. Deputy, J. H. Hillier £400
Do. of Contracts for Coals, &c., E. Price..... £350
Receiver of Rents, C. F. Reeks.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION,
3 Bank Buildings, E.C.—£10,290.
Secretary, R. Philpot £1,500
Assistant Secretary, Aucher C. Taylor £600 to £900
Solicitor, Herbert Barnes £1,500
Chief Clerk to do., Charles Henry Davis £600
Princ. Clerks, R. F. Shattock; B. Allen £415 to £550

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.
Secretary & Treasurer, Joseph Keech Aston.
Chief Clerk, William R. Le Fanu.
Senior Clerks, George Fenn Aston; Wm. Vincent Prior; Wm. Lipscomb; Chas. Fredk. Howell; George Simpson.
Solicitors, The Secretary; The Chief Clerk; F. G. Hughes.
Architect, William Alfred Hughes.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane.
Counsel, E. P. Wolstenholme, 2 Stone Bldgs., W.C.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC,
Chancery Lane, W.C.—£21,488
Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, Henry C. Maxwell Lyte, C.B. £1,100
Secretary, James Joel Cartwright £600
Assistant Keepers, C. T. Martin; L. O. Pike; S. R. Scargill-Bird; R. D. Trimmer; J. M. Thompson; John E. E. Sharp ..... £520 to £700
Clerks, G. F. Handcock; G. H. Overend; R. A. Roberts; R. F. Isaacson; G. J. Morris; E. G. Atkinson; E. Salisbury; R. H. Brodie; H. Hall; H. Rodney; J. G. Black; A. Hughes; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; A. E. Stamp; H. E. Headlam..... £150 to £500

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—£29,318.
Director, W. T. Thiselton-Dyer, C.M.G., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Director, Daniel Morris, C.M.G..... £700
Keeper of Herb. & Library, J. G. Baker, F.R.S. £500
Principal Assistants, W. B. Hemsley, F.R.S.; G. Massee ..... £250 to £300
Assistant for India, O. Stapf, PH.D. £200
Keeper of Museums, J. R. Jackson ... £250 to £300
Curator of Gardens, George Nicholson £300
Assistant Curator, William Watson..... £190
Hon. Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, D. H. Scott, PH.D., F.R.S.
Assistants, John Aikman; W. N. Winn (*Office*); N. E. Brown; R. A. Rolfe; C. H. Wright; J. M. Hillier; S. A. Skan ..... £90 to £200

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.—£108,000.
St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. ..... *nil.*
Do. Supt. Ranger, Lt.-Gen. R. Bateson... £191
Do. ,, Works, William Browne..... £270
Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Colonel Moreton John Wheatley, R.E. £700
Richmond—Ranger, Duke of Cambridge, K.G. £110
Do. Deputy do., Capt. FitzGeorge £64
Do. Superintendent, H. G. Sawyer £346
Greenwich—Superintendent, J. Gardiner £125
Bushy—Keeper, J. Halliday..... £175
Hampton Court Gardens—Supt., A. Graham £150
Regent's Park, C. Jordan £200
New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst and Woolmer—Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald William Lascelles.
Dean—Gaveller, Edward Stafford Howard.
Do. Deputy do., Thomas Forster Brown.
Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, Philip Baylis.
Do. Assistant, Charles Edward Machen.
Windsor—Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
Do. Bailiff, John Peel.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Frederick Simmonds.
New Forest—Official Verderer, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

SALFORD COURT OF RECORD, Town Hall, Manchester.
High Steward, Earl of Sefton, K.G.
Judge, Henry Gordon Shee, Q.C.
Registrar, William Henry Talbot (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, John Mountain.
Assistant Deputy Registrar, H. T. Edwards.
Chief Clerk, B. R. Davis.
Clerks, J. S. Adamson, P. Dale, J. W. Davis.
Bailiff, James Simpson.
Assistant Bailiffs, G. Mountain; J. G. Ireland; James Thornley (Bolton).

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
(Administration, South Kensington, S.W. £68,885).
Sec., Maj.-Gen. Sir J. F. D. Donnelly, K.C.B. (late R.E.)..... £1,500
Assist. Secretary, Arthur J. R. Trendell, C.M.G. £850 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, Edward Belshaw ..... £550 to £650
Private Sec. to Secretary, J. Bailey £100
Clerk of Upper Division, A. F. E. Torrens ... £450
Clerks of the Higher Division, E. E. Freehill, B.A.; A. E. Thomas, B.A.; E. Wilkinson; H. Graves, B.A., P.G.S.; A. W. Smallwood ... £150 to £350
Clerk of Accounts, T. A. Bowler ..... £550 to £650
Assistant to ditto, E. Harris ..... £400 to £525
Storekeeper, J. Saltmarsh ..... £350 to £450
Deputy do., J. W. Emler £300
Superintendent of Registry, L. Finding £400
Second Division Clerks, Higher Grade (in alphabetical order), F. J. Bull; W. Burtt (*Postal Clerk*); A. E. Garrard; F. J. Hodgkinson; A. Maslen; G. Stringer; H. Tipper; T. Wright £250 to £350

Science Division.

Director, Capt. W. de W. Abney, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. (late R.E.) ..... £750 to £950
Assistant Director, Frank R. Fowke £600 to £750
Official Examiner, T. Healey ..... £550 to £650
Assist. Examiners, J. Bailey; R. E. Hughes, B.A., B.SC., F.C.S. ..... £250 to £550
Science Exam. Clerk, H. W. Etheridge £350

Royal College of Science, South Kensington.—£18,314.

Dean and Professor of Geology, John Wesley Judd, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Physics, A. W. Rücker, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S. ... £800
Chemistry, W. A. Tilden, D.SC., F.R.S. £800
Astronomical Physics, J. Norman Lockyer, C.B., F.R.S. £800
Mechanics & Mathematics, J. Perry, M.E., D.SC., F.R.S. £600
Instructors in Mechanics and Mathematics, P. T. Wrigley, M.A.; J. Harrison, M.I.M.E. £300
Biology, G. B. Howes, £600; J. B. Farmer, M.A., F.L.S. £400
Adjoint Professors.
Metallurgy, W. C. Roberts-Austen, C.B., F.R.S. £300
Instructor in Assaying, H. C. Jenkins £300
Mining, C. LeNeve Foster, D.SC., F.R.S. £300
Instructor in Mine Surveying, L. H. Cooke £300
Principles of Agriculture, J. Wrightson, F.C.S. £200
Registrar & Supt. of Discipline, Francis Fladgate £300
Clerk and Librarian, A. E. Cooper ... £70 to £250

Art Division.

Director, T. Armstrong ..... £750 to £950
Assist. do., T. Chesman, LL.B. ..... £600 to £750
Official Examiner, Alan S. Cole ..... £550 to £650
Assist., J. A. D. Campbell; H. A. Bowler £250 to £550
Examination Clerk, M. Webb £400

Royal College of Art—£7,611.

Principal, J. C. L. Sparkes £850
Reg., Lt.-Gen. Sussex Wm. Lennox, £300 to £350

Inspection.

Chief Senior Insp., Gilbert R. Redgrave £600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, F. B. Barwell; C. A. Buckmaster, M.A.; T. B. Shaw ..... £600 to £800
Inspectors, E. J. Ball, PH.D.; H. H. Hoffert, D.SC.; T. Preston, M.A.; C. Geldard, M.A.; S. F. Dufton, M.A., D.SC.; D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; R. Blair, M.A.; D. E. Jones, B.SC.; H. W. T. Wager; F. Pullinger, M.A.; Hugh Gordon, M.A.; W. B. D. Edwards; A. E. Tutton ..... £400 to £600

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, DUBLIN.

Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Director, Lt.-Col. Geo. Tindall Plunkett, R.E. £700 to £800
Chief Clerk & Secretary, H. B. White, M.A. ... £350
Professors:—Zoology, A. C. Haddon, M.A.; *Dean*, £600; *Descriptive Geometry and Engineering*, James Lyon, M.A.; *Applied Math.*, W. McF. Orr, M.A.; *Chemistry*, W. N. Hartley, F.R.S.; *Physics*, W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.E., each £500; *Mining & Mineralogy*, J. P. O'Reilly, C.E., M.R.I.A.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.SC.; *Geology*, Grenville A. J. Cole, F.G.S. ..... each £200

Librarian, National Library, T. W. Lyster, M.A. £450 to £550
Keeper, Science & Art Museum, Thomas H. Longfield, F.S.A. ..... £350 to £500
Keeper, Natural History Collection, R. F. Scharff, PH.D. ..... £350 to £500
Keeper, Botanical Collection, T. Johnson, D.SC. £100
Keeper, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. ..... £200 to £400

Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.
(See p. 327.)

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND'S OFFICE, Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.—£11,850.
Edinburgh, Parliament Square.

Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh ... £2,000
Private Secretary, C. E. N. Leith-Hay £300
Under Secretary, Permanent, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I. £1,500
Private Sec., J. H. Gascoigne £100
Asst. Und. Sec., W. Cospatrick Dunbar, C.B. £1,000
Senior Clerk, James M. Dodds £600
Junior do., J. H. Gascoigne £366
Clerk of Accounts & Statistics, E. D. Berkeley £600
Assistant do., P. D. Moodie £319
Staff Clerks, R. Penny £200
2nd Div. Clerks, W. Hogg; T. C. Gilbert; C. Wetherill ..... £70 to £250
See also SCOTTISH SECTION, page 327.

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.—£556,571 (Salaries, £27,316).

Controller, Thomas Digby Pigott, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec., Wm. George Newton £50
Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman £600 to £700
Accountant, J. M. Galer ..... £450 to £550
Regis. & Clerk of Demands, F. Hayward £450 to £550
Storekeeper, William H. Harrison £450 to £550
Clerk in charge in Dublin, Herbert Taylor ... £500
Clerks, James J. Anderson; Richard Barton; John T. Brooks; Edward Bryan; W. Coates; Charles H. Dyason; Walter F. Gorin; J. Lofts; William G. Newton; Chas. Paull (Dublin); L. Pender; T. A. Wilson ..... max. £460
2nd Div. Clerks, C. H. Balmain; T. J. Dale; A. J. Ellis; S. H. Francis; C. Green; L. W. Hill; H. E. Pitman; H. Proctor; A. L. Screech; G. H. Thwaites; I. A. H. Watson; H. M. Welch; G. H. Wright ..... £70 to £250
Supt. of Printing, Walter Bentley ... £450 to £550
Assist. do., Robt. W. Moffrey ..... £350 to £400
Assist. Exam. of Printing and Binding in Dublin, W. G. Bishop ..... £200 to £300
Receiver of Job-work Printing, J. C. Rowden £125 to £275
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, J. T. Bullock; Thomas D. Dutton; C. W. Howard £260 to £400
Clerks with knowledge of Printing, A. H. Allen; E. C. Bateman; G. W. Riley; E. J. H. Stallybrass; J. E. H. Wilson ..... £100 to £250
Exam. of Binding, Thos. Henry Croysdill £450
Assist. do., Fredk. J. Williamson .. £200 to £300
Ext. Asst. Exam. of Binding, G. D. Rose £100 to £200
Exam. of Binders' Accts., J. B. Crane £150 to £300
Exam. of Paper, W. G. Wightman ... £400 to £500
Assistant ditto, George F. Whiles ..... £200 to £350

THAMES CONSERVANCY.
Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Chairman, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P.
Secretary, James H. Gough.
Engineer, Charles James More, C.E.
Solicitor, James Hughes.
HARBOUR MASTERS:—
London, Captain L. W. E. Bowen.
Woolwich, Staff-Commander J. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Gravesend, Captain R. Marsden.

TRADE, BOARD OF, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.—£64,049.

President, Rt. Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Garnham Roper £300
" " Lees Knowles, M.P. ..... unp.
Parliamentary Sec., The Earl of Dudley £1,200
Private Sec., J. G. Willis £100
Permanent Sec., Sir C. Boyle, K.C.B. £1,500 to £1,800
Private Secs., J. M. Nicolle, £100; J. K. Grebby £50

Five Assistant Secretaries.

Fisheries Depart., Arthur D. Berrington ...£1,000
Marine Depart., Ingram Bathurst Walker £1,200
Railway Depart., F. J. S. Hopwood, C.B. ...£1,150
Finance Depart., Cosmo Monkhouse £1,150
Harbour Depart., Hon. T. H. W. Pelham ...£1,050
Principals, Hy. A. Dobson; W. D. W. Lyons; E. Roscoe; Walter J. Howell; Sir Thomas Blomefield, Bart. ..... £650 to £800
1st Class Clerks, Alexander E. Pearson; R. P. P. Bingham; T. E. Price; J. W. Martyn; Henry R. Bence-Jones; R. C. Heron-Maxwell; John Taylor; Samuel Waddington .....£400 to £600
2nd Class do., Arthur H. Emberson; G. J. Stanley; J. G. Willis; J. M. Nicolle; G. Roper; D. A. Pollard; E. G. Moggridge; E. T. Griffith; E. C. Stoneham; W. F. Marwood; C. Hipwood; A. Barnes .....£150 to £400
Chief Bookkeeper, G. S. Pry .....£500 to £600
Supt. of Registry, Thomas Anderson £500
Librarian, R. J. Lister..... £350 to £400
Do., in charge of Railway Plans, R. S. Lendrum £350
Asst. Clerks (1st Class), S. Bullock (£550); J. J. Dilley; F. W. Haine; F. C. Pike; Frank Hardy; Henry Jolliffe; Lewis Browne; E. Portch; J. M. Spencer; John Peake .....£300 to £430
Assist. Clks. (2nd Class), T. Thorpe; P. H. Thomas; Arthur Hill; G. W. Sellar; Jas. Quick; G. E. Norman; A. Neeves; F. A. Fahy; P. J. Descours; J. G. Hargreaves; W. Greig .....£160 to £300
Supernumerary, Ditto, R. Broom; R. J. Sheldon £300
Second Div. (Higher Grade), J. C. Toovey; E. Andrews; J. L. Bendall; O. Jones; W. P. Scogings; R. E. Mertur; L. Goldie £250 to £350 and 52 second division clerks.

COMMERCIAL, LABOUR & STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.—£18,866.

Controller-General, Sir Robt. Giffen, K.C.B. £1,600
Deputy do., A. E. Bateman, C.M.G.... ..... £950
Labour Commissioner, H. Llewellyn Smith . £725
Principal for Statistics, G. H. Simmonds £800
Chief Labour Correspondent, J. Burnett £500
Labour Correspondents, Miss Clara E. Collett; C. J. Drummond; J. J. Dent .....£300 to £400
Translator, Edmund Gosse.....£400
Clerk in charge of "Board of Trade Journal," F. Barley £350
Assistant Supt. of Statistics, F. H. McLeod £450

LEGAL BRANCH.—£22,650.

Solicitor, Walter Murton, C.B. £1,800
Chief Law Clerk, Felix Hargrave de Hamel..£800
Assistant Solicitor, Edmund Potter ...£600 to £800
Clerk in Charge of Bankruptcy Sub-Department, H. E. Burgess.
Principal Clerk, K. E. K. Gough.
Clerks, Edwin Gillett; G. C. Vaux; Hon. N. M. Farrer; J. Hutchins.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Professional Member of Marine Dept. (7 Whitehall Gardens), Capt. A. J. G. Chalmers...£800 to £1,000
Harbour Department, Vice-Admiral Sir George Strong Nares, K.C.B. £1,000
Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Commander William Francis Edgar Freeland, R.N. £300
Inspectors of Fisheries, Henry N. Malan; Charles Edward Fryer ..... each £500

Office of Inspector of Railways, 8 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

Senior Insp., Maj. Frns. Arthur Marindin, C.M.G., R.E.; *Inspectors*, Lt.-Col. Horatio Arthur Yorke, R.E.; Lt.-Col. G. Addison, R.E. £3,285
Electric Adviser, Major Philip Cardew, R.E....£950

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT, 4 Whitehall Yard, S.W.—£141,440.

Inspect.-Gen. in Bankruptcy, John Smith, C.B. £1,800
Inspectors, F. Wreford, E. Hough .....each £900
Inspector of Official Receivers, W. Evans.....£900
Auditor, G. W. Gavin £650
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. L. Clark £600 to £700
Examiners, R. C. Klyne; C. Keeble; H. N. Oakeshott £1,700
Junior Examiners, W. C. Taylor; J. F. Bird; C. Wright; F. A. Clarke; A. Mills; H. C. Watson; W. G. Knight; J. R. J. Johnston £310 to £400
Do., A. H. S. Miller .....£300 to £350
Staff Officers, A. A. Taylor; H. V. Bate; W. A. Clark; C. C. G. Stonhouse; R. F. Price; W. J. Walker; F. W. Pote; W. W. Coombs £2,020
Clerk, C. R. Clements £270

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy, Bankruptcy Buildings, W.C.

Official Receivers, E. Leadam Hough (*senior*), £1,200; Alfred Henry Wildy; Harold de Vaux Brougham .....£800 to £1,000
Assist. Receivers, George Walter Chapman (*senior*), £800; E. S. Grey; C. A. Pope; H. Ll. Howell £500 to £600
Official Assignee, Peter Paget.....£1,000
Official Messenger, John Charles Austin.....£700

Official Receivers under Companies Winding-up Act, 1890.—Office, 33 Carey St., W.C.

Senior Off. Rec., G. S. Barnes £1,200
Official Receiver, S. Wheeler £1,000
Assistant ditto, W. J. Warley; A. S. Cully; H. M. Winearls .....each £400 to £600

Receivers.

Birmingham, &c., Luke J. Sharp £1,075
Bristol, E. G. Clarke.....£1,000
Carmarthen and Swansea, Thomas Thomas ...£800
Hull, &c., Arthur Stewart Maples £1,000
Liverpool, F. Gittins £1,200
London and Northern Suburban, C. Mercer...£1,000
London & Southern Suburban, A. Mackintosh £1,000
Manchester, Christopher Jenkins Dibb £1,200
Assistant, A. B. Potter.....£500
Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. Grant Gibson £500
Nottingham, Henry Roby Thorpe £800
Newcastle-under-Lyme and Shrewsbury, Thomas Bullock.....£600

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN, Custom House, E.C.—£13,474.

Registrar-General, John Clark Hall £900
Assist. Registrar-General, F. W. Gardner ...£650
Staff Clerks, W. E. Whitehead, W. Coultas, C. H. Jones £1,400
Supernumerary, J. S. Home £400
Clerks, G. Cruickshank; R. Denniford; R. Hurrell; W. H. Norton; P. C. H. Jay; J. M. Curtis; R. A. Mountjoy; A. Clatworthy; R. Hughes; J. B. Gaunt; J. E. Cockerell; S. Kett; H. Nicole; G. A. Hooke £5,056

OFFICERS APPOINTED UNDER METROPOLITAN GAS ACTS.

Referees, Augustus G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; William Pole, F.R.S.; A. W. Rücker, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Examiner, Dr. Alexander William Williamson, F.R.S.

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Supplementary Clerk, W. F. Addey.....£320
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Deputy do., Capt. Sir J. Sydney Webb, K.C.M.G.

* Office: 79 Mark Lane, E.C.

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(*See also* MILITARY DEPARTMENT, *page* 188.)

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Justice, Hon. Sir Ford North..... £5,000
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Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich..... £5,000
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(*a*) Mr. Johnson is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act.

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Bookkeeper, Benj. Heasman.
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Judge, Hon. Sir John Gorell Barnes £5,000
Clerk, George Tait £400
Admiralty Advocate, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Queen's Proctor, Hn. Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, C.B. £3,000
Admiralty Proctor, Frederick Stokes.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays and Vacation, 10 to 2.
† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.
‡ The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from, 1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £300.

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Second Class Clerk, Frank E. W. Nichols.*
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Secretary, Sir John Hassard, Kt.
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Master, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, William Price Moore.
Deputy do., Edmund Charles Currey.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Henry Tayler.
Assistant, B. B. Bull.
Seal Keeper, Cyrus Waddilove.
Sealer, Edwin Pitt.
VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for Granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2.

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Vicar-General, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, Sir John Hassard, Kt.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Thomas G. Ryder.
Assistant, Arthur Ryder.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissary, Arthur Milman.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, G. H. Murray.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Harry Wilmot Lee,
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hassard, Kt.
Deputy Apparitor, Arthur Ryder.
Record Keeper, H. E. Tayler.
Assistant, A. C. Cross.

LUNACY COMMISSION,

19 Whitehall Place, S.W.—£14,055.

Chairman, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.
Commissioners, Sir John Edward Dorington, Bt., M.P.; John Davies Cleaton, M.R.C.S. .....*unp.*
Commissioners (paid): *Legal*, Charles Samuel Bagot; William Edward Frere; George Harold Urmson; *Medical*, Reginald Southey, M.D.; Fredk. Needham, M.D.; J. Augustus Wallis, M.D. .....each £1,500
Secretary, Hardinge Frank Giffard.....£800
Chief Clerk, Charles Deans .....£450 to £600

MASTERS IN LUNACY AND VISITORS OF LUNATICS.

Royal Courts of Justice.—£15,985.

Masters, James Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C.; Thomas Halhed Fischer, Q.C. .....each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Richard Keating £800
Visitors of Lunatics, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, M.D.; Ralph Charlton Palmer (*Legal*) .....each £1,500
First Clerk, O. E. Dickinson £600

RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSION,

Rooms 106 and 108 Royal Courts.—£6,970.

Ex-officio Commissioners, Mr. Justice Collins (*England*); Lord Trayner (Scotland); Mr. Justice Murphy (*Ireland*) .....*unp.*
Commissioners, Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.; Viscount Cobham £3,000
Registrar, Walter Henry Macnamara £500
Clerk, Thomas Whittall £300

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,

34 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—£7,271.

Registrar, Robert Hallett Holt £1,800
Assist. do., Charles Fortescue Brickdale £900
Examiners of Titles, Arthur Burrows .....*Fees*
Chief Clerk, George Abbott £400
Solicitor Clerk, G. Irving Holt £400
Clerks, H. Spink, £250; G. W. Falkner £200
Map Dept., Col. J. Farquharson, R.E., C.B. .. £
Surveyor, J. R. Burnage..... £
Assist. dos., J. H. Egan and W. S. Tratman £

LAND CHARGES REGISTRATION AND SEARCH DEPARTMENT.
Clerk, Ernest W. Eaton £400

MIDDLESEX DEEDS DEPARTMENT.
Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell.....£400
Second Clerks, E. Buckland; E. H. Foord ...£300
Senior Examiner, G. T. Hills.....£200
Clerks, G. Gelding; T. H. Seddon; G. A. H. Robson; J. D. Dart; E. Sheffield; E. W. Brain, each £200; Slatimer F. Hughes .....*fees*

YORKSHIRE REGISTRARS.
East Riding, *Beverley*—G. A. Thompson.
West ,, *Wakefield*—William Pickard.
North ,, *Northallerton*—C. E. L. Ringrose.

SHERIFFS' OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

Sheriffs, &c., County of London.
High Sheriff, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Under Sheriffs, Rollitt & Sons.
Deputy Sheriffs, W. & T. Burchell.

SHERIFFS' AND SECONDARY'S OFFICE, 5 Church Passage, Guildhall Yard.
Secondary and Under Sheriff of the City of London, Thomas Roderick.
Officers to Sheriffs of London ["*Sergeants at Mace.*"]—Samuel Heywood; Edgar T. Odell; David Hibbard; W. Holland.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX' OFFICE, 29 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
Under Sheriff, William Ruston.
Officers to Sheriff, Wright, Odell & Co.; Nathan & Co.; Goddard & Furness; J. Morgan Long.

SHERIFF OF SURREY'S OFFICE, 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Under Sheriff, Charles Wigan.

SHERIFF OF KENT'S OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.
London Agents, Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX' OFFICE.
London Agents, Gepp & Sons, 72 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue.

SHERIFF OF SUSSEX' OFFICE, 24 Bedford Row.
Acting Under-Sheriffs, Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF HERTS' OFFICE, 25 Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Agents, Patersons, Snow, Bloxam, and Kinder.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK'S OFFICE, 35 John Street, Bedford Row.
London Agents, Belfrage and Co.

SHERIFF OF OXFORDSHIRE, DURHAM & GLAMORGANSHIRE, 48 Chancery Lane.
London Agents, Cunliffes and Davenport.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.
Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
The Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P. £4,000
Common Serjeant, Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C. £3,000
Assistant Judge, Francis Roxburgh, LL.M....£1,500
Registrar, Frank Stather Jackson £1,000
Assistant Registrar, David Harrison £500
Sergeant at Mace, Christopher Fitch £500
Deputy do., John Fitch £375
Chief Clerk, Alfred Henry White.....£400

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.
Judge, Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D.....£2,400
Assistant do., Julian Robins.
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild, jun. £1,700
Assist. do., Evelyn Brooksbank Tattershall...£600
High Bailiff, J. Edward Sly £600

COUNTY COURTS.

Treasury County Court Department—£25,000.

Treasury, Whitehall (11 to 5).

Superintendent, William H. D. Boyle £650 to £850
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy £400
Deputy do., F. W. Brook .....£250 to £400

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Examiners of Accounts, J. J. Bond; W. G. Heppel; W. A. Slade; W. Biles; H. B. Moore; G. H. Bowkett; H. Cautherley; J. Andrew; W. Morgan; G. J. Whitehouse; E. B. Goodwin; H. Baber; T. Stinton; A. Slade; W. Massey; J. F. Jones; A. F. F. Wright; G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; E. Hopkins; F. W. J. Kemp. £200 to £400

Abstractor, T. H. Essex .....£80 to £180

Registry of Judgments, &c.

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.

Registrar, Stephen Edward Spring-Rice, C.B. *unp.*

Chief Clerk, Henry Allen £215

Abstractor, C. J. Kingston .....£80 to £180

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS.

Bloomsbury, Great Portland Street, W.

Whitechapel, Great Prescot Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Francis Henry Bacon...£1,500

Bloomsbury.—*Registrar*, John Wright.
" *Deputy do.*, Edward Huelin.
" *High Bailiff*, Robert Wright.

Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, Matthew R. Webb, J.P.
" *High Bailiff*, Frederic White.

Bromley; Dartford; Gravesend; Lambeth.

Judge, His Honour Alfred Emden £1,500

Bromley.—*Registrar and Acting High Bailiff*, A. E. Willett.

Dartford.—*Registrar and Acting High Bailiff*, C. R. Gibson.

Gravesend.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, George Edward Sharland and Charles Edward Hatten.

Lambeth.—*Joint Registrars*, H. D. Pritchard; F. W. Englefield.
" *Acting High Bailiff*, H. D. Pritchard.

Clerkenwell, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judge, His Hon. F. Meadows White, Q.C....£1,500

Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.

High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

Croydon, Surrey. Kingston, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Vernon Lushington, Q.C. £1,500

Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.

Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, James Bell.

Edmonton; Waltham Abbey; Romford.

Judge, His Honour Wm. Paterson £1,500

Edmonton.—*Registrar*, William Pulley.
" *High Bailiff*, William Pulley.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.—*Registrar*, W. J. Bruty.
" " *High Bailiff*, W. J. Bruty (*act.*)

Romford, Essex.—*Registrar*, Henry S. Haynes.
" " *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.

Lambeth, Camberwell New Road.

Judge, His Honour Alfred Emden £1,500

Marylebone, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
Brompton, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
Brentford, Town Hall, W.

Judge, His Honour Henry James Stonor ...£1,500

Marylebone.—*Registrar*, James Curtis.
" *High Bailiff*, Lambton Young.

Brompton.—*Registrar*, Richard Wright.
" *High Bailiff*, Reginald S. Boddington.

Brentford.—*Regist. and High Bailiff*, Wm. Ruston.

Shoreditch, 221 Old St., E.C.; Bow, Bow Rd., E.

Judge, His Honour D. O'C. French, Q.C.....£1,500

Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
" *High Bailiff*, Robert J. Hackshaw.

Bow.—*Registrar*, F. W. R. Hore.
" *High Bailiff*, Charles J. R. Tijou.

Southwark, Swan St.; Wandsworth, South St.

Greenwich, Burney St.; Woolwich, Brewer St.

Judge, His Honour S. Boteler Bristowe, Q.C. £1,500

Southwark.—*Registrar*, Thomas Kemmis Bros.
" *High Bailiff*, Geo. J. K. Richards.

Wandsworth.—*Reg. & High B.*, W. A. Willoughby.

Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. Pitt Taylor.

Uxbridge; Barnet; Watford.

Judge, His Honour Sir Alfred Marten, Q.C., £1,500

Uxbridge.—*Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Charles Woodbridge, Thomas H. Riches Woodbridge.

Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, William Osborn Boyes.

Watford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Henry Morten Turner.

Westminster, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Judge, His Honour Lumley Smith, Q.C.....£1,800

Registrars, Christopher Robert Cuff; Chas. Ernest Cuff.

High Bailiff, John Arthur Bayley.

PROVINCIAL COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

[*All the County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour": thus, His Honour Judge Bagshawe, Judge Collier, &c.*]

Addison, Jno. E. W., Q.C. (32), Cambs. & Norfolk.
Austin, James Valentine (54), Bristol, Wells, &c.
Bagshawe, Wm. H. G., Q.C. (35), Cambridgeshire.
Bedwell, Francis A. (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Beresford, Cecil Hugh W. (57), Devon and Somerset.
Bishop, John (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Bompas, Henry Mason, Q.C. (11), Bradford, &c.
Cadman, John Heaton (12), Halifax, &c.
Caillard, Camille F. Désiré (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Collier, John Francis (6), Liverpool, &c.
Coventry, Millis (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Edge, James Broughton (58), Exeter, &c.
Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucester, &c.
Emden, Alfred (46), West Kent, &c.
Ffoulkes, William Wynne (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (59), Cornwall, &c.
Greenhow, Wm. T. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Griffith, William Downes (25), Wolverhampton.
Gye, Percy (51), Winchester, &c.
Harington, Sir Richard, Bart. (21-3), Worcester, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, &c.
Jones, Edwin (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Jordan, Thos. Hudson (26), North Staffordshire.
Lea, Geo. Harris (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
Lee, Lawford Yate- (9), Macclesfield, &c.
Lewis, David (28), Mid Wales.
Lloyd, Sir Horatio (29), Chester and North Wales.
Martineau, Alfred (50), Brighton, Sussex, &c.
Masterman, W. (18), Notts and Yorkshire.
Meynell, Edgar John (2), Durham, &c.
Owen, William Stevenson (24), Cardiff, &c.
Parry, Edward (8), Manchester.
Philbrick, F. A., Q.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Selfe, William Lucius (49), E. Kent, Dover, &c.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, &c.
Shortt, John (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Smyly, William Cecil, Q.C. (19), Derbyshire, &c.
Snagge, Thomas William (36), Oxford, &c.
Steavenson, D. F. (3), Cumberland & Westmorland.

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Turner, Edmund R. (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Waddy, Samuel Danks, Q.C. (13), Sheffield, &c.
Whitehorne, James Chas., Q.C. (21), Birmingham.
Williams, Gwilym (30), Glamorganshire.
Wilmot, Hugh E. Eardley (33), Norfolk & Suffolk.
Wood, Wm. Wightman (20), Leicestershire.

*** The figures within parentheses show the number of the Circuit.

CORONERS.

Of Her Majesty's Household, Arthur Walter Mills.
County of London: Western District, Clifford Luxmore Drew.
Deputy, Henry Robert Oswald.
Coroner's Office, 49 Leinster Square, W.
Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D.
Deputy, Henry Robert Oswald.
Coroner's Office, 87 Euston Road, N.W.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster District, John Troutbeck.
Deputy, H. O. Chamberlain Smith.
Coroner's Office, 11 Victoria Street, S.W.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott.
Deputy, George Eugène Yarrow.
Coroner's Office, 396 Camden Road, N.
Eastern and Liberty of Tower District, Wynne E. Baxter.
Deputy, Edmund King Houchin.
Coroner's Office, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
City of London and Borough of Southwark, Samuel Frederick Langham.
Deputy, Arthur Cuthbert Langham.
Coroner's Office, City Mortuary, Golden Lane, E.C.
South-Western District, A. Braxton Hicks.
Deputy, Walter Schröder.
Coroner's Office, 20 Lupus Street, S.W.
Southern District, George Perceval Wyatt.
Deputy, Arthur Wellesley Wyatt.
Coroner's Office, 33 Wiltshire Road, Brixton, S.W.
South-Eastern District, E. A. Carttar.
Deputy, Edward Negus Wood.
Coroner's Office, 31 Blackheath Road, S.E.
Penge District, W. P. Morrison.
Deputy, F. C. Morrison.
Coroner's Office, Redhill, Surrey.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W.

Commissioner, Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. £2,100
Private Secretary, Walter Ernest Boultbee.
Assistant Commissioners, Alexander Carmichael Bruce; Robt. Anderson, LL.D., C.B.; Andrew Charles Howard, C.B. ..... each £1,250
Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst £750
Surgeon-in-Chief, Alex. O. Mackellar, M.D. ... £600
Clerk of Accounts, Lewis J. Fry £600
Clerks, 1st Class, C. M. L. Hallward; A. W. Hallward; W. H. Kendall ..... £400 to £550
Clerks, 2nd Class (1st Sect.), W. E. Boultbee; G. H. Gardner; F. H. Underwood; C. B. Hopkins ..... £300 to £360
Clerks, 2nd Class (2nd Sect.), W. C. Grenside; D. H. North; George H. Edwards; B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius; H. Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; E. Napier; G. H. Atkinson; C. Macartney-Filgate; F. C. Barchard; M. B. Frere; Hon. Eric R. Thesiger; C. E. Ruck; J. E. Simpson ..... £90 to £300
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, Lt.-Col. Bolton J. A. Monsell; Major Walter Edward Gilbert; Capt. George Henry Dean; Melville Leslie Macnaghten ..... £600 to £800
Superintendent Executive and Statistical Branch, William Davis.
Superintendents of the Crim. Investigation Dept., James Butcher; Percy Neame; Donald Swanson.
Supt. Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, William Beavis.

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Frederick Beard; Charles Fraser, in attendance upon H.M. the Queen.
B CHELSEA.—Denis Neylan.
C ST. JAMES'S.—George E. Smith.
D ST. MARYLEBONE.—Charles W. Sheppard.
E HOLBORN.—Thomas Cole.
F PADDINGTON.—Henry Ferrett.
G FINSBURY.—William Hammond.
H WHITECHAPEL.—John Mulvany.
J BETHNAL GREEN.—Frederick Weston.
K BOW.—Cresswell Wells.
L LAMBETH.—Walter T. Wren.
M SOUTHWARK.—Henry Wyborn.
N ISLINGTON.—John McFadden.
P CAMBERWELL.—George Carr.
R GREENWICH.—Christopher H. McHugo.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Charles Dodd.
T HAMMERSMITH.—Charles Hunt.
V WANDSWORTH.—David Saines.
W CLAPHAM.—Stephen T. Lucas.
X KILBURN.—James Cuthbert.
Y HIGHGATE.—Louis Vedy.
THAMES.—Colin Chisholm.
WOOLWICH.—Josiah Hobbins.
PORTSMOUTH.—James W. Carter.
DEVONPORT.—Edwin Smith.
CHATHAM.—George Hornsby.
PEMBROKE DOCK.—William Smith (*Chief Insp.*)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennefather, C.B. ... £1,200
Chief Clerk, Charles J. B. Comyn .. £650 to £750
Accountant, H. A. Everest £590
1st Class Clerks, M. H. Festing; John P. Mann; F. J. Rose ..... £400 to £550
2nd Class Clerks (1st Section), W. J. Wilby; G. H. Pryce ..... £300 to £360
Do. (2nd Section), C. E. Gipps; A. E. Hall, B.A.; E. Eraut; G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower; F. B. Delavoye; H. de L. Anderson ..... £90 to £300
Assistant Clerks, O. Bower; G. A. Bracey; E. H. Hinson; W. T. Brattle; F. G. Morley; J. B. Reynolds; C. Palmer; R. J. Hayward.
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 5 Delahay St., S.W.
Chief Surveyor, J. Dixon Butler £600
2nd Class do., F. King £480
Assistant do., J. Eden £310
Draughtsmen, A. Howell; A. Hodges; W. B. Dawson ..... £150 to £210
Clerks of the Works, 1st Class, G. Evant; T. Greengrass ..... £250 to £300
Do., 2nd Class, N. Baker; T. Longstreeth; J. R. McIntosh ..... £150 to £220
Storekeeper, D. M. Guthrie £290
Insp. Clothing and Equipments, G. Burton ... £275

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Henry Smith, C.B. ... £1,500
Assist. Commissioner, Major E. F. Wodehouse £750

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Superintend. & Chief Clerk, John Whatley ...£306
Receiver, John W. Carlyon-Hughes £500
Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Brown, M.R.C.S. £500

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £900
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter £450
Cashier, Robert Arthur Warren £250
Marshal, Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bart. £350

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Chief Clerk, Herbert George Savill.....£850
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards £450
Cashier, John Herbert Major..... £150
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton.....£400
Assistant Do., Charles Fitch £250

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Bow Street, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir John Bridge, Kt. £1,800
James Vaughan £1,500
Franklin Lushington £1,500
Chief Clerk, Harry Cavendish £500

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, James Reader White Bros.....£1,500
Horace Smith..... .....£1,500
Chief Clerk, Oliver Wheeler £500

North London, Stoke Newington Road.

Magistrate, George Paul Taylor £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. N. Bower £500

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, George Lewis Denman.....£1,500
Arthur Antwis Hopkins.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin .....(*and fees*) £500

Great Marlborough Street.

Magistrates, Robert Milnes Newton £1,500
James L. Hannay.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Ronaldson Lyell.....£500

Marylebone, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, Harry Curtis Bennett £1,500
Alfred Chichele Plowden £1,500
Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate £500

Southwark, Borough High Street.

Magistrates, Wyndham Slade £1,500
Edward N. Fenwick-Fenwick £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Nairn.....(*and fees*) £500

Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
John Dickinson £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill .....(*and fees*) £500

Westminster, Vincent Square.

Magistrates, Albert de Rutzen £1,500
James Sheil.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. Herbert Safford £500

Worship Street.

Magistrates, Haden Corser £1,500
Albert Rowland Cluer £1,500
Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton.....£500

West London, Vernon Street, West Kensington.

Magistrates, John Rose £1,500
Richard Ousley Blake Lane, Q.C.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, Francis E. Lowris, LL.B.....£500

Greenwich and Woolwich.

Magistrates, Robert H. Bullock-Marsham...£1,500
Gilbert George Kennedy.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton.....£500

South Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, Charles King Francis.....£1,500
Chief Clerk, George A. Bird £500

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay £1,000
Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler.....£900

INNS OF COURT.

The Temple.

Master, Rev. Canon Ainger, D.D., 1894.
Reader, Rev. S. A. Alexander, M.A.
Organist, Dr. Edward J. Hopkins.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

Inner Temple.

Treasurer, Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C.
Master of Library, F. A. Inderwick, Q.C.
Sub-Treasurer, Henry Waldemar Lawrence.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Sub-Librarian, Walter T. Rogers.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple.

Treasurer, John P. Murphy.
Under Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.
Librarian, John Hutchinson.
Assistant Librarian, William Robert Baker.

Lincoln's Inn.

Treasurer, Edward Henry Pember, Q.C.
Master of the Library, G. Wirgman Hemming, Q.C.
Preacher, Rev. Henry Wace, D.D.
Chaplain, Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A.
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. Charles Suter.

Gray's Inn.

Treasurer, Miles W. Mattinson, Q.C.
Master of Library, John A. Russell, Q.C.
Preacher, Rev. Joseph Hirst Lupton, D.D.
Reader, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, M.A.
Steward, Frederick Wm. Musgrave.
Chief Clerk, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Librarian, W. Ralph Douthwaite.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for one year :—

1897.	11th January.	1897.	24th May.
,,	8th February.	,,	28th June.
,,	8th March.	,,	26th July.
,,	5th April.	,,	14th September.
,,	3rd May.	,,	25th October.

Clerk of the Court, Henry Kemp Avory, Sessions House, Old Bailey.....£1,500
Deputy, Henry A. Read £800
Judges, Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., *Recorder*; Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., *Common Serjeant*; Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D., *Commissioner*.

General Quarter Sessions.

London.		*Southwark.*	
6th Jan.	7th Apr.	8th Jan.	9th April.
30th June.	20th Oct.	2nd July.	22nd Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

(North side of the Thames.)

Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green.

Custos Rotulorum & Lord Lieutenant, The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Chairman, William Robert M'Connell, Q.C. £2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland £1,500

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Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson.
Deputy do., Henry L. Buck.
Solicitor Conducting Criminal Prosecutions, George Allen.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard Nicholson.

(South side of the Thames.)

Sessions House, Newington Causeway, S.E.
Chairman, William Robert M.Connell £2,000
Deputy do., R. Loveland-Loveland £1,500

SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Chairman, George Cave.
Deputy Chairmen, J. F. Eastwood; H. C. Leigh Bennett.
Clerk of the Peace, Sir R. H. Wyatt, J.P., D.L., County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, Thos. W. Weeding.
County Treasurer, Francis H. Beaumont.
Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir Richard H. Wyatt.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. C. Hastings, Guildford.
County Surveyor, F. G. Howell, County Hall.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
Custos Rotulorum and Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Strafford, 79 Eaton Square.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Ralph Makinson Littler, C.B., Q.C.
Deputy do., Montagu Sharp.

Clerk of the Peace, *Clerk of the County Council*, *Clerk to the Lieutenancy*, { Sir Rd. Nicholson, Guildhall, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

Deputy Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council ..... { W. G. Austin, Guildhall, Westminster.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. But the Easter sessions may be altered to any time between March 7 and April 22, so as to prevent interference with the Spring assizes. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. *Brewster Sessions* are held in the first ten days of the month of March.

HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS.

Holloway, for Prisoners awaiting trial, Female convicted Prisoners, Debtors, &c., for London and Middlesex. Also The Queen's Prison.
Governor, Lt.-Col. Everard Stepney Milman £700
Dep. Governor, Major W. A. Campbell.....£300
Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Merrick, M.A. £600
Assist. Chaplain, Rev. A. K. Ramsay £160
Rom. Cath. Priest, Rev. Thos. Carey £100
Jewish Minister, Rev. Julius A. Gouldsten ..... *hon.*
Medical Officer, J. Scott, M.B.....£400
Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Pitcairn, M.R.C.S.....£280
Storekeeper, J. H. Bentley £260

Newgate.
(Staff same as Holloway.)

Pentonville.
Governor, J. B. Manning £700
Deputy, (vacant) £250
Chaplain, Rev. W. F. Stocken, M.A. £450
Assist. Chap., Rev. Mortimer H. C. Shelton...£300
Medical Officer, Chas. Alex. Innes, M.D.....£500
Assist. Surgeon, John Baker, M.B. £290
Storekeeper, Thomas Adams £330

Wandsworth.
Governor, Major James Knox £700
Deputy, Capt. C. V. Gunning £250
Chaplain, Rev. O. F. Pigot £400
Assistant Chaplain, Rev. W. D. Morrison.....£200
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. John Cooney.....£100
Surgeon, Richard Frith Quinton, M.D. £500
Assist. Surgeon, Sidney R. Dyer, M.D. £300
Storekeeper, W. H. Chandler.....£300

Aylesbury Female Convict Prison.
Governor and Medical Officer, G. E. Walker £640
Assist. Superint., Miss H. B. Collingwood £253
Chaplain, Rev. J. K. Newton £339
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. M. Laurenson .£339
Assist. Surgeon, W. H. Winder £339
Storekeeper, (vacant).....£226

Borstal.—*Gov.*, W. H. O. Russell £400
Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Crellin, M.A. £330
Medical Officer, O. F. N. Treadwell, M.R.C.S.£380
Storekeeper, W. Weller £250

Dartmoor.—*Gov.*, Capt. Frank Johnson.....£624
Deputy, (vacant) £300
Chaplain, Rev. Clifford Rickards.....£400
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. D. A. Coleman£250
Medical Officer, Wm. Simpson Frew £480
Assist. Surgeon, P. R. Mander £260
Storekeeper, H. W. Roberts £300

Parkhurst.—*Gov.*, Lt.-Col. H. Plummer ...£500
Deputy, Lt.-Col. Frank Lodge £350
Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Wheeler £400
Medical Officer, Herbert Smalley, M.D. £524
Assist. Surgeon, J. B. Cooke £300
Storekeeper, J. Wedlock £300

Portland.—*Gov.*, Lt.-Col. S. R. B. Partridge £624
Deputy Governor, Major E. W. Briscoe.....£350
Chaplain, Rev. J. T. Phipps £450
Roman Cath. Priest, Rev. Thomas Matthews£300
Medical Officer, George Herbert Lilley, M.D.£500
Assist. Surgeon, G. B. Griffiths £255
Storekeeper, John T. Hyde.....£300
Clerk of Works, Sidney J. Bird £245

Wormwood Scrubs.—*Governor*, Captain H. T. Price, R.N. £700
Deputy, G. S. Northey.....£250
Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Baldwin £360
Assistant, Rev. H. C. Pigot £170
Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. F. Smith £280
Jewish Minister, Rev. Michael Adler, B.A....*hon.*
Med. Officer, Tennyson D. Patmore, L.R.C.P.£500
Assist. do., Victor N. Bindley, M.R.C.S. £300
Storekeeper, John Lewis £300

[All the above officers are entitled to free quarters, or, where no residence is provided, to an allowance in lieu.]

Brixton Military Prison.
Governor, Capt. G. S. Haines.
Chief Warder, F. Marshall.
Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Girdlestone.
Medical Officer, J. H. Parker Wilson, F.R.C.S.

Feltham Industrial School, Feltham, Middlesex (under London County Council).
Superintendent, T. B. Beuttler, M.A.
Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Laycock, B.A.
Medical Officer, Perceval Kingsford, M.R.C.S.
Clerk, E. T. Duell.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Crowthorne, Berks.—£32,903.
Med. Superintendent, Richard Brayn, L.R.C.P. £900
Deputy do., John Baldwin Isaac, M.D. £500
Sen. Asst. Med. Off., R. H. Noott, M.B. £225
Junior do., E. J. Lawless, M.D. £190
Chaplain, Rev. Hugh Wood, M.A. £385
Steward, Charles T. Phelps £400

There are now three assizes a year in every county, the dates being about the middle of February, July, and November. Except in Lancashire and Glamorganshire, the Autumn assizes are for criminal business only. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South-Eastern, or Home.

Herts (Hertford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Essex (Chelmsford) — Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Sussex (Lewes)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Kent (Maidstone)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Surrey (Guildford)—Summer and Winter.
Clerk of Assize for Home Division, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple.....£300
Clerk of Indictments for the whole Circuit, Henry Avory Read, Old Bailey £400
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon) — Summer and Winter.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—Summer, Autumn. (Chesterton) Winter (for Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich or Bury St. Edmunds)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Norfolk (Norwich)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize for Norfolk division, Charles Platt, 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. £900
Associate for the whole Circuit, William Collisson, 27 Bedford Row.....£400

Midland.

Beds (Bedford)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Derbyshire (Derby)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—Summer, Autumn and Winter (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Northants (Northampton)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Notts (Nottingham) — Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—Summer and Winter.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 2 Hare Court, Temple £850
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, R. J. Lowe £400
Associate, Spencer Murch Cox, Honiton £400
Clerk of Arraigns, George A. Cockburn.....£400

Northern.

Cumberland (Carlisle) — Summer, Autumn and Winter (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmoreland (Appleby)—Winter and Summer.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Salford Division (Manchester)—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Liverpool—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £400
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John Gifford, Preston.....£300

North-Eastern.

Durham (Durham)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle) —Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York) —Summer, Autumn and Winter.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Edward Bromley, 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £900
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraigns, Robert Holtby, York £400
Associate, Claude F. Wade, 3 Pump Court ...£400

Oxford.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.*
Clerk of Assize, James L. Mathews.....£800
Associate and deputy do., Archer C. Hemp. ...£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Clerk & Bailiff, H. J. Curtis.
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Western Circuit.

General Assizes.—*Hants* (Winchester) S., A. and W.; *Wilts* (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S. (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1897, *Devizes; Dorset* (Dorchester) S., A. and W.; *Devon* (Exeter) S., A. and W.; *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall) S., A. and W.; *Cornwall* (Bodmin) S., A. and W.; *Somerset* (Taunton) W., (Wells) S. (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.: Wells, 1897, *Bristol* (The Guildhall) S., A. and W.
Clerk of Assize, James Read; *Office*, 39 Temple £800
Clerk of Arraigns, Archibald George Bovill...£350
Associate, A. Read.....£210

North Wales and Chester.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—Summer and Winter.
Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)—Winter; (Newtown) —Summer.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter, Summer and Autumn.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Summer, Autumn and Winter.
Clerk of Assize, Henry Crompton, 42 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. £500
Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton £150
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £300
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria St., E.C.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest) — Winter and Summer.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—Winter and Summer.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Winter, Summer, and Autumn (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)—Winter and Autumn alternately with Swansea; (Swansea) Summer.
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—Winter, Summer, and Autumn (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize, and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 474, Royal Courts of Justice £500
Princ. Assist., T. M. Williams, 353 Camden Rd., N. £300.
Second Assist. and Clerk of Indictments, G. J. W. Rigley, Room 474, Royal Courts of Justice £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only is taken; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET, 1895—96.

EVERY year there is presented to Parliament a National **Budget**, which may not unfairly be described as a balance-sheet presented for adoption by a Chairman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to a Board of Directors (the House of Commons) elected by Shareholders (almost the whole male population of the United Kingdom). Generally this Budget, or **Estimate of the Revenue for the financial year that is to come and proposal for the disbursement thereof**, is adopted, with or without modifications, after a somewhat lengthy debate thereon in the Commons, but there are occasions when a majority of the Directors manifests its dissatisfaction at the prospect laid before them, and this usually ends in the resignation of the Chairman and some of the Directors, followed by the re-election of others in their stead. In the financial year under examination there was a balance of actual revenue over actual expenditure of £4,209,472.

RECEIPTS.	£
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1895	6,300,827
Total Revenue (as detailed below)	101,973,829
Repayment of Advances—	
(1) By Mint	910,000
(2) By Italian Government for Sardinian Loan	63,893
Raised by the Renewal of Bills, &c.—	
(1) For Supply Purposes	6,619,700
(2) For Redemption Purposes	4,974,500
Raised by the Creation of Additional Debt	1,088,550
Amounts temporarily borrowed	3,100,000
Casual Receipts	3,465
Total Receipts	£125,034,764

ISSUES.	£
Total Expenditure (as detailed below)	97,764,357
To meet other Expenditure—	
(1) Imperial Defence Act (1888)	58,000
(2) Barracks Act (1890)	600,000
(3) Telegraphs Act (1892)	572,664
(4) Naval Works Act (1895)	860,000
Advance for Purchase of Bullion for Coinage	745,000
Bills and Bonds paid off—	
(1) For Supply Purposes	6,619,700
(2) For Redemption Purposes	4,974,500
Issues for Redemption of Debt	765,342
Temporary Advances Repaid	3,100,000
Balance at Banks of England and Ireland, 31 March, 1896	8,975,201
Total Issues	£125,034,764

THE NATIONAL INCOME

is mainly derived from the following sources:—(I.) EXCISE, (II.) CUSTOMS, (III.) PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, (IV.) ESTATE DUTY, (V.) the POST OFFICE, and (VI.) STAMPS, and of these the two first-named account for nearly half the total amount received; considering this, and the additional fact that the contribution from the Post Office swells this amount to almost three-fifths of the whole, it will be readily seen that the majority of the National Income is derived from Voluntary Contributions and Indirect Taxation.

NATIONAL INCOME FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Excise	£26,050,000	£26,800,000
Customs	20,115,000	20,756,000
Property & Income Tax	15,600,000	16,100,000
Estate Duty		14,600,000
Post Office	10,760,000	11,380,000
Telegraph Service	2,580,000	2,840,000
Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	14,440,000	7,350,000
Land Tax	1,015,000	1,015,000
House Duty	1,420,000	1,495,000
Crown Lands (net)	410,000	415,000
Interest on Suez Shares	394,995	689,524
Miscellaneous	...	1,533,305
Total National Income	£94,683,762	£101,973,829

Of the sources of Income mentioned in the above Table—

(I.) EXCISE is derived mainly from **Intoxicants**, which account for £26,322,399 (*Spirits* £15,603,680, and *Beer* £10,718,719), the remainder accruing from **Licences** (£238,540) and **Railway Duty** (£259,312).

(II.) CUSTOMS: The principal contributory articles are **Tobacco** (£10,748,522), **Spirits** (£4,216,920), **Tea** (£3,746,194) and **Wine** (£1,254,994).

(III.) PROPERTY and INCOME TAX: To this PROPERTY contributes £4,971,100, which is made up of £4,793,600 from **Lands and Tenements**, and £177,500 from the **Occupation of Land**; the share from INCOME TAX (at 8*d.* in the £) is £11,011,744, being £1,300,300 from **Annuities and Dividends**; £8,587,244 from **Trades and Professions**, and £1,124,200 from **Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, &c.**

(IV.) ESTATE DUTY: This total is made up of £7,564,644 from the estates of persons dying after August 1, 1894; £90,323 from those who died before that date; £2,730,861 from **Legacy**, and £1,051,512 from **Succession Duties**.

(V.) The POST OFFICE contribution is made up of £12,156,907 from the **Sale of Postage Stamps**, and £409,331 **poundage on Money and Postal Orders**.

(VI.) STAMPS: Under this heading are included **Deeds** £3,998,473, **Bills of Exchange** £672,487, and **Receipts, Drafts, and other** 1*d.* **stamps** £1,261,301.

The remaining items are comparatively small, but one of them, the interest on SUEZ CANAL SHARES (£665,113, interest and dividend on 173,502 ordinary shares, and £8,304 on 2,925 Actions de Jouissance), is worthy of mention; it is not until 1898 that the full rate of interest will be paid, but the estimated market value of these shares (for which £4,080,000 was paid) was on March 31, 1896, £22,627,000.

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THE REVENUE AS CONTRIBUTED.

The following table shows the amount contributed to the Exchequer from each of the three kingdoms in the financial year 1895-96. Excise, Estate Duty, Stamps, Property and Income Tax, and Inhabited House Duty, and Land Tax alone are given, Customs being omitted, since the importation of goods takes place at Scottish or Irish ports for transfer to England and Wales, and *vice versa*, so that the returns are not representative of the consumption of the various nations.

NET AMOUNT OF INLAND REVENUE CONTRIBUTED BY ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, TO THE INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1895-96, AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED PER HEAD CALCULATED ACCORDING TO THE POPULATIONS OF THE CENSUS OF 1891.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Excise	£19,490,875	£6,798,454	£5,299,049	£31,588,378
Estate Duty	12,048,834	1,391,360	648,414	14,088,608
Stamps	6,625,114	469,265	244,852	7,339 231
Income and Property Tax	13,822,590	1,456,762	703,492	15,982,844
House Duty and Land	2,376,202	131,547	*nil.*	2,507,749
	£54,363,615	£10,247,388	£6,895,807	£71,506,810
Population, April, 1891	29,001,018	4,033,103	4,704,750	37,740,283
Amount per Head	£1 17*s.* 5¼*d.*	£2 10*s.* 9½*d.*	£1 9*s.* 3½*d.*	£1 17*s.* 10½*d.*

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The main headings under which the Expenditure is accounted for are as follow:—

I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES:

	1894-95	1895-96.
A The National Debt (see pp. 182-83)	£25,000,000	£25,000,000
B Civil List	407,774	408,022
Annuities to the Royal Family (p. 184)	173,000	173,000
Annuities and Pensions, various	143,758	132,312
Salaries and Allowances	81,618	81,277
Courts of Justice	514,633	515,713
Miscellaneous Services	321,638	291,033
	£26,642,421	£26,601,357

II.—*SUPPLY SERVICES:

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Navy	£17,195,645	£19,724,000
Army	17,993,393	18,460,000
,, Ordnance Factories	200	200
Miscellaneous Civ Services	19,133,828	19,800,000
Customs and Inland Rev.	2,646,000	2,702,000
Post Office	6,869,000	7,018,000
Telegraph Service	2,764,000	2,744,000
Post Office Packet Service	727,000	715,000
	£67,529,066	£71,163,000
Total Expenditure	£94,171,487	£97,764,357

* Full particulars of the way in which the sums accounted for above are to be expended by the various departments in the financial year 1896-7 will be found under the Navy Estimates, pp. 234-236; the Army Estimates, pp. 215-217; and those of the Civil Service and Revenue Departments on pp. 185-187; the National Debt being fully treated on pp. 182-183.

LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

The following table showing the **Payments to the Local Taxation Accounts** consists of sums which in reality are part of the National Income, but never actually reach the Exchequer. The amounts mentioned are collected for local authorities by the Imperial officers in accordance with certain Acts of Parliament, and are as follow: (1) Duties on Local Taxation Licences, and Penalties in connection therewith, the proceeds of which are distributed to the different counties of Great Britain in accordance with the amount certified to have been collected in each. (2) One-half of the Estate (Probate) Duties, which is shared by England and Wales (4ths), Scotland ($\frac{1}{10}$ths), and Ireland ($\frac{1}{20}$th): and (3) Certain Additional Beer and Spirit Duties, the amount derived therefrom being paid to the three accounts in the same proportion as the Estate Duties.

PAYMENTS TO THE LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS, IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1856.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
LOCAL TAXATION (Customs and Excise) DUTIES:	£	£	£	£
Additional Beer Duty (CUSTOMS)	400	55	44	499
Additional Spirit Duty ,,	162,393	22,328	18,270	202,991
Additional Beer Duty (EXCISE)	332,823	44,151	35,305	412,279
Additional Spirit Duty ,,	620,923	85,564	67,216	773,703
LICENCES (including Penalties)	3,188,448	335,653	.....	3,524,102
SHARE OF ESTATE DUTY, &c.	1,952,034	267,405	233,104	2,452,542
	6,257,021	755,156	353,939	7,366,116

National Debts are of comparatively recent origin. In the unsettled state of the Middle Ages they were impossible; but as nations settled down and showed something like a feeling of responsibility, patriotism, or more frequently speculation, prevailed, and every country now has a National Debt. The example of England, which has always paid its way and promptly met the demand for interest, has exercised an influence upon the borrowing power of other nations.

The British Debt took many years to reach the gigantic proportions it assumed under the Regency of George IV., and any serious reduction was regarded as almost hopeless; but it has been so vigorously and so successfully attacked during the past twenty-five years that it bids fair to be all but extinguished within a reasonable limit of time. Even so lately as 1883 the Funded Debt stood at 713 millions; it is now under £590,000,000, and within the next twenty years, at the present rate of shrinkage, will be nearly 200 millions less.

In January, 1816, after the great Continental wars, our indebtedness was over nine hundred millions sterling. Within a few years this was reduced by one hundred millions, and after that by a comparatively small sum nearly every year. Additions were made when slavery was abolished in 1833, and at the time of the Crimean War. In 1816 the debt amounted to £45 a head of the population; its present amount is a little over £14 (£14 6*s.* 8*d.*)

The *nominal* amount of debt in January, 1816, was £885,186,323; but by adopting the present method of capitalizing the Annuities then outstanding as three per cent. stock, the following figures will represent the actual state of the Debt on that date. Reckoned in this manner it stood as follows:—

Funded Debt	£816,312,000
Unfunded Debt	44,727,000
Terminable Annuities capitalized...	39,397,000
	£900,436,000

This large amount of Debt was the growth of many years, and nearly all had been raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum (£664,263) due when the "glorious revolution" of 1688 brought over the Dutch King William to save the country from Popery, arbitrary government, and other evils, but in carrying out these projects he succeeded in adding to the Debt nearly sixteen millions during the twelve years of his reign. Under Queen Anne, Marlborough added to the glories of the country, and helped to swell the Debt, which at the time of the Queen's death had increased by nearly thirty-eight millions. Under the first George the Debt decreased slightly; but George the Second in 33 years left the country nearly eighty-seven millions worse off than he found it. During the first twelve years of George III. the Debt was again reduced by about ten millions, and at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies it was under one hundred and thirty millions, an amount which frightened all the political economists of that day. Undismayed at this, the obstinate king and his weak ministers pressed on the war, "entirely regardless of expense." The bill was a heavy one, and added one hundred and twenty-one millions more to the permanent Debt. On the conclusion of the disastrous war, which had all along been unpopular, there was a considerable outcry at the waste: some efforts were made to reduce the amount, and in the nine years from 1784 to 1793, ten and a half millions were paid off, no less than £2,421,681 of this sum disappearing in one year—1792.

The French revolutionary war began in 1793, and with a short interval of exhaustion, called "Peace," lasted till 1815, when Bonaparte was sent to St. Helena, and the forty years' real peace commenced. During these twenty-three years of war, money was borrowed in the most extravagant manner. From 1793 to 1801 the average price of £100 three per cent. Stock was £57 17*s.* 6*d.*, and from 1803 to the conclusion of the War, £60 17*s.* 6*d.* Had the Government adopted an opposite plan, and for every hundred pounds borrowed received the whole amount, paying five or six, or even seven, per cent., the gross indebtedness of the country on the termination of the War would have been several hundred millions less, and the high rate of interest could have been gradually reduced. Such, however, was the recklessness of ministers, that in 1798 they raised a loan of £3,000,000, at the rate of £200 three per cent. Stock and 5*s.* long annuity for every hundred pounds borrowed. Another instance may be mentioned. In 1815 a loan of £36,000,000 was negotiated, every subscriber receiving £174 three per cent. Stock, and £10 four per cent. With loans raised on such terms it is easy to understand how rapidly the Debt accumulated. The following loans were raised from 1793 to 1816:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793	4,877,956	1801	27,305,271	1809	12,298,375
1794	6,998,389	1802	14,638,254	1810	7,792,444
1795	30,464,831	1803	8,752,761	1811	19,143,953
1796	22,244,982	1804	14,570,763	1812	24,790,697
1797	30,356,873	1805	16,649,801	1813	39,649,282
1798	16,858,503	1806	13,035,344	1814	34,563,603
1799	21,714,863	1807	10,432,934	1815	20,241,807
1800	23,030,529	1808	12,095,044	1816	514,059

With the return of peace efforts were made to reduce the Debt; but this was no easy matter. In 1813, the national expenditure had reached the unprecedented amount of £108,397,645, of which £68,748,363 was raised by taxation, and £39,640,282 by loans. In 1815, the Waterloo year, the amount raised by taxation had increased to £72,210,512; but in 1817, the War being finished, taxation was reduced to £52,055,913, and out of this the sum of £1,826,814 was applied to the reduction of Debt. The following amounts were paid off from 1817-37:

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817	1,826,814	1824	7,456,559	1831	2,673,858
1818	1,624,606	1825	9,900,725	1832	5,696
1819	3,163,130	1826	1,195,531	1833	1,023,784
1820	1,918,019	1827	2,023,028	1834	1,776,378
1821	4,104,457	1828	4,667,965	1835	1,270,050
1822	2,962,564	1829	2,760,003	1836	1,590,727
1823	5,261,725	1830	1,935,465	1837	1,985,885

1837-1896.....£42,882,465.

The gross Liabilities of the State on March 31, 1896, were as follows:—

I. The Funded Debt	
(A) Permanent	£583,146,878
(B) Annuities	49,351,465
II. The Unfunded Debt	9,975,800
III. Other Capital Liabilities	4,065,962
Total Debt	£652,540,105

From this total must be deducted the following assets:—

Value of Suez Shares	£22,627,000
Unrepaid Loans	789,063
Present value of Annuity from Australasian Colonies	150,291
Total Assets	£23,566,354

leaving the net Liabilities at £628,973,751.

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded (A) Permanent, (B), Terminable; II. Unfunded; III. Certain other Liabilities.

I. Funded Debt.—A. Permanent.

That is, Debt which the Government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. This consisted of the following stock on March 31, 1896:—

2¾ per cent. *Consols*	£525,481,665
2¾ per cent. 1905	4,647,223
2½ per cent.	31,954,821
Exchequer Bonds 2½ per cent.	417,300
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do.	2,630,769
Book Debt 2¾ per cent.	13,000,000
	£589,146,878

B. Terminable Annuities.

These are a description of Sinking Fund by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off every year, and after a certain time the capitalized sum entirely extinguished. It may be shortly explained that the Treasury is empowered to give an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock. Thus A transfers to the Treasury £1,000 of 2¾ per cent. stock on which he is receiving £27 10s. a year; the Treasury in return undertakes to pay A £55 a year for twenty years or thereabouts. The Treasury cancels the £1,000 stock, and thus reduces, say, Consols by that amount; but during twenty years it pays a much larger sum than it would have paid if it had left matters alone.

When the capital of the Debt is computed it is necessary to ascertain the capital value of these terminable Annuities. For this purpose the Government actuary calculates the amount of 2¾ per cent. stock equivalent in value to the terminable Annuities. When the normal rate of interest is reduced to 2½ per cent., a corresponding reduction will be made in the computation of Annuities.

The total amount of the terminable Annuity Debt, 31st March, 1896, was computed at £49,351,465; in 1884 it stood at £91,682,469.

II. Unfunded Debt.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans, money borrowed for short periods, which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by certain loans having currency for periods varying from a few months to five more years. On March 31, 1896, these were:—

Exchequer Bills (for supply)	£3,131,100
Treasury Bills ,, ,,	6,519,700
Exchequer Bonds (for Redemption purposes)	325,000
Total	£9,975,800

III. Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums are not included in the Capital on which Interest is arranged for in the Permanent charge.

On March 31, 1896, these sums stood as follows:—

Imperial Defence Act (1888) Annuities	£449,705
Russian Dutch Loan Annuity	411,827
Under Barracks Act, 1890	2,387,362
,, Telegraph Act, 1892	436,113
,, Naval Works Act, 1895	380,995
Total	£4,065,962

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. On March 31, 1896, these amounted to the following sums:—

Liability to Suitors (Chancery)	£2,327,823
,, ,, Bankrupts' Estates	1,108,777
,, ,, Suitors (Ireland)	245,151
Fee and other Funds ,,	163,285
Court of Bankruptcy ,,	35,042
Unclaimed Dividends (B. of England)	243,979
,, South Sea Annuities, &c. ,,	39,789
,, Dividends (Bank of Ireland)	1,459
Life Annuities, &c. (Nat. Debt Office)	25,000
Uncl. Dividend acct. ,, ,,	159,971
Total	£4,330,274

The Cost of the Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

Debt:	1895.	1896.
Int. of Funded Debt	£16,069,869	£16,110,274
Terminable Annuities	6,422,410	6,422,138
Unfunded	461,830	118,367
Adjustment, 1895	150,675	...
Cost of management	176,953	176,447
New Sinking Fund	1,718,263	2,152,774
Total Charge for Debt	£25,000,000	£24,980,000

The following table shows the gross amount under the various heads and the Annual Charge of National Debt for the past twelve years:—

Year.	Gross Amount of the Debt.					Cost of Interest and Management.		
	Funded Debt.		Unfunded Debt.	Other Liabilities.	Gross total.	Funded Debt.		Unfunded and cost of Management, &c.
	Permanent.	Annuities.				Permanent.	Annuities.	
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£
1885	640,181,896	86,115,658	14,033,100	3,794,035	743,124,681	18,976,393	8,999,065	908,215
1886	638,849,694	85,829,917	17,602,800	2,757,433	745,039,844	18,793,179	3,502,134	476,046
1887	637,637,640	81,123,148	17,517,900	2,500,488	738,770,176	18,771,838	8,131,218	462,311
1888	609,740,743	78,449,230	17,385,100	1,152,508	706,727,581	18,187,386	6,614,704	1,197,910
1889	607,057,811	75,279,438	16,093,322	870,198	699,300,769	18,361,288	5,907,495	1,731,217
1890	585,959,852	71,731,869	32,252,305	619,812	690,563,838	16,836,000	6,555,596	1,607,938
1891	579,472,082	68,458,798	36,140,079	1,884,059	685,954,018	15,998,486	6,549,871	2,451,643
1892	577,944,665	64,421,912	35,312,994	2,862,196	680,541,767	15,893,049	6,557,637	2,549,314
1893	589,533,082	60,761,490	20,748,270	2,594,722	673,617,564	16,052,835	6,350,401	2,796,754
1894	587,631,096	57,076,898	20,696,300	2,949,730	669,104,024	16,132,688	6,393,504	2,473,858
1895	586,015,919	53,582,722	17,400,300	3,161,666	660,160,607	16,069,869	6,422,410	2,507,721
1896	589,146,878	49,351,465	9,975,800	4,065,962	652,540,105	16,110,274	6,422,138	2,437,538

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Income Tax Rates

FROM 1853 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

From and to April 5th.	Free under	On £100 to £150.	On £150 and upwards.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Premier.
	£	Rate in the £			
1853 to 1854	100	5d.	7d.	William E. Gladstone.	Earl of Aberdeen.
1854 ,, 1855	Do.	10d.	1s. 2d.	Do.	Do.
1855 ,, 1857	Do.	11½d.	1s. 4d.	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.	Viscount Palmerston.
1857 ,, 1858	Do.	5d.	7d. ‡	Do.	Do.
1858 ,, 1859	Do.	5d.	5d.	Do.	Do.
1859 ,, 1860	Do.	6½d.	9d.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1860 ,, 1861	Do.	7d.	10d.	William E. Gladstone.	Viscount Palmerston.
1861 ,, 1863	*100	6d.	9d.	Do.	Do.
1863 ,, 1864	Do.	7d.		Do.	Do.
1864 ,, 1865	Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1865 ,, 1866	Do.	4d.		Do.	Do.
1866 ,, 1867	Do.	4d.		Do.	Earl Russell.
1867 ,, 1868	Do.	5d.		Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1868 ,, 1869	Do.	6d.		George Ward Hunt.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1869 ,, 1870	Do.	5d.		Robert Lowe.	William E. Gladstone.
1870 ,, 1871	Do.	4d.		Do.	Do.
1871 ,, 1872	†Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1872 ,, 1873	Do.	4d.		Do.	Do.
1873 ,, 1874	Do.	3d.		Do.	Do.
1874 ,, 1876	Do.	2d.		Sir Stafford Northcote.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1876 ,, 1878	‡150	3d.		Do.	Earl of Beaconsfield.
1878 ,, 1880	Do.	5d.		Do.	Do.
1880 ,, 1881	Do.	6d.		William E. Gladstone.	William E. Gladstone.
1881 ,, 1882	Do.	5d.		Do.	Do.
1882 ,, 1883	Do.	6⅓d.		Do.	Do.
1883 ,, 1884	Do.	5d.		Hugh C. E. Childers.	Do.
1884 ,, 1885	Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1885 ,, 1886	Do.	8d.		Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.	Marquess of Salisbury.
1886 ,, 1887	Do.	8d.		Sir William Harcourt.	William E. Gladstone.
1887 ,, 1888	Do.	7d.		George J. Goschen.	Marquess of Salisbury.
1888 ,, 1892	Do.	6d.		Do.	Do.
1892 ,, 1893	Do.	6d.		Sir William Harcourt.	William E. Gladstone.
1893 ,, 1894	Do.	7d.		Do.	Do.
1894 ,, 1895	¶160	8d.		Do.	Lord Rosebery
1895 ,, 1897	Do.	8d.		Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.	Marquess of Salisbury.

* Differential rate upon scale of incomes abolished. Incomes under £100 exempt; and incomes of £100 and under £200 per annum received an abatement of £60 from the assessment:—thus £100 paid on £40; £160 upon £100; £199 upon £139; but £200 paid on £200. † £80 allowed if under £300.

‡ Under £150 exempt; if under £400 the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

¶ Under £160 exempt; not exceeding £400 the tax is not chargeable on first £160; not exceeding £500 the tax is not chargeable on first £100.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

	£	£
Her Majesty:—		
Privy Purse	£60,000	
Salaries of Household	131,260	
Expenses of Household	172,500	
Royal Bounty, &c.	13,200	
Unappropriated	8,040	385,000
Prince of Wales		40,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
For the children of H.R.H*		36,000
Dowager German Empress		8,000
Duke of Edinburgh (Saxe-Coburg)		†10,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein		6,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)		6,000
Duke of Connaught		25,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg)		6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz		3,000
Duke of Cambridge		12,000
Duchess of Teck		5,000
Duchess of Albany		6,000
Royal Pensions, limited to £1,200 per ann.		23,022

* For the proper disposal of this money, which will continue to be paid till six months after Her Majesty's decease, certain trustees have been appointed.

† Has surrendered £15,000.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1895-96.

Barnby, Edith Mary, Lady, widow of Sir Joseph Barnby, musician	£70
Buckland, Miss Anne Walbank, anthropologist	80
Cox, Rev. Sir Geo. Wm., historian and classic	120
Dobson, Miss Frances Elizabeth, Dobson, Miss Mary, Dobson, Miss Julia, (sisters of the late Surg.-Maj. Geo. E. Dobson, F.R.S., zoologist)	25 each
Glennie, J. S. Stuart, historian	100
Hammond, James, mathematician	120
Heaviside, Oliver, electrician	120
Hind, Mrs. Fanny, widow of Dr. John R. Hind, F.R.S., astronomer	70
Houghton, Mrs. Margaret Anne, widow of Rev. Wm. Houghton, scientific writer	50
Huxley, Mrs. Henrietta Anne, widow of Rt. Hon. Prof. Thomas H. Huxley, scientist	200
Morris, Miss Hannah Eliz. Morris, Miss Helen Fras. Morris, Miss Gertrude (daus. of the late Rev. R. Morris, philologist)	25 each
Pyne, Bodda-, Mme. Louisa, operatic singer	70
Varley, Samuel Alfred, electrician ... additl.	50

CIVIL SERVICE, GROSS, £21,214,703; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, £14,152,246. TOTAL, £35,366,949.

THE Estimates for the Civil Service as submitted annually to Parliament are in two sections—one, divided into seven classes, shows the amounts required for the Civil Departments of the Government; the other, under the head of Revenue Departments, deals with the Customs, Inland Revenue, and the Post Office. This latter section does not include the cost of buildings, that being shown under Class I. of the first section; neither does it include rents payable, except in the case of the Post Office.

The following table exhibits the cost of the two sections for three years, and brings out the growth of the expenditure:—

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Supplementary Estimate.	Estimated Receipts, &c	Not voted and transferred.	Net Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.	Revenue Departments.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1894-95	20,021,785	402,689	1,149,934	1,000	17,538,285	18,841,038	13,619,982
1895-96	20,647,410	186,000	1,142,016	1,000	19,297,744	18,155,728	13,761,322
1896-97	21,214,703	551,266	1,120,312	—	19,795,040	—	14,152,246

The gross total of the several classes is exhibited below:—

1. Public Works and Buildings	£1,972,573
2. Salaries and Expenses	2,571,806
3. Law and Justice	4,446,068
4. Education, Science, and Art	10,566,384
5. Foreign and Colonial Services ...	861,994
6. Non-effective & Charitable Services	730,389
7. Miscellaneous	65,489
Total.....	£21,214,703

The following are the leading details, together with the principal variations between 1896-97 and the preceding year (the items for which in many cases underwent alteration):—

CLASS I.—*Public Works and Buildings.*—The sum-total required is £1,912,852, an increase from the preceding year of £125,704. The heads are: Royal Palaces and Marlborough House £39,000—increase £4,400; Royal Parks £108,000—increase £100; Public Buildings, Great Britain, £202,000—decrease £15,600; Houses of Parliament £34,900—increase £75; Admiralty Extension £25,000—increase £800—making £262,300 towards an estimated cost, as amended, of £304,000; County Courts £42,195—increase £3,645; Metropolitan Police Courts £7,400—decrease £160; Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland £14,181—increase £280 (£5,287 being for building purposes); British Museum £15,250 (£3,570 being for the Natural History Museum)—decrease £834; Science and Art Department £15,167—increase £1,241; Diplomatic and Consular Buildings £9,800—increase £7,800; Customs Buildings £6,900—decrease £365; Inland Revenue Buildings £66,400—increase £3,180; Post Office £28,750—decrease £4,760; Post Office Telegraph Buildings £103,415—increase £19,755; Surveys £20,210—increase £1,000; Harbours under Board of Trade £37,089—increase £30,079; Lighthouses abroad £13,911—increase £31; Peterhead Harbour £23,570—increase £370; Rates on Government property (Great Britain and Ireland) £74,853—increase £55,620. *Ireland:* Public Works and Buildings £207,341—increase £6,296; Railways £87,503—increase £7,008.

CLASS II.—*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.*—Total £2,131,526, a decrease of £9,951. The following are the items of expenditure: House of Lords Offices £18,663—decrease £22,896; House of Commons £33,036—decrease £18,999; Treasury and subordinate departments £91,000—increase £1,959; Home Office and subordinate departments £116,610—increase £9,159; Foreign Office £73,086—increase £5,036; Colonial Office £42,400—increase £736; Privy Council £13,833—decrease £648; Board of Trade and subordinate departments £182,542—increase £2,794; ditto, Bankruptcy Department £15 (actual cost £141,440, which, except £15, is met by a payment from the Bankruptcy Fees Account); Board of Agriculture £10,529—decrease £11,800; Charity Commission £42,869—decrease £279; Civil Service Commission £39,700—decrease £597; Exchequer and Audit Department £59,974—increase £985; Friendly Societies Registry £7,500—decrease £48; Local Government Board £176,997—increase £1,889; Lunacy Commission £14,100—increase £45; Mercantile Marine Fund (grant) £47,500; Mint (including coinage) £52 (gross total £74,852, of which £74,800 is met by seignorage on silver coinage, profit on bronze coinage, &c.); National Debt Office £14,500—increase £325; Public Record Office £21,918—increase £430; Public Works Loan Commission £7,000—decrease £3,155; Registrar-General's Office £40,266—decrease £633; Stationery and Printing £556,571—increase £28,662; Woods and Forests £20,800—increase £327; Works and Public Buildings £53,850—increase £894; Secret Service £30,000—same as last year. *Scotland:* Secretary for Scotland £11,850—decrease £150; Fishery Board £24,666—decrease £1,675; Lunacy Commission £5,573—decrease £74; Registrar-General's Office £5,175—increase £136; Local Government Board £11,591—decrease £32. *Ireland:* Household of the Lord Lieutenant £4,771—increase £50; Chief Secretary's Offices, London and Dublin, £41,991—increase £141; Charitable Donations Office £1,881—increase £42; Local Government Board £138,458—increase £82; Public Record Office £5,566—increase £92; Public Works Office £36,597—increase £1,060; Registrar General's Office £15,780—same as last year; Valuation and Boundary Survey £12,316—decrease £188.

CLASS III.—*Law and Justice.*—Total £3,736,033, a decrease of £47,742. The items are:—Law Charges £78,182—decrease £4,266; Miscellaneous Expenses (including Sheriffs' expenses, County of London Sessions, compensation to Clerks of the Peace, Extradition expenses, Railway and Canal Commission, Wreck Commission, and Revising Barristers) £41,900—decrease £417; Supreme Court of Judicature £324,534—decrease £3,324; Land Registry £7,763—increase £189; County Courts £25,000—decrease £1,800; London and Sheerness Police Courts £4,300—decrease £363; Police, England and Wales £54,927—decrease £805; Prisons (England and Colonies) £606,290—decrease £16,485; Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) £266,746—decrease £4,257.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum £31,943—decrease £234. *Scotland:* Lord Advocate and Law Charges (gross £67,686) with Courts of Law and Justice (gross £61,325), net £95,811 — decrease £1,925; Register House £39,295—increase £1,291; Crofters' Commission £5,795 — decrease £310; Prisons £82,356—decrease £14,462. *Ireland:* Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions £65,825—decrease £836; Supreme Court of Judicature and other legal departments £113,656—decrease £739; Land Commission £67,258—increase £525; County Court Officers £113,700—decrease £3,404; Dublin Police and Police Courts £94,298 (gross amount £145,789, reduced by various items formerly paid into the Exchequer)—increase £120; Constabulary £1,381,992 (gross total £1,417,152, appropriations in aid £35,160) — increase £6,531; Prisons £115,642 — decrease £4,241; Reformatory and Industrial Schools £112,479—increase £1,384; Criminal Lunatics (Dundrum) £6,341—increase £46.

Class IV.—*Education, Science, and Art.*—Total £10,489,249, an increase of £415,543. The details of some of the following heads will be found in other portions of the Almanack:—Public Education £7,122,213—increase £336,728; Science and Art Department £754,795 — increase £35,940; British Museum and Natural History Museum £157,784 — decrease £30,421; National Gallery £13,286 — decrease £5,054; National Portrait Gallery £4,566 — increase £501; Scientific Investigation (grants to Learned Societies) £28,154—increase £1,327; Universities and Colleges (Great Britain) £102,179—increase £3,840; London University £15 (gross total £17,035, of which all but £15 is covered by fees) — increase £3. *Scotland:* Public Education £1,131,797—increase £39,835; National Gallery £3,360—decrease £1,040. *Ireland:* Public Education £1,162,702—increase £33,895; Endowed Schools Commission £1,005 —as last year; National Gallery £2,443—decrease £11; Queen's Colleges £4,950 (gross total £11,690, reduced by £6,740, students' fees)—as last year.

Class V.—*Foreign and Colonial Services.*—Total £736,306—decrease £105,595. The items are:—Diplomatic and Consular Services £437,318 gross for Diplomatic £244,295, General Consular £217,196); Services in China £54,014; in Japan and Siam £24,501 — increase £2,005; Slave Trade Services £1,700—decrease £440; Colonial Services including South Africa and St. Helena £40,188 (£10,000 of which is a grant in aid to Bechuanaland)—decrease £94,184; Grant in aid to Cyprus £46,000—increase £11,000; Subsidies to Telegraph Companies £67,100—as last year.

Class VI.—*Non-effective and Charitable Services.*—Total £730,185, an increase of £19,527. The following are the items:—Superannuation and Retired Allowances £541,028—increase £12,187; Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions £7,100—decrease £800; Friendly Societies Deficiency £31,089—increase £3,935; Miscellaneous Allowances £1,822 — decrease £129. *Ireland:* Pauper Lunatics £131,372—increase £4,406; Hospitals and Charities £17,774—decrease £72. The chief items for superannuation allowances to 3,423 pensioners are:—Bankruptcy Department £2,434; British Museum £9,455; Charity Commission, £3,732, Colonial Office £5,929; Colonial Governors £11,9 0; Consular Services £49,936; Diplomatic Services £32,357; Education Department (Eng. & W.) £20,564; Exchequer and Audit Office £14,332; Foreign Office £10,421; Home Office £7,083; House of Commons £4,582; Public Offices in Ireland £83,011; Local Government Board £13,600; Mint £5,600; National Debt Office £4,841; Paymaster General's Office £3,359; Police Courts (London and Sheerness) £5,506; Prisons (England and Colonies) £60,546; Record Office £3,258; Registrar-General's Office £6,474; Royal Parks £2,874; Science and Art Department £10,882; Public Offices in Scotland £14,081; Stationery Office £2,923; Supreme Court of Judicature £47,272; Surveys £13,788; Board of Trade £18,207; Treasury £11,518; Woods and Forests £4,858; Office of Works £4,589. There is a further provision of £1,626,542 for pensions or compensation allowances included in the Consolidated Fund and in the Estimates of the several departments.

Class VII.—*Miscellaneous.*—The total in this class is £58,889 against £157,310, a decrease of £98,421. The heads are—Temporary Commissions £18,740. Miscellaneous Expenses £3,949. Highlands and Islands of Scotland Public Works £36,200 — increase £2,800. The Commissions chargeable in 1896-97 are those on Historical MSS. Scottish Universities, Colonization Board, Congested Districts Board (Ireland), Electrical Communication with Lighthouses, Welsh Land, Agriculture, Administration of the Expenditure of India £327, Financial Relations, and others not specifically provided for, but for which £8,000 is charged. The payments to the Historical Manuscripts Commission include remuneration to inspectors employed in visiting collections at Hatfield and other noble houses, calendaring House of Lords papers, &c.—total £1,935. Those to the Scotch University Commission include a secretary at £400, and a chief clerk at £250, while its travelling expenses are £100—total £510. The Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Commission takes £5,944; the Commission on Agriculture £590; and that on Financial Relations £403.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office, Packet Service, and Telegraphs.—The total under this head is £13,712,756, against £13,373,663, the amended estimate for last year; an increase of £339,093. The following table shows the cost of each department, with the net variations from the previous year:—

Service.	1896-97.	Increase	Decr.
	£	£	£
Customs	863,712	—	653
Inland Revenue ...	1,871,036	32,989	—
Post Office	7,242,120	108,280	—
Packet Service ...	726,607	—	5,216
Telegraphs	3,009,281	203,693	—
Total.....	13,712,756	344,962	5,869

In the *Customs* the cost of the Superintending Establishment is £66,400—increase £1,010. Port Establishments £642,395—increase £4,335; Purchase and Maintenance of Vessels and Boats £7,700—increase £200; Instruments and Materials for Revenue Purposes £2,200 — increase £100; Law Charges, &c. £9,375—decrease £3,215; Fine Fund £100; Superannuations £184,173—decrease £4,755; Commutation Annuities £805. Appropriations in aid reduce these gross items by £49,438.

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Inland Revenue.—In this department the Salaries amount to £1,195,297—increase £32,259; Travelling Allowances £94,100—decrease £500; Salaries and Poundage to Distributors of Stamps £14,600—decrease £160; Commuted Allowances to Clerks to Local Commissioners of Taxes £91,300. Commuted Allowances to Collectors and Assessors of Taxes £204,100—increase £700; Charges on Remittances £700—no alteration; Police, £3,800—increase £150; Gauging and other Instruments £2,380—increase £110; New Machinery £3,050—no alteration; Postage, &c. £5,240—as last year; Laboratory Expenses £1,190; Paper for Stamps and Licences £6,930—increase £500; Copies of Poor Rates £3,200—increase £2,150; Solicitors' Offices £23,839—increase £728; Expenses of Prosecutions £11,000; Rewards for Detections £9,500; Losses by Fraud £200; Incidental Expenses £500; Superannuations £213,729—decrease £2,272; and for Annuity for Commutation of Pensions £1,381. Appropriations in aid, £15,000.

Post Office.—The total expenses of the Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh are £2,066,590—increase £3,675. In the Surveyors' Department the total is £67,660—increase £1,060; for Provincial Establishments £3,283,130—increase £61,540; Establishments in the Colonies £5,075—decrease £35; for Savings Banks £455,145—increase £25,445 (£455,130 of the sum required will be met by the Post Office Savings Bank Fund, leaving a balance of £15 to be paid by the vote); Government Annuities £3,902 (of which £3,602 will be paid out of the Fund for Deferred Annuities and the Fund for Payments on Death)—leaving £300 as the net total. Appropriation in aid, £83,780. The cost for Conveyance of mails in England, Scotland, Ireland, and abroad is £1,489,250—increase £18,280; Purchase of Sites and Buildings £45,000—increase £11,500; Superannuations £205,690—increase £10,630; and Manufacture of Postage Stamps £163,200—increase £3,650. The cost of Railway Conveyance in England and Wales is £648,320; in Ireland £166,640 and in Scotland £206,710. Road Carriage in England is £315,000, in Ireland £38,500, and in Scotland £19,500.

Post Office Packet Service.—The chief items are: Contracts in the United Kingdom £152,930—decrease £1,920; that between Holyhead and Kingstown being £84,000; between England and the Continent £25,000; to America £214,750; Africa West Coast) £16,500; Zanzibar £9,000; Asia and Australia £435,000; while the charge for Foreign and Colonial Parcels is £9,000.

Post Office Telegraphs.—The disbursements under this head are:—Secretary's Offices £50,720—increase £440; Account Departments £90,685—increase £1,460; Maintenance of Telegraphs £584,420—increase £62,245; Railway Companies for work £61,500—increase £5,000; Central Station, London £404,760—increase £14,710; other London Offices £238,970—increase £2,020; Provincial £1,308,530—increase £33,660; Manufacture of Stamps £2,500—increase £200; Clothing £43,150—decrease £1,950; Stores £6,640—increase £690; Superannuations £45,920—increase £2,740; Purchase of Sites £13,000—increase £3,000; Telegraph Works £249,546—increase £133,468. Appropriations in aid, £37,070.

In the Account departments a number of females are employed, one superintendent receiving £293, another £229, seven principal clerks £140 to £190, twenty-seven others from £105 to £130, and 162 from £65 to £100.

In the Telegraph department of the Central Station a matron receives £300, three supervisors £160 to £250, and six ditto £160 to £200, eighteen assistants £120 to £160, and forty others £100 to £120; while of the general body of telegraphists, 246 receive from 30*s.* to 38*s.* per week, and 555 from 10*s.* to 30*s.*

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The accounts of this Duchy, brought up to 31st December, 1895, give the following results for the year:—Balance from last year, £5,911; rents and profits of courts accruing to the Prince of Wales, £64,329; tithe rent-charges, recoverable, £2,691; royalties of coal-mines in Somerset, £892; royalties and reservations of dues, &c. £1,075; annuity from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of tin coinage dues, £16,217; dividends on stock, £6,496; giving (with smaller items) total income of £98,181; the arrears have again increased, and now amount to £24,956. The payments were—£55,074 to the Prince; outlay for the benefit of the estate, £14,022; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £13,255; superannuations, &c. £1,808; expenses of management, £8,766; leaving a balance in favour of 1895 of £4,521. The capital account stood in December, 1895, at £10,784 in cash, and £221,297 in various securities.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The accounts of this Duchy are brought up to 21st December, 1895. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £12,714. The net rents and profits accruing to Her Majesty were £50,719; royalties, rents, &c. £15,504; dividends of stocks, £600; escheats and forfeitures, £1,685, producing with various items of minor importance, a total gross income of £88,000, but of this only £82,302 was paid: the arrears on the 21st December amounted to £5,698. On the disbursement side £48,000 was paid to Her Majesty; in various payments, £34,302, including a payment of £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £13,698. The capital account stood in December, 1895, at nil in cash, and £21,819 in securities. The revenues of the Duchy have increased from £29,000 in 1847 to £82,302 net in 1894.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

The accounts of this department for the year ending March 31st, 1896, are divided under the heads of "Capital" and "Income." Under the head "Capital," commencing with a balance in cash of £46,001, and of stock of £184,533, there was received £84,324 from sales of estates, and of detached and outlying properties, from enfranchisements of copyholds, proceeds from mines, repayments of advances, dividends on stocks, &c. A total sum of £2,180 was expended in the purchase of estates; £861 in redemption of land tax; £13,724 in permanent improvements; miscellaneous, £87; leaving a balance of £55,718 in cash and of £227,164 in stock. The expenditure from income included expenses of collection, surveys, repairs, rates, taxes, donations, &c., £62,479; Windsor Park, £21,220; Royal forests and woodlands, £18,477. The gross income was £529,134.

* RELATIVE RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY.

		Rank with
Field Marshals	According to date of Commission.	Admirals of the Fleet.
Generals		Admirals.
Lieut.-Generals		Vice-Admirals.
Major-Generals		Rear-Admirals.
Brigadier-Gens.		Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class.
Colonels		Captains of 3 years.
Lieut.-Colonels		Captains under 3 years and Staff Captains.
Lieut.-Colonels but Senior to		Commanders & Staff Commanders.
Majors, according to date of Commission or Order.		Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing.
Captains, according to date of Commission or Order.		Lieutenants, and Navigating Lieutenants under 8 years' standing.
Lieutenants, according to date of Commission or Order.		Sub-Lieutenants.

* The title and rank of officers of the Royal Indian Marine are similar to those of the Royal Naval Reserves, but senior to those officers in their respective ranks.

ARMY AGENTS.

1. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross.
2. Holt & Co., 17 Whitehall Place.
3. Hopkinson (Charles) & Sons, 3 Regent Street.
4. M'Grigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25 Charles Street, St. James's Square.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

Banton, Mackrell, & Co., 26 Budge Row, Cannon Street.
Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall.
Stilwell & Sons, 21 Great George Street.
Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross.

The Military Administration.

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W. Hours, 10 to 5.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY.—*Salaries, &c.*, £257,600.

Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £4,500
Private Sec., Capt. Cecil Wm. M. Feilden £600
Military Secretary, Major-Gen. Coleridge Grove, C.B. £1,500
Assist. Military Secs., Col. Ronald Bertram Lane, £800; Gen. John James Hood Gordon, C.B. (for Indian affairs), paid by India.
Confidential Clerk, E. M. Macpherson.

Adjutant-General, General Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., VC £2,700
Confidential Clerk to ditto,
Inspector-Gen. of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting, Major-Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £1,500
Dep. Adjt.-Gens., Major-Gen. C. F. Clery, C.B.; Major-Gen. Francis Thos. Lloyd, C.B. (Roy. Art.); Major-General William Salmond, C.B. (Royal Eng.) ..... each £1,500
Assistant Adjts.-Gen., Col. Hon. Neville Gerald Lyttelton; Col. John Denton P. French; Col. Alfred Edward Turner, C.B. (Roy. Art.); Col. Douglas Alex. Scott, D.S.O. (Roy. Eng.); Col. Herbert Chas. Borrett (*Recruiting*)... each £800
Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Major Frank Robert Crofton Carleton; Major Francis Gleadowe Stone (Royal Art.); Major Charles Crutchley (*Recruitg.*) each £700; Maj. F. Hammersley, £650
Staff Captain, Capt. Gerald Francis Ellison... £500

Quartermaster-General, General Sir (Henry) Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., VC £2,100
Confidential Clerk to ditto, E. J. Norman..... £50
Assists. Q.-M.-G., Col. James Tierney Skinner, C.B., D.S.O., £1,472; Col. Allan Graeme Raper... £800
Dep. Assists. Q.-M.-G., Maj. Henry Merrick Lawson, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. John Alex. Boyd, each £700; Maj. F. B. Buist-Sparks £650
Inspector-General of Remounts, Major-General Edward Arthur Gore £1,500
Assistant Inspectors, Col. B. L. Tollner; Col. Wm. Robinson Truman; Col. Thomas Astell St. Quintin ..... £
Staff-Paymaster, Lt.-Col. James Edw. Kitson £700
Acting Principal Clerk, F. Jackson £750

Inspector-General of Fortifications, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Grant, K.C.B., R.E. £2,100
Deputy Inspect.-Gens. of Fortifications, Col. Henry Fyers Turner, C.B.; Col. A. Hill; Col. C. M. Watson, C.M.G. ..... each £1,200
Assistants, Colonel Godfrey Hildebrand, R.E.; Lt.-Col. Robert Maxwell Hyslop, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. George Barker, R.E.; Col. Henry Hamilton Settle, D.S.O., R.E.; Lieut.-Col. Noel Montagu Lake, R.E. ..... each £850
Artillery Adviser, Maj. Arthur C. Hansard, R.A. £500
Inspector of Submarine Defences, Major Richard Matthews Ruck, R.E. £500
Assistant, Major Cooper Penrose, R.E. £450
Inspector of Iron Structures, Capt. J. H. F. E. Johnstone, R.E. £500

Inspector-General of Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Edwin Markham, R.A. £2,100
Deputy-Inspector-General of Ordnance, Col. Neville Lloyd Walford £900
Assist.-Inspects.-Gen. of Ordnance, Col. H. H. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; Col. J. Steevens...each £800
Deputy-Assist.-Inspects.-Gen. of Ordnance, Lt.-Col. C. W. H. Tute; Major H. C. Sclater, R.A.; Major R. P. Leach, R.A. ..... each £650

Director of Military Intelligence, Major-Gen. Sir J. C. Ardagh, K.C.I.E., C.B. £1,500
Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., Col. Wm. Everett, C.M.G. £800
Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Capt. Wm. Ernest Fairholme, R.A.; Major John Stewart S. Barker, R.A.; Major Henry Ponting Northcott; Major Hon. Milo Geo. Talbot, R.E., each £700; Major H. D. Laffan, R.E. £650
Staff Captains, Capt. Wm. Alleyne Maclean, R.A.; Capt. Hon. Henry Dundas Napier; Capt. Count Gleichen (Equerry); Capt. Henry Hughes Wilson; Major Ernest St. Clair Pemberton, R.E.; Capt. F. S. Robb ..... each £500
Confidential Clerk, Lieut. Edward J. Wall, R.E. £300 to £450
Librarian, Lieut. R. H. Cromie, R.E. £300 to £450
Map Curator, A. Knox. ..... £300 to £450

Direct.-Gen. of Military Education, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Wm. Wilson, K.C.B., R.E. £1,500
Assist. Director, Col. Alex. Marin Delavoye... £800

Director of Army Schools, Col. Douglas Forde Jones.....£800
Superintending Officer, Lieut. James O'Toole .....£300 to £450
Inspector-General of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. George Luck, C.B.....£
A.-de-C., Lieut. Hon. Reginald Hastings Marsham .....£
Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Hugh Sutlej Gough, C.M.G.....£

Chaplain-General, Rev. J. Cox Edghill, D.D.£1,000

Director-Gen. Medical Dept., Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J. Jameson, M.D.....£1,500
Assist., Surg.-Mj.-Gen. W. Taylor, M.D. ...£1,300

Director-General Veterinary Department, Colonel James Drummond-Lambert, C.B. £850

CLERICAL STAFF (arranged alphabetically).

Principals, Albert A'Beckett; F. A. Bayly; W. A. Browne; J. P. Clinton; A. J. C. Gielgud; R. G. Glover; J. Gray; H. Hainworth; A. Higgins; R. H. Hobart, C.B.; E. T. Johnson; T. W. Mills; D. R. C. Robinson; F. J. Sewell; F. R. Thomas; C. E. Turle; E. Watts.....£700 to £900
Seniors, G. E. Allen; J. G. Ashley; G. W. Bevan; E. R. Blackett; W. A. Bland; R. H. Brade; A. B. Briant; J. M. Bull; P. W. Child; G. M. Farquharson; R. Freeth; H. J. Gibson; H. C. Hampshire; J. H. Hastie; F. Jackson; J. H. Jackson; C. E. H. Jay; F. Leach; A. F. Major; C. J. Maxwell; C. Morton; W. P. Perry; H. G. Piggott; F. G. Sills; W. J. T. Sheean; G. W. Stevens; H. P. Stevenson; A. C. Strange; E. C. Syms; F. E. Vandeleur; G. P. Wight; T. H. Wyatt.....£450 to £650
Clerks, A. H. B. Allen; W. T. I. Barnwell; C. E. Benson; G. A. Breading; C. C. Chapman; J. A. Corcoran; B. B. Cubitt; S. Dannreuther; H. H. Fawcett; E. V. Fleming; J. A. Flynn; H. G. Goligher; P. H. Hanson; C. Harris; H. P. Harvey; G. Hawkins; H. Hockley; L. D. Holland; E. H. T. Houlton; C. S. Kenny; P. F. Law; A. T. Liddell; H. W. W. McAnally; W. L. McArthur; E. J. Norman; N. F. B. Osborn; H. Strong; C. Vere; W. L. Wilkinson; H. Wood.
Special Assist. to Inspect.-Gen. of Ordnance, G. R. Hunter.
Confidential Clerk, Office of Com.-in-Chief, E. M. Macpherson.
Staff-Clerks, F. W. Askham; D. M. Boardman; C. W. Cooper; H. G. Duncher; H. J. Edwards; W. Evans; E. Greengrass; W. T. H. Harris; R. S. Harrison; J. W. Hickey; A. Martinelli; A. C. Pedley; E. J. Riley; M. Roche; R. de M. Rudolf; H. A. Venables; F. H. Warren; H. O. Williams.
Supplementary Clerks, F. J. Arnold; F. Baker; J. Barry; H. Bower; W. W. Browning; A. Carter; E. M. Cavenaugh; G. H. Copping; W. J. de Salis; J. J. Farrant; D. Hurley; T. Larcombe; J. P. McCleland; J. J. Macken; E. C. Minter; R. Q. Moody; T. Oldis; W. Y. P. Pyne; F. G. Russell; J. Sharpe; G. Smith; A. G. Thorn; W. J. Turnbull; R. Ward.
Higher Grade Clerks, 2nd Div., H. Boulton; W. Bussell; A. D. L. Cary; F. T. Freeman; W. H. Glasson; J. S. Pettitt; J. A. Rochford; O. H. Taylor; W. Trathan.

There are also 189 clerks of the 2nd Division, 57 abstractors and assistant clerks, and about 100 boy clerks and copyists.

WORKS BRANCH, Horse Guards.
Chief Surveyor, N. B. McDermott.

ROYAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Ordnance Factories, William Anderson, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.INST.C.E.

CENTRAL STAFF, WOOLWICH.
1st Milit. Assist., Comm. B. H. Chevallier, R.N.
2nd do. Capt. Hilaro W. W. Barlow, R.A.
Civil Assistant, George M. Tapp.
Experimental Officer, Lt. P. N. Wright, R.N.
Staff Officers, A. B. Williams; Justin T. La Brooy; S. A. Sketchley; J. Hunt; F. C. Green; and F. C. Davison.
Second Division Clerks, E. E. Harvey, E. W. Phillips.
Superintendent, Carriage Factory, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., R.E.
Staff Officer, W. T. Hailes, *2nd Div. Clerk*, J. Guilly.
Supt. Gun Factory, Capt. J. Ingles, A.D.C., R.N.
Prin. Clk., C. D. Davies. *2nd Div. Clk.*, W. H. Pink.
Supt. Roy. Laboratory, Col. E. Bainbridge.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Major J. S. Douglas, R.A.; Capt. Harry Bland Strange, R.A.
Staff Officer, J. A. Kettle. *2nd Div. Clk.*, C. E. Norton.
Supt. Building Works Dept., Col. M. T. Sale, C.M.G.
Assistants, Capt. H. Hulcatt, R.E., and Capt. E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts.
Traffic Manager, Railway (Royal Arsenal), Lieut. Edward Humphrey Manisty Leggett, R.E.
Surveyor, A. T. Emery.
Senior Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. James Maybury Beamish, M.D.
Surgeons, Surg.-Capt. Allan Perry, M.B.; and Surg.-Capt. Sydney Glenn Allen.
Chaplain Roy. Arsenal, Rev. C. A. Berry.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD LOCK.
Superintendent,
Staff Officer, S. Clarke. *Senior Clerk*, J. Black.
Clerk, C. Raitt. *Acting Surgeon*, N. Evans, M.D.

ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM.
Superintendent, Col. Francis W. J. Barker, R.A.
Staff Officer, C. Sendey. *Clerk*, W. H. Bushill.
Medical Officer, Frank Edwin Caulfeild Houghton.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY.
Superintendent, Colonel John Becher Ormsby.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Captain F. L. Nathan, R.A.; Lieut. A. S. Buckle, R.A.
Civil Staff Officer, F. A. Renshawe.
Second Division Clerk & Cashier, W. H. Brattle.
Acting Surgeon, James Damer Priest.

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Woolwich.—£10,800.
President, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. £1,500
Secretary, J. J. Frederick.
Vice-Pres., Rear-Adm. A. L. Douglas, R.N.£1,150
Secretary, Major Wm. Edwd. Blewitt, R.A. ...£750
Assist. Sec., Commr. R. B. Farquhar, R.N. ...£650

ARMY SANITARY COMMITTEE.—£600.
President, Gen. Sir E. Wood, *V.C.*, G.C.B., *Q.-M.-G.*
Secretary, J. J. Frederick.

ROYAL ENGINEER COMMITTEE.—£350.
President, Major-General T. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, Major Edward Druitt, R.E.

DRESS AND EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE.
President, Col. Herbert Scott Gould Miles.
Secretary, Major Arthur G. Churchill.

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.
Commissioner, James Cornelius O'Dowd, C.B. (Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen.).

DISTRICT COMMANDS (HOME).

ALDERSHOT.—General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.C.B. £2,007
EASTERN (*Colchester*).—Maj.-Gen. Charles John Burnett, C.B. £1,095
GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY.—*Lieut.-Governor*, Lieut.-General Nathaniel Stevenson ...£1,700
Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen., Capt. W. H. Sitwell£301
HOME (*Horse Guards, London*).—Major-Gen. Paul Sanford, Lord Methuen, C.B. £1,095
JERSEY.—*Lt.-Gov.*, Mj.-Gen. E. Hopton, C.B.£1,600
Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen., Capt. Edward Hugh Griffith £383
SCOTTISH (*Edinburgh*).—Gen. Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., Royal Artillery £1,095
N. W. (*Chester*).—Major-General Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B. £1,095
N. E. (*York*).—Maj.-Gen. R. T. Thynne, C.B. £1,095
S.E. (*Dover*).—Maj.-Gen. Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B. £1,095
S. (*Portsmouth*).—Lt.-Gen. J. Davis, C.B. ...£2,007
THAMES (*Chatham*).—Major-General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E. £1,095
WESTERN (*Devonport*).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Wm. Edwd. F. Forestier-Walker, K.C.B. £1,095
WOOLWICH.—Major-Gen. John Frederick Maurice, C.B., Royal Artillery £1,095

STAFF IN IRELAND.—£25,016.

Commanding the Forces.—Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., R.A.....£2,920
A.-de-C., Capt. Lord Settrington (*hon.*); Lt. Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, 1st K. R. R. C.; Lt. Reginald S. Chaplin, 10th Hussars .....£
Asst. Mil. Sec., Maj. Henry Streatfeild.....£383
Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Wm. Freeman Kelly, C.B. £730
Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Col. Ed. Jas. Courtenay £
Dep. Assist. do., Capt. E. H. Hughes; Major C. A. Hadfield.....£
Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, R.A., Major Frederic John Arthur Trench, R.A. £383
Chief Engineer, Col. R. Hamilton Vetch, C.B., £913
Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., R.E., Maj. Geo. Fras. Leverson, R.E. £383
Chief Ordnance Officer, Colonel Edward Grey Skinner, C.B. £767
Chief Paymaster, Col. Edmd. Howard Gorges. £550
Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major-General Alexander Francis Preston, M.B. £1,004
BELFAST.—Major-Gen. Henry Le Guay Geary. C.B., Royal Artillery £913
DUBLIN.—Major-Gen. Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency £1,095
CURRAGH.—Maj.-Gen. Boyce Albt. Combe, C.B. £913
CORK.—Major-General John Fryer, C.B. ...£1,095

FIELD-MARSHALS.

H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Forces, Chief Personal A.D.C. to the Queen.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel 10 Hussars, and Colonel-in-Chief 1 Life Guards, 2 Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.
Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers.
Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Ind. Staff Corps, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
Right Hon. Garnet Joseph, Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. R.H.G., Commander-in-Chief.
Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G., P.C.
Meade, John Michael de Courcy, Royal Marines.
Thomas, Francis William, R.M.
Biddulph, Sir Robert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.A. (*Gov. of Gibraltar*).
Connaught & Strathearn, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G. (*Aldershot*).
Dunne, John Hart (*Lieut. Tower*).
Halliday, Francis Edward, R.M.A.
Gordon, John James Hood, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Gough, Sir Hugh Henry, G.C.B., V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Gipps, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
Wood, Sir Henry Evelyn, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. (*Q.-M.-G.*).
Perkins, Æneas, C.B., Roy. Eng.
Harrison, Sir Richard, K.C.B., R.E.
Chapman, Edward Francis, C.B., R.A. (*Scottish District*).
Lyon-Fremantle, Sir Arthur J., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Gov. of Malta*).
Davis, John, C.B. (*Portsmouth*).
Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., V.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps (*Adjt.-Gen.*).
Montgomery-Moore, Alexander George, 18 Hussars (*Canada*).
Anderson, Horace S., C.B., I.S.C.

Lockhart, Sir W. Step. Alx., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Ind. Arm. (*Punjab Com.*)
White, Sir George Stewart, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C. (*Comm.-in-Chief, India*).

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.

Brackenbury, Sir Henry, K.C.B., R.A. (*Pres. Ordnance Committee*).
Mairis, Geoffrey, Royal Marines.
Jones, Howard Sutton, C.B., R.M.
Le Grand, Frederick Gaspar, R.M.
Goodenough, Wm. Howley, C.B., R.A. (*Cape*).
Clive, Edward Henry.
Stevenson, Nathaniel (*Guernsey*).
Cumberland & Teviotdale, H.R.H. the Duke of, K.G. (*Gmünden*).
Goodfellow, Charles A., V.C., R.E.
Buchanan, Henry James, C.B.
Stirling, Sir William, K.C.B., R.A.
Massy, Wm. G. D., C.B., 4 D. G.
Lyttelton-Annesley, A. L., 12 Lan.
Davies, Henry Fanshawe.
Newdigate, Hy. Richd. Legge, C.B.
Clerk, Godfrey, C.B.
Tuson, Sir Hy. Brassnell, K.C.B., Royal Marine Artillery.
Suther, Cuthbert C., R.M.A.
Dawson-Scott, Robt. Nicholl, R.E.
Wilkinson, Henry Clement, C.B.
Harris, Philip H. Farrell, C.B., I.S.C.
Hall, Julian Hamilton.
Barker, G. Digby, C.B. (*Bermuda*).
Stewart, Sir Richard Campbell, K.C.B., Madras Cavalry.
Markham, Edwin, R.A. (*Inspector-General of Ordnance*).
Moncrieff, George Hay.
Forster, Bowes Lennox, R.A.
Beville, George Fras., C.B., I.S.C.
Hewett, Edward Osborne, C.M.G., R.E. (*Gov. Roy. Mil. Academy*).
Steward, Chas. Sam., Ind. Army.
Forestier-Walker, Sir Frederick W.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Devonport*).
McQueen, Sir John Withers, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Nairne, Chas. Edward, C.B., R.A. (*Comdg. Forces, Bombay*).
Mackesy, Wm. Henry, Ind. S.C.
Clarke, Sir Charles Mansfield, K.C.B. (*Comdg. Forces, Madras*).
East, Cecil Jas., C.B. (*R. M. Coll.*).
Seymour, Lord William F. E.
Channer, Geo. Nicholas, C.B., V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Low, Sir R. Cunliffe, G.C.B., I. Army

Grant, Sir Robert, K.C.B., R.E. (*Insp.-Gen. of Fortifications*).
Duncan, John (*Poona, Bombay*).
Sanford, George Edwd. Langham Somerset, C.B., C.S.I., Royal Engineers (*Bengal*).
Russell, Sir Baker Creed, K.C.B., 13 Hussars (*Bengal Command*).

MAJOR-GENERALS.—Active List.

Graham, Samuel James, C.B., R.M.
Barnes, Ardley Henry F., R.M.
Munro, Gustavus Francis, R.M.
Glyn, John Plumptre Carr.
Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Richard.
Grenfell, Sir Francis Wallace, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*Inspector-Gen. Auxiliary Forces & Recruiting*).
Walsh, Arthur Huntley Hill, R.M.
Cairncross, John, Royal Marines.
Frankfort de Montmorency, Viscount (*Dublin*).
Kerr, Lord Ralph Drury, C.B.
Methuen, Lord, C.B. (*London*).
Fryer, John, C.B. (*Cork*).
Knowles, Charles Benjamin, C.B. (*Cairo*).
Justice, Wm. Clive, C.M.G. (*Ceylon*).
Utterson, Archibald Hammond, C.B.
Geary, Henry Le Guay, C.B., R.A. (*Belfast*).
Hopton, Edward, C.B. (*Jersey*).
Duncombe, Charles Wilmer.
Wolseley, Sir Geo. Benjn., K.C.B. (*Lahore*).
Gore, Edward Arthur (*Remounts*).
Butler, Sir Wm. Francis, K.C.B. (*Dover*).
Browne, Andrew Smythe Mont.
Black, Wilsone, C.B. (*Hong Kong*).
Warren, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Royal Engrs. (*Chatham*).
Luck, George, C.B. (*Insp.-General of Cavalry*).
Stevenson, Thomas Rennie, C.B
Moorsom, Charles John (*Punjab*).
Little, Henry Alex., C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Palmer, Sir Arth. Power, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps (*Punjab*).
Congleton, Lord, C.B. (*Malta*).
Teck, H.H. the Duke of, G.C.B.
Thynne, Reg. Thos., C.B. (*York*).
French, Arthur, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery.
Tucker, Charles, C.B. (*Madras*).
Faunce, Edmund, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Campbell, Robert Byng Patricia Price, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Galbraith, William, C.B. (*Bombay*).
Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, Dav.
Ross, Alex. George, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Owen, John Fletcher, R.A. (*Malta*).
Beaugough, Harcourt Mortimer, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Wilson, Sir Chas. W., K.C.B., R.E. (*Military Education*).
Stracey, Henry Hardinge Denne.
Caldecott, Francis Jas., C.B., R.A. (*Indian Ordnance Dept.*).
May, James, C.B., Indian Army.
Hennessy, Geo. R., C.B., Ind. S.C.
Harness, Arthur, C.B., Roy. Art.
Prinsep, Arthur Haldinand, C.B., Indian Army.
Galloway, John Mawbey Clossy, Indian Army.
Carrington, Sir Fredk., K.C.M.G. (*South Africa*).
Wood, Edward Alexander, C.B. (*Shorncliffe*).
Waller, John Edmd., Ind. Army.
Leach, Edmund, C.B.
La Touche, Wm. Puget, Ind. S.C.
Browne, Swinton John, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Hatchell, George.
Jacob, William, Ind. Staff Corps.
Nicolson, Malcolm Hassels, C.B. (*Bombay District*).
Robinson, Charles Walker, C.B. (*Lt.-Gov. & Sec. Chelsea Hospital*).
Hamilton, Arthur Frank, R.E.
Walker, Alexander, C.S.I., R.A. (*Ordnance, India*).
Clery, Cornelius Francis, C.B. (*Deputy Adjt.-Gen.*).
Lance, Fred., C.B., Indian S.C.
Walker, Albert Lancelot.
Biscoe, William Walters, C.B., Indian Army.
Montgomery, William Edward.
Eardley-Wilmot, Revell, C.B., Indian Army.
Smith, Jos. Barnard, Indian S.C.
Russell, John Cecil (*Equerry to Prince of Wales*).
Nicholson, Stuart James, Royal Artillery (*Staff, Portsmouth*).
Dalrymple, Wm. Liston, C.B.
Elliott, Edward Draper, R. Arty.
Sartorius, Reginald Wm., C.M.G., V.C., Indian Army.
Trotter, Henry (late Gren. Gds.).
Moore, Charles Alfred, Indian Army.
Hazlerigg, Thomas Maynard, R.A.
Bird, George Corrie, C.B., Indian Staff Corps (*Bengal Staff*).
Maitland, Jas. Makgill Heriot, C.B., Roy. Engs.
Ward, Francis William, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Jennings, Robert Melvill, C.B., Indian Army.
Gascoigne, Wm. Julius (*Comdg. Militia, Dominion of Canada*).
Bushman, Henry Augustus, C.B.
Morris, Robert, Indian Army.
Burnett, Charles J., C.B. (*Colchester*).
Clifford, Robert Cecil Richard, C.B., Ind. S.C.
Hope, Hugh Richard, C.B., Indian Army.
Henderson, Kennett Gregg, C.B. (*Alexandria*).
Stewart, Jas. Calder, C.B., Ind. S.C.
Swinley, George, C.B., R.A.
Alleyne, James, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Maurice, John F., C.B. (*Woolwich*).
Pennington, Charles Richard, C.B., Ind. S.C.
Evans, Horace Moule, C.B. (*Dist. Command, Bengal*).
Murray, Anthony Hepburn, R.A.
Combe, Boyce A., C.B. (*Curragh*).
Prior, George Upton.
Gosset, Matthew William Edwd., C.B.
Tomkins, Wm. Percival, C.I.E., R.E. (*Military Works, India*).
Richardson, John Booth, R.A. (*Gibraltar*).
Browne, James.
Barnard, Wm. Osborne (*Aldershot*).
McCalmont, Hugh, C.B., M.P.
Grove, Coleridge, C.B. (*Mil. Sec., Commander-in-Chief*).
Lewes, Henry Colebrooke, R.A. (*Insp.-Gen. Art., India*).
Swaine, Leopold Victor, C.B., C.M.G. (*Chester*).
Sterling, John Barton.
Kitchener, Sir Horatio Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.E., *Sirdar, Egyptian Army*.
Sym, John Munro, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Handcock, Arthur Gore, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.
Halliday, George Thomas, Indian Army.
Hunter, Archibald, D.S.O.
Rundle, Henry M. Leslie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery.

Local and Temporary Rank.

Collen, Sir Edwin Henry Hayter, K.C.I.E. (*Indian Council*).
Badcock, Alexander Robert, C.B. (*Q.-M.-G., India*).
Stedman, Edwd., C.B. (*Madras*).
Grant, Henry Fane, C.B. (*Insp.-Gen. Cavalry, India*).
Lloyd, Francis Thomas, C.B., R.A. (*Army Headquarters*).
Jones-Vaughan, Hugh Thomas, C.B. (*Straits Settlements*).
Smith, Sir C. H., K.C.M.G. (*Victoria*).
Hallowes, Hy. Jardine (*Jamaica*)
Morton, Gerald de Courcy, C.B. (*Adjt.-Gen., India*).
Butler, Robert Fowler (*Barbados*)
Gerald, Montagu Gilbert, C.B. (*Pamir Commission*).
Cox, George (*Staff, Natal*).
Pridham, Frederick (*Pr. Ord. Officer*).
Ardagh, Sir John Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B. (*Intelligence Dept.*).
Fraser, Thomas, C.B., C.M.G. (*Schl. of Engineering*).
Kelly-Kenny, Thomas, C.B. (*Aldershot*).
Talbot, Hon. Reginald Arthur James, C.B. (*Cavalry, Aldershot*).
Salmond, William, C.B. (*Deputy Adjutant-General, Roy. Eng.*).
French, George Arthur, C.M.G. (*New South Wales*).
Hobday, Thos. Francis (*Commy.-Gen.-in-Chief, India*).
Maitland, Pelham James, C.B. (*Sec. Govt., India*).

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MILITARY AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.

Chief Personal Aide-de-Camp, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P. Hon. Colonel-in-Chief to the Forces.

Personal Aides-de-Camp { Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P. / General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.

Aides-de-Camp.

Pell, Col. William, C.B.
Derby, Col Rt. Hon. Earl of, C.C.B.
Godfray, Col. Sir James, Knt.
Wemyss, Col. Earl of.
Westminster, Col. Duke of, K.G.
Parr, Col. Henry Hallam, C.B.
Bell, Col. Mark S., V.C., C.B.
Stewart, Col. R. Mac., C.B.
Hamilton, Col. Lord C. J.
Home, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Mount-Edgcumbe, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of.
Thomas, Col. William J.
Cork and Orrery, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.P.
Brabazon, Col. J. P., C.B.
Slade, Col. J. Ramsay, C.B.
Hammond, Colonel Arthur George, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.
Garnett, Col. Reginald, C.B.
Barnard, Col. John H., C.B.
Rivett-Carnac, Col. J. H., C.I.E.
Cavendish, Col. James C.
Suffield, Col Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.B.
Percy, Col. Rt. Hon. Earl.
Hutton, Col. E. T. H., C.B.
Gaselee, Col. Alfred, C.B.
Campbell, Col. Wm., R.M.A.
Ogilvy, Col. Sir R. H. A., Bt.
Protheroe, Col. Mont., C.B.
Haddington, Col. Earl of.
Belper, Col. Rt. Hon. Lord.
Blythswood, Col. Lord.
Cooke, Col. Bryan G. D.
Money, Col. G. L. C., D.S.O.
Jopp, Col. John, C.B.
Howard, Col. Francis.
Crosse, Col. Adolphus B.
Kelly, Col. J. Graves, C.B.
Davis, Col. John.
March, Col. Earl of.
Stevenson, Col. James.
Kempster, Col. Frias. James, D.S.O.
Egerton, Col. Chas. Comyn, C.B., D.S.O.
Gzowski, Col. Sir C.S., K.C.M.G.

Cavalry (Household, £61,100; Line, £401,500).

[Where two Stations are given, as "*Madras—Chatham*," the second is the dépôt. The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 188.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1)

Windsor.

Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
Col., H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Simon Macdonald-Lockhart, Bart.
Majors, Charles Napier Miles; Thomas Chas. Pleydell Calley; Gordon Carter.
Adjt., Edwin Berkeley Cook, *capt.*

2ND L. G. *Regent's Park.* (1)

Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. P. of Wales
Colonel, Earl Howe, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Dundonald, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Audley Dallas Neeld, John Anstruther Smith-Cuninghame, Chas. Fredk. St. C Anstruther-Thomson.
Adjt., Algern. Richd. Trotter, *lt.*

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. (1)

Hyde Park.

Col.-in-Ch., H.R.H. Prin. of Wales
Col., Visct. Wolseley, K.P., *f.m.* *Commander-in-Chief.*
Lieut.-Col., John F. Brocklehurst.
Majors, Lord Binning, Lord Skelmersdale, Henry Thomas Fenwick.
Adjt., Viscount Sudley, *capt.*

1ST (King's) DRAGOON GUARDS. *Colchester* (1)

Col.-in-Chief, H. I. M. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, K.G.
Col., Jas. R. S. Sayer, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Richd. C. B. Lawrence.
Majors, Geo. Wentworth Forbes, Henry Lee Pennell, Alfred Hamilton M. Edwards.
Adjt., Charles James Briggs, *capt.*

2ND D. GUARDS. (Queen's Bays.) *Shorncliffe.* (1)

Col., Wm. Henry Seymour, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Joseph Alex. Lambert.
Majors, Hy. Clerk, Cuthbert P. Dawson, Richard Alex. Scott.
Paymaster, Harold P. Sykes, *lt.*
Adjt., Valentine Geo. Whitla, *capt.*

3RD D. GUARDS (Prince of Wales's). *Woolwich.* (2)

Colonel, Conyers Tower, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Roger Kennedy Parke.
Majors, John E. F. H. Roche, Charles H. Farquharson, Arthur P. Douglas Lushington.
Adjt., Francis John Ryder, *capt.*

4TH D. GUARDS (Roy. Irish). *Rawal Pindi—Canterbury.* (2)

Col., W. G. Dunham Massy, C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. D. Filmer Sulivan.
Majors, Herbert Chas. T. Littledale, Arthur Abney Sandys, Francis Blayney Lucas Woodwright, Hon. Rupert Leigh.
Paym., Cecil Robert Gaunt, *lt.*
Adjutant, John Flint, *capt.*

5TH D. G. (Princ. Charlotte of Wales's). *Meerut, Bengal—Canterbury.* (1)

Colonel, Hon. Somerset John Gough-Calthorpe, *l.g.*
Lieut.-Col., Maunsell Bowers.
Majors, Fredk. Wilson Hemming, *c.*; Edwd. Hegan, St. John Corbet Gore, James Henry Aspinwall.
Paym., Henry Hodge Lamb, *lt.*
Adjutant, Herbert Hoare, *capt.*

6TH D. GUARDS (Carabiniers). *Aldershot,* (1)

Colonel, Alexander James Hardy Elliot, C.B., *m.g.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. Cole Porter.
Majors, Alex. Sprot, Percy Hugh H. Massy, Henry Mostyn Owen.
Adjt., Wm. John C. Butler, *capt.*

7TH D. G. (Princess Royal's). *Norwich.* (1)

Colonel, Andrew Nugent, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., William E. M. Rough.
Majors, Ulick Geo. C. de Burgh, Donald MacDougall, Wm. H. M. Lowe.
Adjt., Henry A. Lempriere, *lt.*

1 DRAGOONS (Ryl). *Dunda'k* (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, Emperor William II., King of Prussia.
Col., Fred. Marshall, C.M.G., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Henry McLaren.
Majors, Charles Rosdew Burn, John F. Burn-Murdoch, *l.c.*; Ferdinand Wm. Greatrex.
Adjt., J. W. J. Hardman, *capt.*

2 DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys). *Hounslow.* (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, Emperor Nicholas II., Czar of Russia.
Col., George C. Clarke, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. W. P. Alexander.
Majors, Wm. Henry Hippisley, Wm. Crawford Middleton, Henry Jenner Scobell.
Adjt., Alfd. Douglas Miller, *capt.*

3 HUSSARS (King's Own). *Aldershot.* (1)

Col., Edwd. Howard-Vyse, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Edwd. Beckett, *c.*
Majors, Frank Wm. N. Wogan-Browne, Arthur J. R. Van Cortlandt, St. Clair Oswald.
Adjt., Alfred Alex. Kennedy, *capt.*

4 HUSSARS (Queen's Own). *Bangalore—Canterbury.* (1)

Colonel, Alex. Low, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Alexander Ramsay.
Majors, Ronald Kincaid-Smith, Lewis Edward Starkey, Charles Hamlyn Agnew, Fredk. David Baillie.
Adjt., Reginald W. R. Barnes, *lt.*

5 LANCERS (Royal Irish). *Muttra, Bengal—Canterbury.* (1)

Colonel, Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., John J. Scott Chisholme.
Majors, James Farish Malcolm Fawcett, Hubert James M'Laughlin, Augustus Carter King, Robert John Spurrell.
Paym., John Barclay Scriven, *lt.*
Adjt., Harold Hatton Hulse, *lt.*

6 DRAGOONS (Inniskilling). *Edinburgh.* (1)

Colonel, Sir Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Andrew G. Thompson.
Majors, Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson, George O'Connor, Charles Travers Breton.
Adjt., Arthur Frns. Morse, *lt.*

7 HUSSARS (Queen's Own). *South Africa—Canterbury.* (1)

Colonel, Robert Hale, *m.g.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Harold Paget.

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Majors, Henry Matthew Ridley, Hon. Richard Thompson Lawley, Geo. Alfred Penrhys Evans, Richard Lionel Walter.
Adjt., Charles E. G. Norton, *lt.*

8 HUSSARS (King's Royal Irish). *Leeds.* (1)
Col., William Mussenden, *m g.*
Lieut.-Colonel, James Davidson, *c.*
Majors, Peter Legh Clowes, David Edward Wood, Chas. Edw. Duff.
Adjt., I. W. Burns-Lindow, *lt.*

9 LANCERS (Queen's Royal). *South Africa—Canterbury* (1)
Col., Sir Wm. Drysdale, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Lieut.-Col., Bloomfield Gough.
Majors, Malcolm Orme Little, Spencer Walpole Follett, Charles Bishop.
Adjt., D. J. E. Beale-Browne, *lt.*

10 HUSSARS (P. of Wales's Own Roy.). *Newbridge.* (1)
Colonel, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., *f.m.*
Lt.-Col., Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher.
Majors, Philip Francis Durham, Earl of Airlie, Hon. Geo. Leopold Bryan.
Adj., Hon. T. Walter Brand, *lt.*

11 HUSSARS (Prince Albert's Own). *Sialkote, Punjab—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., William C. Forrest, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Edwd. Reggd. Courtenay.
Majors, Hon. Henry Arthur Ormsby-Gore, Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, M.P., Hon. Osbert Victor G. A. Lumley, Wm. Henry Rycroft.
Adjt., Thomas Tait Pitman, *capt.*

12 LANCERS (Pr. of Wales's Royal). *Ballincollig.* (1)
Colonel, Arthur L. Lyttelton-Annesley, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Edward Beck.
Majors, Thos. Alexander Hill, Arthur Gillespie Churchill, Thos. James Atherton.
Adjutant, Eustace Loder, *capt.*

13 HUSSARS. *Dublin.* (1)
Colonel, Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Henry John Blagrove.
Majors, Maxwell Archibald Close, Robt. S. Smyth Baden-Powell, Walter Chas. Smithson.
Adjt., Coventry Williams, *capt.*

14 HUSSARS (King's). *Cahir.* (1)
Colonel,
Lt.-Col., Augustus John English.
Majors, Gilbert Henry Claude Hamilton, Edmund Donough John O'Brien, Lionel James Richardson.
Adjt., Robert C. Stephen, *capt.*

15 HUSSARS (King's). *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., Sir Fredk. Wellington J. FitzWygram, Bart., M.P., *l.g.*
Lieut.-Col., John B. Symes-Bullen.
Majors, Jas. Redmond Patk. Gordon, Tyrell O. W. Champion de Crespigny, Reginald C. Cokayne-Frith.
Adjt., Henry West Hodgson, *capt.*

16 LANCERS (Queen's). *Lucknow, Bengal—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Wm. Thomas Dickson, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Leycester Aylmer.
Majors, Stephen Frewen, Julian Oswald, Edward Cecil Bethune, James Alex. Orr-Ewing.
Paym., Rob. L. Macalpine-Leny, *lt.*
Adjt., E. de Grey Beaumont, *capt.*

17 LANCERS (Duke of Cambridge's Own). *York.* (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., A.D.C., *f.m.*
Col., Sir Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe, G.C.B., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., Mortimer Graham Neeld.
Majors, Henry Fortescue, Edward Bleiddian Herbert, Hon. Lionel H. Dudley Fortescue.
Adjt., Victor S. Sandeman, *capt.*

18 HUSSARS. *Umballa, Punjab—Canterbury.* (1)
Colonel, Alex. Geo. Montgomery-Moore, *g.* (Comdg. Canada).
Lt.-Col., Edwd. Groves Paley.
Majors, Bernhard Drysdale Möller, Richard Hobart Morrison, Eustace Chaloner Knox, Percival Serope Marling, V.C.
Paym., Chas. Harold Corbett, *lt.*
Adjt., Chas. Kenyon Burnett, *lt.*

19 HUSSARS (Princess of Wales's Own). *Secunderabad, Madras—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Coote Synge Hutchinson, *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., John Compton Hanford, *c.*
Majors, Chas. B. H. Wolseley-Jenkins, Dudley Richard Apthorp, Edmund Kendal G. Aylmer, Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe.
Paymaster, Albert L. Powell, *lt.*
Adjt., Alfd. Jennings-Bramly, *lt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Mhow, Bombay—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Sir Roger William Henry Palmer, Bart., *l.g.*
Lt.-Col., William John Irwin.
Majors, Thos. Barnes Weston, Horace George Proctor-Beauchamp, Henry Graham, Wm. Douglas Whatman.
Adjutant, Henry Bremner, *lt.*

21 HUSSARS. *Cairo, Egypt—Canterbury.* (1)
Col., Sir Robert White, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Rowland Hill Martin, *c.*
Majors, Walter Geo. Crole Wyndham, Charles Berkeley Pigott, D.S.O., *l.c.*; Richard Owen, Henry Finn.
Paym., Donald Maclachlan, *lt.*
Adjutant, Hon. Raymond Hervey L. J. de Montmorency, *lt.*

DÉPÔT, *Canterbury.*—*Comm.*, Hy. Richard Abadie, C.B., *c.*; *Assist.-Comm.*, Geo. Manners Onslow, *c.*; *Paymaster*, John Swainson D'Aguilar. *l.c.*; *Adjt.*, Eustace Chaloner Knox, *m.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery (£802,240; *Militia*, £52,860). (1)

Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., *f.m.*
Colonels Commandant, Sir Collingwood Dickson, G.C.B., *V.C.*, *g.*; William Harrison Askwith, *g.*; Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, G.C.B., *g.*; Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B., *g.*; Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B., *g.*; Sir Michael A. S. Biddulph, G.C.B., *g.*; Robert Parker Radcliffe, *l.g.*; Hon. Sir David Macdowall Fraser, K.C.B., *g.*; Edwd. Arthur Williams, C.B., *l.g.*; Geo. Vanderheyden Johnson, *l.g.*; Philip Gossett Pipon, C.B., *g.*; Sir Chas. George Arbuthnot, G.C.B., *g.*; Francis William Hastings, *g.*; Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, K.C.M.G., *g.*; Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., *g.*; George Leslie, *l.g.*; Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, *l.g.*
(Late Bengal.)
Cols. Com., Henry Aug. Carleton, C.B., *g.*; Sir Henry E. Landor Thuillier, C.S.I., *g.*; Sir Wm. Olpherts, K.C.B., *V.C.*, *g.*; James Edward Cordner, *g.*; Sir Wm. Stirling-Hamilton, Bart., *g.*; Thomas Nicholl, *g.*; Right Hon. Lord Roberts, G.C.B., *V.C.*, *f.m.*
(Late Madras.)
Cols. Com., Sir Robt. Cadell, K.C.B., *g.*; Napier Geo. Campbell, *g.*; Geo. Godfrey Pearse, C.B., *g.* (R.H.A.); Elliot Minto Playfair, *g.*
(Late Bombay.)
Co's. Com., Sir Arnold Burrowe Kemball, K.C.B., *g.*; William David Aitken, *g.*; Charles Bowdler Fuller, *g.*

HORSE ARTILLERY.
Headquarters, *Woolwich.*
£70,300.
Lieut.-Cols., (Home) Francis John Wm. Eustace, *c.*, *Aldershot*; Jas. Edward Josselyn, *c.*, *Woolwich*, William George Knox, C.B., *Newbridge*; Edward Beresford Coke, *Ipswich*; (India) John Leach, *Secunderabad*; Archibald Broadfoot, C.B., *c.*, *Kirkee*, William Alex. Eden, *c.*, *Umballa* Henry Holmes Costobadie, *Bangalore*; Chas. Jas. Long, *Meerut*
A Battery, *Umballa*, Henry Vivian Cowan, *m.*
B *Lucknow*, Jas. A. Coxhead, *m.*
C *Meerut*, Alexander Nelson Rochfort, *m.*
D *Woolwich*, Ellis Chas. Fletcher Holland, *m.*

E *Aldershot*, John McDonnell, *m.*
F *Sialkot*, Foster Lionel Cunliffe, *m.*
G *St. John's Wood, London*, Henry Vaughan Hunt, *m.*
H *Umballa*, Jno. Wm. Hawkins, *m.*
I *Mhow*, Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., *c.*
J *Aldershot*, Ernest Vaughan-Hughes, *m.*
K *Rawal Pindi*, John Wm. Hastings Potts, *m.*
L *Kirkee*, A. Houstoun Hewat, *m.*
M *Bangalore*, Wm. Arthur Plant, *m.*
N *Meerut*, John Hotham, *m.*
O *Woolwich*, Arthur Hy. Croker Phillpotts, *m.*
P *Ipswich*, Edw. Mont. Flint, *m.*
Q *Newbridge*, Jas. M. S. Brunker, *m.*
R *Newbridge*, Benj. Burton, *m.*
S *Trimulgherry*, Wm. Hodgson Suart, *m.*
T *Aldershot*, Edw. Sinclair May, *m.*
U *Woolwich*, C. Evan Maberly, *m.*

DEPOT, *Woolwich.* — *Lieut.-Col.*, Edward Blaksley, *c.*; *Major*, Jas. Wilfred Stirling; *Adjt.*, Wellesley L. H. Paget, *capt.*

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT, *Woolwich.* — *Lieut.-Colonel* Edward Blaksley, *c.* *Major*, Frederick Ernest Arundell Hunter.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Headquarters, *Woolwich.*

£234,200.

Lieut.-Cols., (Home) Jas. Carnegie Gillespie, *c.*, *Weedon*; Samuel Gardiner Smyth, *Sheffield*; George Hunter O'Malley, *Shorncliffe*; Henry Townley Scott Yates, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; Geo. Blake Napier Martin, C.B., *Exeter*; Jn. D. Douglas, *c.*, *Colchester*; Wm. James Fowler, *Athlone*; Cameron M. H. Downing, Edwd. Owen Hay, *Aldershot*; Lionel James A. Chapman, John Thomas Bury, *c.*, Wm. Leslie Davidson, *Woolwich*; Peter Henry Hammond, *Limerick*; Francis E. R. Pollard-Urquhart, *Hilsea*; (Egypt) Henry Thomas Curling; (India) Chas. Brenton Wickham, *c.*, *Rawal Pindi*; Wal. Wm. Marriott Smith, *Meean Meer*; Jas. Anson Francis Nutt, *St. Thomas' Mount*; Walter Neil Jervis, *Lucknow*; Robert Purdy, *Jhansi*; Robt. Gordon Webb Hepburne, *Campbellpore*; Chas. Mitchell Smith, *c.*, *Mooltan*; Francis John Burridge, *Mhow*; Philip Keith Lonsdale Beaver, *Allahabad.*

1 Battery, *Kirkee*, Edmd. Roger Allday Kerrison, *m.*
2 *Shorncliffe*, FitzGerald Muirson Banister, *m.*
3 *Saugor*, James Wm. Dunlop, *m.*
4 *Shorncliffe*, E. H. Pickwood, *m.*
5 *Bangalore*, John Temple, *m.*
6 *Dinapore*, Arthur G. Creagh, *m.*
7 *Newcastle*, Hans C. M. Woods, *m.*
8 *Christch.*, Chas. Forbes Blane, *m.*
9 *Meean Meer*, Rowley Wynyard, *m.*
10 *Rawal Pindi*, Chas. Alexander Anderson, *m.*
11 *Limerick*, Sir Godfrey Vignoles Thomas, Bart., *m.*
12 *Aldershot*, J. W. M. Newton, *m.*
13 *Dorchester*, Edgar Alan Lambart, *m.*
14 *Newcastle*, G. R. Challenor, *m.*
15 *Meerut*, Ernest Cassan, *m.*
16 *Kirkee*, John Lindesay Keir, *m.*
17 *Jubbulpore*, G. G. Simpson, *m.*
18 *Aldershot*, Sir John Henry Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart., *m.*
19 *Exeter*, A. W. B. Gordon, *m.*
20 *Ipswich*, Charles H. Blount, *m.*
21 *Bangalore*, E. N. Henriques, *m.*
22 *Mhow*, Newton P. Fowell, *m.*
23 *Secunderabad*, Alex. John Montgomery, *m.*
24 *Agra*, Claude Mason Haggard, *m.*
25 *Fermoy*, Hon. J. E. P. Vereker, *m.*
26 *Kirkee*, Herbert Wm. Brackenbury, *m.*
27 *Nusserabad*, Henry Hewitt Pengree, *m.*
28 *Athlone*, F. Houlton Ward, *m.*
29 *Madras*, Hubert Burton, *m.*
30 *Fyzabad*, Richd. F. M'Crea, *m.*
31 *Meean Meer*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, *m.*
32 *Egypt*, W. Hallett Connolly, *m.*
33 *Bellary*, W. Hereanon O'Neill, *m.*
34 *Meerut*, Andrew Bell-Irving, *m.*
35 *Deesa, Bombay*, Alfred Heyland Parratt Turner, *m.*
36 *Neemuch*, Edward Gunner, *m.*
37 *Hilsea*, Fredk. B. Elmslie, *m.*
38 *Aldershot*, Edward Arthur Fanshawe, *m.*
39 *Woolwich*, C. T. Blewitt, *m.*
40 *Ahmednagar*, Macan William Saunders, *m.*
41 *Barrackpore*, Wm. Grant de Jersey, *m.*
42 *Trimulgherry*, David Erskine Dewar, *m.*
43 *Shorncliffe*, G. F. F. Shirreff, *m.*
44 *Colchester*, Henry C. Dunlop, *m.*
45 *Madras*, Harry A. D. Curtis, *m.*
46 *Cawnpore*, Fras. W. Boteler, *m.*
47 *Hyderabad*, Stephen Dickson Rainsford, *m.*
48 *Bareilly*, Arbuthnott James Hughes, *m.*
49 *Belgaum*, Regd. E. Boothby, *m.*
50 *Jullundur*, C. M. T. Western, *m.*
51 *Meerut*, Albert Burton, *m.*
52 *Weedon*, Wm. J. A. Beatson, *m.*
53 *Kurrachee*, Hen. J. Lyster, *m.*
54 *Allahabad*, Fras. C. Farmer, *m.*
55 *Ahmedabad*, A. C. Bulward, *m.*
56 *Aldershot*, Rd. M. Crofton, *m.*
57 *Campbellpore*, Arthur Beaumont Helyar, *m.*
58 *Clonmel*, Thos. S. Baldock, *m.*
59 *Nowgong*, Hy. O'Brien Owen, *m.*
60 *Mooltan*, Warren H. Frith, *m.*
61 *Hilsea*, Arthur Eardley-Wilmot, *m.*
62 *Aldershot*, Arth. C. Daniell, *m.*
63 *Bristol*, Patrick Charles Eric Newbigging, *m.*
64 *Sheffield*, Reginald Oakes, *m.*
65 *Hilsea*, William Tylden, *m.*
66 *Glasgow*, William Powlett Thring, *m.*
67 *Woolwich*, John Fraser Vans-Agnew, *m.*
68 *Woolwich*, Richard Bannatine-Allason, *m.*
69 *Weedon*, John Andrew Mackenzie-Grieve, *m.*
70 *Lucknow*, Edmund John Phipps-Hornby, *m.*
71 *Ferozepore* (*Punjab*), Charles Victor Bremer Kuper, *m.*
72 *Kamptee*, Chas. Taylor Robinson, *m.*
73 *Exeter*, Chas. Mervyn Barlow, *m.*
74 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, George Pridham Owen, *m.*
75 *Colchester*, Walter Fullarton Lodovic Lindsay, *m.*
76 *Athlone*, R. A. G. Harrison, *m.*
77 *Coventry*, Fred. M. Bland, *m.*
78 *Longford*, Duncan C. Carter, *m.*
79 *Sheffield*, Solomon Watson, *m.*
80 *Jhansi*, Archd. Louis Hibbert, *m.*
81 *Trowbridge*, Herbert Alexander Chapman, *m.*
82 *Woolwich*, A. Spencer Pratt, *m.*
83 *Woolwich*, William Hanna, *m.*
84 *Woolwich*, Edmd. A. Burrows, *m.*
85 *Woolwich*, Francis Hy. Hall, *m.*
86 *Woolwich*, John F. Mamfold, *m.*
87 *Woolwich*, Fred. T. M. Beaver, *m.*

DEPOT, *Woolwich.*—*Lt.-Col.* John Winston T. Spencer. *Major*, William George Massy. *Adjt.*, Montagu C. P. Ward, *lt.*

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

£13,040.

Lieut.-Cols., Archibald Edward Duthy, *Jutogh*; Wm. Aitken, C.B., *Rawal Pindi*; Hy. Travers Lugard, *Quetta.* *Adjt.*, George Cecil Dowell, *capt.*, *Quetta.*

1 Battery, *Murree Hills*, Charles Prideaux Triscott, D.S.O., *m.*
2 *Quetta*, O. S. Smyth, D.S.O., *m.*
3 *Jutogh*, John Dacres Cunningham, *l.c.*
4 *Newport* (*Mon.*), George Wade Robertson Fulton, *m.*
5 *Barragully*, Wm. Fred. Cleeve, *m.*
6 *Mandalay*, Alf. Keene, D.S.O., *m.*
7 *Khyragully*, Magrath F. Fegen, *m.*
8 *Jutogh*, J. Chivas Shirres, D.S.O., *m.*
9 *Darjeeling*, Fred. A. Bowles, *m.*
10 *Natal*, Henri Montgomery-Campbell, *m.*

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

£484,700.

EASTERN DIVISION—*Dover.*

Lt.-Cols., (Home) Jas. Cecil Dalton, *Shoeburyness*; John Geo. Uppleby, *c.*, *Sheerness*; Hy. Geo. F. Siddons, Jas. Keith Trotter, *Dover*; Fred. Mansel Turner, *Harwich.* (Abroad) Philip Leighton Macgregor, Harry Barron, *Gibraltar*; Geo. Morton Stevens, *Bombay.*

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1 Battery, *Calcutta*, Thos. Drummond Inglis, *m.*
2 *Shoeburyness*, Arth. B. Shute, *m.*
3 *Bombay*, Maurice W. P. Block, *m.*
4 *Madras*, Nigel Maxwell, *m.*
5 *Malta*, John Adye, *l.c.*
6 *Shoeburyness*, C. N. Simpson, *m.*
7 *Dover*, George N. H. Barlow, *m.*
8 *Delhi*, Philip B. Taylor, *m.*
9 *Allahabad*, Arthur G. S. Wade, *m.*
10 *Dover*, Chas. Edwyn Jervois, *m.*
11 *Sheerness*, Hy. Martyn Slater, *m.*
12 *Campbellpore*, Alex. Burridge Purvis, *m.*
13 *Aden*, Alex. S. Wedderburn, *m.*
14 *Sheerness*, Wm. Hen. Darby, *m.*
15 *Gibraltar*, Octavius Rowe, *m.*
16 *Egypt*, John Percy Fell, *m.*
17 *Malta*, Harry W. M. Shewell, *m.*
18 *Landguard Fort*, John Henry Leslie, *m.*
19 *Gibraltar*, R. G. McQ. McLeod, *m.*
20 *Dover*, Chas. Leslie Casey, *m.*
21 *Gibraltar*, W. C. Anderson, *m.*
22 *Gibraltar*, F. B. R. Toms, *m.*
23 *Gibraltar*, E. H. Armitage, *m.*
24 *Bombay*, Albert H. Cullwell, *m.*
25 *Sheerness*, Geo. H. Bittleston, *m.*
26 *Aden*, Edward John Kenworthy Priestley, *m.*

Dépôts.—*Lt.-Cols.*, Arundel Jas. Nixon, *Woolwich*; James V. Vashon Baker, *Dover*; (vacant) *Great Yarmouth*. *Majors*, John Francis Craig (Dép. 1); John de W. Lardner-Clarke (Dép. 2). *Adjts.*, Reg. Gordon Merriman, D.S.O., *capt.*, *Dépôt*, *Dover*; John Philip Du Cane, *capt.*, *Great Yarmouth*.

MILITIA.

Kent (*Dover*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Edward Lawrence F. Jennings, *c.* *Major*, Thompson Hunter, *l.c.*
Norfolk (*Great Yarmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Coke, *c.* *Major*, Fras. D'A. W. C. Newcome, *l.c.*
Suffolk (*Ipswich*) — *Lieut.-Col.*, Howard Whitbread, *c.* *Major*, Lionel Tillotson, *l.c.* *Adjt.*, Stuart Huntly Hooper, *capt.*
Sussex (*Eastbourne*) — *Lt.-Col.*, Alfred Robert Margary, *c.* *Major*, (vacant). *Adjt.*, Arthur Mackintosh Balfour, *capt.*

SOUTHERN DIVISION—*Portsmouth*.

Lt.-Cols., (Home) Hy. Humphreys Crookenden, *Portsmouth*; Wm. Whitmore Smith, *Golden Hill* (*I. of W.*); Francis Onslow B. Foote, *Gosport*; George Robert Moore, *Portsmouth*; James R. Silver O. Hewitt, *Londonderry*; John Jas. Congdon, *Weymouth*; Edgar Holford Walker, *Cork Harbour*. (Abroad) George Dalrymple Fanshawe, *Ceylon*; Rodney Edward Mundy, *c.*, De Courcy Daniell, Algernon Sydney Griffiths, *Malta*; Robt. Hastings W. Plunkett, *c.*, *Singapore*; Edward Lake, *c.*, *Roorkee*; Woodburn Hunter, *c.*, *Aden*; Thos. Mayhew, *Quetta*; Roger Chas. Edward North, *Rangoon*.
1 Battery, *Cork Harbour*, Cecil Arthur Howard, *m.*
2 *Gibraltar*, Thos. Wm. Powles, *m.*
3 *Portsmouth*, Wm. John Hicks, *m.*
4 *Weymth.*, H. C. C. D. Simpson, *m.*
5 *Agra*, Arthur H. W. Brett, *m.*
6 *Ceylon*, Richd. F. Johnson, *m.*
7 *Quetta*, Henry S. Dawkins, *m.*
8 *Malta*, Gerald T. Kelaart, *m.*
9 *Roorkee*, Fras. Benj. Jackson, *m.*
10 *Cork Harbour*, Walter Ferrier Graham, *m.*
11 *Rangoon*, H. C. Molesworth, *m.*
12 *Hong Kong*, Walter Dutton Garnett-Botfield, *m.*
13 *Golden Hill*, Fras. Waldron, *m.*
14 *Portsmouth*, Harry Geo. Weir, *m.*
15 *Gosport*, John R. H. Allen, *m.*
16 *Malta*, Charles Edward Callwell, *m.*
17 *Portsmouth*, Alf. Luther Lane, *m.*
18 *Ferozepore*, J. Oxley English, *m.*
19 *Cork Harbour*, Robert Dunn Loudon, *m.*
20 *Fort Fareham*, Thomas Henry Jackson Woodrow, *m.*
21 *Aden*, John Edwd. Harvey, *m.*
22 *Malta*, Chas. Bell Watkins, *m.*
23 *Bombay*, Ern. Venes Elwes, *m.*
24 *Moultan*, Henry Oct. Piers, *m.*
25 *Singapore*, Alfd. Matthews, *m*
26 *Malta*, Thos. V. W. Phillips, *m.*
27 *Weymouth*, William Sworder Walford, *m.*
28 *Quetta*, Arthur Tracey, *m.*
29 *Malta*, Howard Guise, *m.*
30 *Malta*, W. S. Churchward, *m.*
31 *Portsmouth*, Phil. Saltmarshe, *m.*
32 *Sandown* (*I. W.*) Manley Ogden Hopkins, *m.*
33 *Rawal Pindi*, Montague Bertie Gosset Jackson, *m.*
34 *Portsmouth*, Robert Maziere Brady, *m.*
35 *Hong Kong*, P. B. Hanham, *m.*
36 *Gibraltar*, Raymd. C. Foster, *m.*
37 *Ceylon*, Robert A. Rigg, *m.*
38 *Singapore*, E. C. Wace, D.S.O., *m.*
39 *Leith Fort*, A. C. T. Boileau, *m.*
40 *Golden Hill*, F. J. Graeme, *m.*

Dépôts.—*Lt.-Cols.*, Charles John Blake, *Fort Rowner*; (vacant), *Cork*; John Morison Alves, *c.*, *Leith Fort*; Arthur Jas. Dunnage, *Seaforth*; Hon. George James Playfair, *Aberdeen*. *Majors* (Dep. 1), Charles Dormer Cottrell, *Gosport*; (Dep. 2), Arth. Mordaunt Murray, *Liverpool*.

MILITIA.

Antrim (*Carrickfergus*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Eldred Thomas Pottinger, *c.* *Majors*, James L. Alison, *l.c.*; Edwd. J. Kinsey. *Adjt.*, Archibald Paris, R.M.A., *capt.*
S. E. of Scotland (*Dunbar*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas A. Houstoun-Boswall-Preston. *Major*, John C. Innes, *l.c.* *Adjt.*, Henry Clarence Grant Taylor, *capt.*
Cork (*Fort Elizabeth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas Ainslie Lunham, *c.* *Major*, (vacant). *Adjt.*, Henry Rex Cook, *capt.*
Donegal (*Letterkenny*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas E. Batt. *Majors*, Joseph George Griffith, William D. Swiney. *Adjt.*, Michael Hudson Courtenay, *lt.*
Dublin City (*Dublin*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Wykeham C. Dickenson. *Major*, Arthur W. Thompson (*hon.*). *Adjt.*, Percy Douglas Hamilton, *lt.*
Edinburgh (*Edinburgh*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Alan John Colquhoun, *c.* *Majors*, Robert Seton Marshall, William Scott. *Adjt.*, George Ambrose Cardew, *capt.*
Fife (*Cupar*)—*Lt.-Col.*, William Baird, *c.* *Major*, Geo. Murray Boothby. *Adjt.*, Wm. Bathurst Harkness, R.M.A., *capt.*
Forfar and Kincardine (*Montrose*)—*Lieut.-Col.*, Lord Carnegie, *c.*; *Major*, Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay. *Adjt.*, Henry Duntze Lyle, *capt.*
Hampshire and Isle of Wight (*Sandown*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Maitland Moore-Lane, *c.* *Majors*, William L. N. Clayton, *l.c.*; John Mouat F. Hunt, *l.c.* *Adjt.*, Charles Lyon, *capt.*
Lancashire (*Seaforth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Stanley Arnold, *c.* *Major*, Wm. Hall Walker. *Adjt.*, William Dutton Burrard, *capt.*
Limerick City (*Limerick*)—*Lt.-Col.*, William D. Maunsell, *c.* *Major*, Wm. A. Bentley. *Adjt.*, John Joseph MacMahon, *capt.*
Mid-Ulster (*Dungannon*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Robert J. P. Saunders, *c.* *Major*, John S. Irwin, *l.c.* *Adjt.*, Jas. Bacchus Parry, *capt.*
Tipperary (*Templemore*) — *Lt.-Col.*, (vacant). *Major*, Fredk. Jas. S. Lecky. *Adjt.*, Richard Cradock Brown, R.M.A., *capt.*
Waterford (*Waterford*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Hy. W. Fortescue Chapman, *c.* *Major*, Robert T. Carew, jun. *Adjt.*, Clement H. Milward, *capt.*
West of Scotland (*Campbelltown*—*Lt.-Col.*, Jas. Younger, *c.* *Maj.*, Fras. A. Walker-Jones. *Adjt.*, Gunning M. Campbell, *capt.*
Wicklow (*Wicklow*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Henry E. W. de Robeck. *Major*, William Heighington. *Adjt.*, Meade J. Crosbie Dennis, *capt.*
Sligo (*Sligo*)—*Lt.-Col.*, William G. Wood-Martin, *c.* *Major*, Gerrard M. Eccles. *Paym.*, Albert H. Knox. *Adjt.*, Thomas Edwd. Wingfield Bidgood, *capt.*
Londonderry (*Londonderry*)—*Lt.-Col.*, John Lawrence, *c.* *Major*, David W. Stevenson, *l.c.* *Adjt.*, Gilbert Edwd. Bryant, *capt.*
Clare (*Ennis*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Daniel M. Massy, *c.* *Major*, Matthew J. Kenny. *Paymaster*, C. M. Parkinson. *Adjt.*, Lewis Peile Carden, *capt.*

WESTERN DIVISION—*Devonport.*
Lieut.-Colonels, (Home) Lawrence Worthington Parsons, Arthur Greenwood Walker, *c.*, *Devonport*; Geo. Burges Allen, *Cardiff*; Charles Maximilian Western, *Pembroke Dock*; Charles Carroll Rich, *Falmouth*. (Abroad), Fredk. Cyril Morgan, *Bermuda*; Alex. William Anstruther, *Halifax, N.S.*; Norton Powlett, *c.*, *Kurrachee*; Arthur Wellesley White, *c.*, *Cape*; Gordon George Mouck-Mason, *Barrackpore*.
1 Battery, *Halifax, N.S.*, Cecil Edw. Hamilton Heyman, *m.*
2 *Pembroke Dock*, William Hugh Edward Dobie, *m.*
3 *Bermuda*, Edmd. B. Anderson, *m.*
4 *Roorkee*, C. Aloysius Ryan, *m.*
5 *Thobba*, Arthur H. Browne, *m.*
6 *Devonport*, Geo. J. F. Talbot, *m.*
7 *Trimulgherry*, F. R. Thackeray, *m.*
8 *Pembroke Dock*, H. B. Gundry, *m.*
9 *Jhansi*, Atherton Ffolliott Powell, *m.*
10 *Guernsey*, C. R. W. Hervey, *m.*
11 *Kurrachee*, Fred. B. Lecky, *m.*
12 *Devonport*, C. H. Alexander, *m.*
13 *Devonport*, F. H. J. Birch, *m.*
14 *Jamaica*, Edwd. A. Smith, *m.*
15 *Devonport*, E. G. Nicolls, *m.*
16 *Barrackpore*, Edward Umf. Blackett, *m.*
17 *Jersey*, Hugh Aboukir Scott, *m.*
18 *Rangoon*, J. Raffray Foster, *m.*
19 *Bermuda*, J. Chas. Marston, *m.*
20 *Halifax, N.S.*, J. O. Hodgson, *m.*
21 *Devonport*, A. Mansel, D.S.O., *m.*
22 *Roorkee*, Fredk. B. Bunny, *m.*
23 *St. Lucia*, David F. Downing, *m.*
24 *Mauritius*, Gerald d'Arragon Alexander, *m.*
25 *Cape Town*, H. W. Morrieson, *m.*
26 *Cape Town*, H. S. Nelson, *m.*
27 *Pembroke Dock*, B. L. Eman, *m.*

DÉPÔTS—*Lt.-Cols.*, John Minnitt Tabor, *Scarborough*; Augustus Browne, *c.*, *Devonport*. *Majors* (Dép. 1), Fred. Edmond Kent, *Plymouth*; (Dep. 2) Gilbert F. A. Norton, *Scarborough*.

MILITIA.

Cornwall and Devon Miners (*Falmouth*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Thomas Moor A. Horsford, *c. Major*, Francis John Hext, *l.c. Adjt.*, Wm. Reginald W. James, *capt.*
Devon (*Devonport*) — *Lt.-Col.*, Wm. Gorges Lowther, *c. Major*, Owen Willmer White. *Adjt.*, Montgomery Launcelot Carleton, *capt.*
Durham (*Sunderland*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Harold P. Ditmas. *Majors*, Thos. Chas. Mackenzie, *l.c.*, John Cook H. Mansel Jones. *Adjt.*, Arthur E. Harrison, *capt.*
Glamorgan (*Swansea*)—*Lt.-Col.*, J. R. Wright, *c. Major*, Robert B. Robertson. *Adjt.*, Edward Duncombe Henry Buckley, *capt.*
Northumberland (*Berwick-on-Tweed*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Henry Best Hans Hamilton, *c. Major*, Charles C. Edwards, *l.c. Adjt.*, D'Arcy Brownlow Preston, *capt.*
Carmarthen (*Carmarthen*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Viscount Emlyn, *c. Major*, Sir James Hamlyn Williams-Drummond, Bart., *l.c. Adjt.*, Edward Turner, *capt.*
Pembroke (*Milford Haven*)—*Lt.-Col.*, Fras. Perrott Edwardes, *c. Major*, Wm. Chas. Cope. *Adjt.*, Herbert E. Bruce Lane, *capt.*
Yorkshire (*Scarborough*) — *Lt.-Col.*, James Digby Legard, *c. Major*, Charles F. Fellows, *l.c. Adjt.*, John Marshall Burt, *capt.*
Cardigan (Aberystwyth) — *Lt.-Col.*, Thomas Lloyd, *c. Major*, Gilbert S. Jones, *l.c. Adjt.*, Stephen Lushington, *capt.*

ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

£10,100.

Lt.-Col., Joseph Speranza, *c.*
Majors, Paolo Bernard, Antonio Gatt, Alexander Mattei, Alfred Trapani, Achilles Baron Carbonaro, Rinaldo Briffa.
Paymaster, William Savona, *capt*
Adjutant, Alfred Vella, *capt.*

Corps of Royal Engineers (£288,500). (1)

Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G., *f.m.*
Cols. Comm. (£990 each), Sir John L. A. Simmons, G.C.B., *f.m.*; Robert Gorges Hamilton, *g.*; Wm. Charles Hadden, *g.*; Horace William Montagu, C.B., *g.*; Charles Fanshawe, *g.*; Sir James F. Manners Browne, K.C.B., *g.*; John Bayly, C.B., *g.*; Sir Wm. Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., *l.g.*; Sir Thos. Lionel J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., *l.g.*
(Late Bengal.)
Cols.-Com., Alex. Fraser, C.B., *g.*; Frederick R. Maunsell, C.B., *g.*; Sir Edward Chas. S. Williams, K.C.I.E., *g.*; Æneas Perkins, C.B., *g.*
(Late Madras.)
Cols.-Com., Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I., *g.*; Francis Hornblow Rundall, C.S.I., *g.*
(Late Bombay.)
Cols.-Com., Hen. Blois Turner, *g.*; Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I., *g.*
Lieutenant-Colonels, Charles H. P. Christie, *c.*, Samuel Compton Turner, *c.*, *Bengal*; James Ford Dorward, *c.*, Geo. Macdonald, *c.*, *Malta*; Hy. R. Gilbert Georges, *c.*, *Gosport*; Godfrey Hildebrand, *c.*, *War Office*; Stanier Waller (Equerry), *c.*, *Aldershot*; Arthur C. Alexander, *c.*, *Sheerness*; John Frederick Garwood, *c.*, *Punjab*; Edward Chichester Hart, *c.*, *Liverpool*; Richard Henry Jelf, *c.*, *Gibraltar*; Francis Palmer Washington, *c.*, *Gravesend*; Chas Fredk. Cobbe Beresford, *c.*, *Plymouth*; Wm. Robert Purchas, *c.*, *Exeter*; Herbert Jekyll, C.M.G., *c.*, *Cork*; John Edward Broadbent, *Punjab*; Edward Crozier Sibbald Moore, *Bermuda*; Edward Pemberton Leach, C.B., V.C., *c.*, *Halifax, N.S.*; Matthew Henry Purcell, *Gibraltar*; John Rouse Merriott Chard, V.C., *Perth*; John du Terreau Bogle, *Singapore*; Wm. Aldworthy Home Hare, *Brighton*; Arthur Octavius Green, *Egypt*; Jas. Fredk. Lewis, *Admiralty (special duty)*; Felician Rola de Wolski, *Mauritius*; Robt. Martin Barklie, *Alexandria*; Alex. Wm. Smart, Courtney Clarke Rawson, *Madras*; William George Morris, D.M.G., *Chatham*; Hen. Hamilton Settle, D.S.O., *c.*, *War Office*; Henry Clarke, *Punjab*; Fras. Jeremy Day, *Guernsey*; Louis Faulkner Brown, *Jamaica*; Duncan Alex. Johnston, *Southampton*; Charles Hervey Bagot, *Dublin*; Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., *Woolwich Arsenal*; Geo. Alex. Cockburn, *Curragh*; Henry Oliphant Selby, *Bombay*; St. George Mervyn Kirke, *York*; Mark Henry Geo. Goldie, *Aldershot*; Fredk. Thos. Nelson Spratt, *Bengal*; Arthur Thomas Preston, *Isle of Wight*; Arthur R. F. Dorward, D.S.O., *Aldershot*; Robert Maxwell Hyslop, *War Office*; Horatio Arthur Yorke, *Board of Trade*; George Barker, *War Office*; Horatio Dove, *Jersey*; Jas. Campbell Barker, *Shorncliffe*; James Cameron, *Belfast*; Wm. Peacocke, C.M.G., *Madras*; Richd. T. Orpen, *Bengal*; Geo. Robt. Rollo Savage, *Ceylon*; Pechell Haslett, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; George Wm. Addison, *Board of Trade*; Alfred Porcelli, *Madras*; Jas. White Thurburn, *Punjab*; Frederic Gosset, *Pembroke Dock*; Chandos Hoskyns, *Punjab*; Edw. Robt. Hussey, *Southampton*; St. George Corbet Gore, Robert Oliver Lloyd, *Bengal*; Claude Reignier Conder, *Weymouth*; Woodforde George Du Boulay, *Woolwich*; Edmund Wm. Creswell, *Shoeburyness*; Thos. Ryder Main, *London*; Charles Wm. Sherrard, Henry Waugh Renny-Tailyour, *Chatham*; William Pitt, *Aldershot*; Charles Wilkinson, *Portsea*; Horatio Holt Hart, *Bombay*

Owen Vidal Boddy, Chas. Boyd Wilkieson, *Madras*; Edward Dickinson, *Barbados*; William Fredk. N. Noel, *Natal*; Charles Aug. Rochfort-Boyd, *Chatham*; Monier Williams Skinner, *Colchester*; Wm. Terence Shone, C.B., D.S.O., *c.*, *Bombay*; Walter Hanbury White, *Bengal*; James M. Taylor Badgley, *Madras*; Henry Wm. Duperier, *Punjab*; Ferdinando Wallis Bennet, *Exeter*; Alfred Heathcote, *Cardiff*; Richard Thompson, *Liverpool*; Edmond J. T. Ross of Bladensburg, *York*; Stewart McMurdo Maycock, *Hilsea*; Edward John Dewing, *Gosport*; Noel Montagu Lake, *War Office*; Henry Lake Wells, *Persia*.

Majors, Martin Martin, *Punjab*; Gother Fyers Mann, *Bombay*; Henry Lethbridge Jessep, *Aldershot*; Edward Raban, *Admiralty*; Buchanan Scott, C.I.E., *Bombay*; George Fredk. Wilson, *Bengal*; Eugene Grant, *Suakim*; Richard Matthews Ruck, *War Office*; Simeon Hardy Exham, *Portsmouth Dockyard*; Edwd. Glennie, *Bombay*; Herbert Hugh Muirhead, *Victoria, British Col.*; Harold Pemberton Leach, C.B.; D.S.O., *c.*, *Punjab*; Wm. Harold Chippindall, *Sandhurst*; Alfred Crawford Bruce, *Bengal*; Edmond William Cotter, *Egypt*; Edward John Bor, *Cork District*; Henry Edwd. McCallum, C.M.G., *Straits Settlements*; John H. Chenevix Harrison, *Adjt. Volrs.*; James Kellie, *Bengal*; Pelham Geo. Von Donop, *London*; Wm. Lewis Clinton Baddeley, *Madras*; Henry Ducres Olivier, *Bombay*; Henry Whistler Smith-Rewse, *Gibraltar*; John Edward Blackburn, *Aldershot*; Henry D'Arch Breton, *War Office*; Henry Palmer Knight, *Singapore*; Wm. Henry Goldney, *Dover*; Francis Seymour Leslie, *War Office*; Carmichael Light Young, *Ceylon*; Julian John Leverson, *London*; Richd. Lionel Hippisley, *Aldershot*; Robert Charles Hellard, *Dublin*; John Colin Livington Campbell, *Edinburgh*; George Davidson, *Bombay*; Wastel Jameson Lister, *Bombay*; Chas. Knight-Wood, *Malta*; Gerald Hope Wildig O'Sullivan, *Bombay*; Ernest Blunt, *Punjab*; John Burn-Murdoch, *Madras*; Chas. Conyngham Ellis, *Bengal*; James Birch Sharpe, *Woolwich*; Thomas Digby, *Madras*; Maurice Chas. Barton, *Bengal*; Ronald Charles Maxwell, *Aldershot*; Hon. Davison Love, *Madras*; John Warre Sill, *R. M. Academy*; Kenneth Mackenn, *St. Lucia*; Arthur Henry Bagnold, *Devonport*; Willoughby Verner Constable, *Punjab*; Robert Henry Jennings, *Bombay*; Algernon Campbell Foley, *Aldershot*; Chas. Hen. Darling, *Portsmouth*; Herbert Edward Rawson, *London*; Wm. Jacob Mackenzie, *Malta*; Henry S. Andrews-Speed, *Punjab*; Philip Thos. Buston, *Dublin*; John Charles Tyler, *Colchester*; Geo. Hamilton Sim, *Chatham*; John Chas. Campbell, *Dublin*; Hen. Finnis, Jas. Archibald Ferrier, D.S.O., *Punjab*; John Davidson Fullerton, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Chas. Reginald Hoskyn, Edgar Charles Spilsbury, *Bombay*; Philip Bell Baldwin, *Norwich*; Geo. Turner Jones, *Bombay*; William Daniel Conner, *R. M. Academy*; Waldemar Delmar Lindley, *Hong Kong*; Edward Hugh Bethell, *York*; Fredk. Wm. Town Attree, *Netley*; Hon. Milo Geo. Talbot, *Intelligence Dept.*; Alexr. Leshmere Mein, Samuel Arthur E. Hickson, D.S.O., *Bombay*; Gerald C. Penrice Onslow, *Bengal*; Wm. Fras. Howard Stafford, *Curragh*; Edmund Aug. Waller, *Madras*; Arth. Herbt. Kenney, C.M.G., *Chatham*; Robt. Alex. Wahab, *l.c.*, *Punjab*; Wm. Aug. Edmd. St. Clair, *Dublin*; Geo. Alfred Tower, *Chatham*; Edmd. Spencer Eardley Childers, *l.c.*, *Cape Town*; Cecil Vernon Wingfield-Stratford, *Isle of Wight*; Walter Coles, *Woolwich*; Levick Bransby Friend, *Portsmouth*; Gerald Edward Shute, *Bombay*; Fredk. Rainsford-Hannay, *Chester*; Herbert de Haga Haig, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Cooper Penrose, *War Office*; John George Day, *India*; Geoffrey Morehead Porter, *Bengal*; Henry Jos. Walker Jerome, *Glasgow*; Geo. Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff, *Chatham*; Hugh Montgomerie Sinclair, *Aldershot*; Edward Randolph Kenyon, *St. Lucia*; Saml. Charles Norton Grant, *South Africa*; Charles McGuire Bate, *Mauritius*; John Crawford Middlemass, *Pembroke Dock*; Fredk. Peel, *Bengal*; John Gallwey Lutyens, *Madras*; Maurice Alexander Cameron, *Crown Agent, for Colonies*; Alfred Edwd. Wrottesley, *Hong Kong*; Stewart Dalrymple Cleeve, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Alfred Creagh MacDonnell, *Chatham*; Ernest Joseph Geo. Boyce, *Ceylon*; Hy. Appleton, *India*; John Elford Dickie, *Bengal*; Henry Edwd. Tyler, *Bombay*; Herbert Edwd. Stacy Abbott, D.S.O., *Punjab*; Hubert John Foster, *Edinburgh*; Charles Edward Haynes, *Malta*; Horace Hutton Barnet, *Bombay*; Oliver Edwal Ruck, *Bermuda*; Charles Blair Mayne, *Chatham*; Henry Edwd. Goodwyn, D.S.O., *Madras*; Walter Andrew Gale, *Chatham*; Walter Francis Hawkins, *Aldershot*; Mortimer John Slater, *Jamaica*; Alfred Hubert Randolph, *War Office*; Louis Charles Jackson, *Chatham*; Ralph Pudsay Littledale, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Chas. Ernest Commeline, *Halifax, N.S.*; James Henry Cowan, *War Office*; Francis Geo. Bond, *Bengal*; Geo. Francis Leverson, *Dublin*; Fredk. Gilbert Bowles, *New Cross*; Francis Bacon Longe, *Burma*; Wm. Harry Turton, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Geo. Huntly Blair Gordon, *Harwich*; Thomas de la Haye Brotherton, *Malta*; Geo. Anderson Carr, *Chatham*; Arthur James Kelly, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Edwd. Chas. Stanton, *Bengal*; Fredk. Crofton Heath, *Chatham*; Fredk. Manley Glubb, *Preston*; Andrew Graham Thomson, *Malta*; Ernest St. Clair Pemberton, Hy. David Laffan, *Intelligence, Hd. Qrs.*; Hy. Merrick Lawson, *War Office*; John Arthur Tanner, D.S.O., *Punjab*; Alfred Robert M. Pankey, *Jamaica*; Frank Romilly Reynolds, *Edinburgh*; Felix Denis Fras. MacCarthy, *Curragh*; James Laird Irvine, *Aldershot*; Wm. Clive Hussey, *War Office*; Hugh M. Jackson, *Chester*; Edward Agar, *Portsmouth*; Spring Robert Rice, *Aldershot*; Arthur Douglas Meeres, *Adjt. Volunteers*; Horatio Norris Dumbleton, *Portsmouth*; Theodore J. W. Prendergast, *Isle of Wight*; Hampden Hugh Massy, *Cork*; Henry B. Naylor Adair, *Adjt. Militia*; Charles Wm. R. St. John, *Belfast*; Wm. Yolland, *Bermuda*; Alfred M. Mantell, *Southampton*; Paul Robt. Burn-Murdoch, *Pembroke Dock*; Godfrey Williams, *Punjab*; Wm. Huskisson, Edward Druitt, *Chatham*; Harold Frank Chesney, *Punjab*; Henry John Watt Brownrigg, Henry Lawrence C. H. Stafford, *R. M. Academy, Woolwich*; Francis James Anderson, *Penang*; Leonard Arthur Arkwright, *Egypt*; Hugh Augustus Lawrence Paterson, *Cork Harbour*.

Adjt., Hugh Bruce Williams, *capt., R. E. Troops, Aldershot.*

Head Quarters of Companies.

1st—Cork Harbour (Fortress).
2nd—Egypt (Fortress).
3rd—41 Charing Cross, London (Fortress).
4th—Gosport (Sub. Miners).
5th—Portsmouth (Fortress).

6th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
7th—Curragh (Field).
8th—Chatham (Railway).
9th—Chatham (Fortress).
10th—Woolwich (Railway).
11th—Curragh (Field).
12th—Shorncliffe (Field).
13th—Clifton, Bristol (Survey).
14th—Dublin (Survey).
15th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
16th—Bedford (Survey).
17th—Aldershot (Field).
18th—Halifax, N.S. (Fortress).
19th—Southampton (Survey).
20th—Gibraltar (Fortress).
21st—Harwich (Sub. Miners).
22nd—I. of Wight (Sub. Miners).
23rd—Aldershot (Field).
24th—Malta (Fortress).
25th—Hong Kong (Fortress).
26th—Curragh (Field).
27th—Bermuda (Sub. Miners).
28th—Malta (Submarine Miners).
29th—Cape Town (Fortress).
30th—Plymouth (Sub. Miners).
31st—Chatham (Fortress).
32nd—Gibraltar (Fortress).
33rd—Cork Harb. (Sub. Miners).
34th—Gravesend (Sub. Miners).
35th—Pembroke Dk. (Sub. Minrs).
36th—Bermuda (Fortress).
37th—Aldershot (Field).
38th—Aldershot (Field).
39th—Sheerness (Sub. Miners).
40th—Halifax, N.S. (Sub. Miners).
41st—Ceylon & Singapore (Fort.)
42nd—Malta (Fortress).
43rd—Mauritius (Fortress).
Dépôts—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, M (Sub. Miners), and N Companies, Chatham; H Co., Army Headquarters, India.

Telegraph Battalion.

1st Division—Aldershot.
2nd Division—London (20 Fore Street, E.C.)

Bridging Battalion.

A and B Troops, Aldershot.
Mounted Detachment and Field Dépôt R. E. Troops—Aldershot.
Balloon Dépôt and Section—Aldershot.

ENGINEER MILITIA—£6,185.

Fortress Forces.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—*Lieut.-Col.*, Lambart F. Wilson Dwyer.
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)—*Lt.-Col.*, W. E. Capel Curre, *c.*

Submarine Miners.

Portsmouth—*Maj.*, T. E. A. Jones.
Needles—*Maj.*, Leonard N. Barrow.
Plymouth—*Maj.*, R. P. Pilgrim, *l.c.*
Thames—*Maj.*, Chas. Purvis Boyd.
Medway—*Major*, Richard Colley Wellesley, *l.c.*
Harwich—*Majors*, Francis Wm. Panzera; Geo. Blakemore Robbins, *l.c.*
Milford Haven—*Major*, H. Davis.
Plymouth (Western)—*Major*, Chichely S. Baker.
Humber—*Maj.*, W. H. Wellsted, *l.c.*
Falmouth—*Major*, (vacant).

Infantry (£2,130,000; *Militia*, £208,000). FOOT GUARDS (£164,400).

GRENADIER GUARDS. (1)
Regtl. Headq., Horse Gds. Whitehall.
Col., Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *f.m.*
Regtl. Comdt., L. J. Oliphant, *c.*
Regtl. Adjt., Hon. Walter L. Bagot, *capt.*

1st Batt., *Tower of London.*
Lieut.-Col., Villiers Hatton, *c.*
Maj. & Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Edwd. Colvile, K.C.M.G., C.B., *c.* (2nd).
Majors, Francis Cecil Ricardo; Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, Hon. Gilbert Legh.
Adj., H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, *lt.*

2nd Battalion, *Windsor.*
Lieut.-Col., Horace Ricardo, *c.*
Maj. & Lt.-Col., Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *c.* (2nd).
Majors, Henry Streatfeild, David Alex. Kinloch, Robert Scott-Kerr.
Adjt., Francis John Davies, *capt.*

3rd Batt. *Chelsea Barracks.*
Lieut.-Col., Edmund Antrobus, *c.*
Majors, Eyre M. Stewart Crabbe (2nd), Francis Lloyd (*Comdg. Depôt*), Archer Parry Crawley, Henry Goulburn, Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour.
Adjt., G. C. Walker-Heneage, *lt.*

COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1)
Regimental Headquarters, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Col., Sir Fredk. Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., *g.* (Giniss.)
Regimental Commandant, Viscount Falmouth, C.B., *c.*
Regimental Adjt., Hugh Clement Sutton, *lt.*
Solicitor, R. J. P. Broughton.

1st Battalion, *Wellington Barrks.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. A. Graves-Sawle, *c.*
Majors, Vesey John Dawson (2nd), Hon. Henry Chas. Legge, M.V.O. (*Equerry*); Douglas P. Rawdon Dawson, *l.c.*; Herbert Conyers Surtees.
Adjt., Harry Wm. L. H. Heathcoat-Amary, *lt.*

2nd Battalion, *Chelsea Barracks.*
Lieut.-Col., Reginald Pole-Carew, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Alfred Edward Codrington (2nd), Horace Robert Stopford, Hon. Arthur H. Henniker-Major, Geo. Pleydell-Bouverie.
Adj., Cecil S. Owen Monck, *capt.*

SCOTS GUARDS. (1)
Regimental Headquarters, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
Colonel, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., *g.* (Aldershot.)
Regimental Commandant, Barrington Bulkley Douglas Campbell, *c.*
Regimental Adjutant, James Wm. Smith-Neill, *lt.*

1st Battalion, *Wellington Barracks.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Mildmay Willson Willson, C.B., *c.*
Major & Lt.-Col., Frederick Lorn Campbell, *c.* (2nd).
Majors, Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple-Hamilton; Archibald Spencer Drummond; Frederick William Romilly, D.S.O.
Adjt., Henry Cecil Lowther, *lt.*

2nd Battalion, *Dublin.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Inigo Richmond Jones, *c.*
Majors & Lt.-Cols., Arthur Broadwood, *c.* (2nd); Arth. H. Paget.
Majors, John Bourchier Stracey, Hon. Charles Harbord.
Adjt., Gerald J. Cuthbert, *capt.*

GUARDS DEPÔT (Caterham).
Comdg., Francis Lloyd, *m.* (Grenadiers).
Adjt., Reginald Longueville, *lt.* (Coldstreams).

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS OF THE LINE (£2,130,000).

Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. (Princess Louise's). (1)
District No. 91.—*Stirling.*
Col., Sir John Alexander Ewart, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Marsden Samuel Jas. Sunderland, D.S.O., *c.*

1st Batt. (former designation, the 91st Foot), *Glasgow.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Ormelie Campbl. Hannay.
Majors, Wm. Henry Dick-Cunyngham, V.C.; Gerald Lionel J. Goff, Stanley Paterson, Edward Brabazon Urmston.
Adjt., Edward C. H. Grant, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (93rd Ft.), *Nowshera, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., J. D. Fetherstonhaugh.
Majors, John Stirling Napier, John Hasluck Campbell, Charles Grant, Alexander Wilson.
Paym., Claude Wm. Hedley Bell, *lt.*

Adjutant, Alic Sutherland, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Highlnd. Mil.), *Stirling.*
Lt.-Col., Duke of Montrose, K.T., *c.*
Majors, T. Robertson-Chaplin, *l.c.*; Sir W. Orr-Ewing, Bt. (*hon.*).
Adjutant, Andrew Aytoun, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.) *Paisley.*
Lt.-C., Lord Blythswood, A.D.C., *c.*
Majors, Archibald C. D. Dick, *l.c.*; Montagu Douglas Campbell, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Alan Foster, *capt.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
District No. 16.—*Bedford.*
Col., Sir John Wm. Cox, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Geo. Arthur Lee, *c.*

1st Batt. (16th Ft.), *Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., William Henry Riddell.
Majors, William Aldworth, D.S.O., Frederick W. Becher, Alfred Robert Lloyd, Thos. Hammond.
Paym., Arthur Alan Collyer, *lt.*
Adjt., G. D. Pickard-Cambridge, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (16th Ft.), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., William Henry Young.
Majors, Justice Chapman Tilly, Wentworth O. Cavenagh, Affleck Alex. Fraser, George J. N. Logan-Home.
Adjt., Chas. R. J. Griffith, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bedford.*
Lieut.-Col., Alfred H. Lucas, *c.*
Majors, Duke of Bedford, George O'Neil Segrave.
Adjt., Samuel Alex James, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Hertford.*
Hon. Col., Marq. of Salisbury, K.G.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Majors, Edgar Reginald Saunders Sebright, Hen. Reynolds Solly.
Adjt., Henry W. U. Coates, *capt.*

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (Princess Charlotte of Wales's). (1)
District No. 49.—*Reading.*
Col., Robt. Wm. Lowry, C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, C.B., *c.*

1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Halifax, N.S.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Augustus Collings.
Majors, Charles Evans-Gordon, Granville de la Motte Faunce, Charles Mackenzie Edwards.
Adjt., David Blake Maurice, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Ft.), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Alexr. Henry Fraser.
Majors, Henry S. Hassard, Elmhurst Rhodes, D.S.O., Francis Charles Carter, Hyacinth Lynch.
Adjt., Sir T. R. Sabine Pasley, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Reading.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas John Bowles.
Majors, Tristram J. Wheble, Lord George Murray Pratt.
Adjt., Charles Turner, *capt.*

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 34.—*Carlisle.*
Dist. Officer, J. Foord Hilton, *c.*

1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Col., Sir Richd. D. Kelly, K.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., John Henry E. Hinde.
Majors, Robt. Williams Andrews, Arthur Dillon D. Kelly, Chas. G. Matthews-Donaldson, John Stannus Pelly.
Adjt., Wm. Fleetwood Nash, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Quetta.*
Colonel, Sir Henry Chas. Barnston Daubeney, G.C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Charles George Brind.
Majors, Jefferson S. Wood, Gerald Hedley Ovens, Hamilton Macdonald Richards, Robert H. G. Heygate, D.S.O. (*Egypt*).
Adjt., Regd. de B. Chichester, *capt.*

3rd (Cumberland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., James Robert Bain, *c.*
Majors, G. F. A. H. Le Fleming, Noble Fleming Jenkins.
Adjt., Chas. E. H. Cooch, *capt.*

4th (Westmorland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Lieut.-Col., Henry Paul Mason, *c.*
Major, Arthur Wm. D. Lewis.
Adjt., Percy John Bellamy, *capt.*

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (The Queen's Own). (2)
District No. 79.—*Inverness.*
Colonel, Sir Richard Chambré Hayes Taylor, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, William Gordon, *c.*

1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Col., Gordon Lorn Campbell Money, D.S.O., A.D.C., *c.*
Majors, James Maitland Hunt, Thomas Francis A. Kennedy, Robert Fras. Ladeveze Napier, Fredk. Hacket-Thompson.
Adjt., Fredc. A. MacFarlan, *capt.*

2nd (Highland Mil.), *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col., John A. Macdonald, *c.*
Majors, Alfred D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, *l.c.*; Robert Arth. Paterson.
Adjt., Walter Douglas Ewart, *capt.*

CAMERONIANS (Scottish Rifles). (1)
District No. 26.—*Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., Geo. H. MacKinnon, C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Alfred Henry Cormick Lynch, *c.*

1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Ranikhet, Bengal.*
Lieut.-Col., Percy John Hughes.
Majors, Samuel Holt Lomax, Ernest Cooke, Sydney Gordon Grant, Cameron C. Douglas.
Adjt., Wilfred Marryat Bliss, *c.*

2nd Batt. (90th Foot), *Parkhurst.*
Lt.-Col., Henry de Courcy Rawlins.
Majors, Home Johnstone Fergusson, Sidney Philip Strong, Edward Douglass Kennedy, Clement Baddeley Wood.
Paym., William Alston Dykes, *lt.*
Adjutant, Fergus Murray, *lieut.*

3rd and 4th Batts. (Lanark Militia), *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lieut.-Col. Com., Arthur Henry Courtenay, *c.* (4).
Lieut.-Col., George Farie.
Majors, John A. H. Thomson-Carmichael (4), Wm. Charles Douglas, Montague George Johnstone, *l.c.*; Frederick H. Stevenson (*hon.*).
Adjts., Geo. Dalbiac Luard, *capt.* (3); Arthur O. White, *capt.* (4).

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 22.—*Chester.*
Colonel, David Anderson, *g.*
District Officer, William Brooks Butlin, *c.*

1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *Bellary, Madras.*
Lieut.-Colonel, John Deering.
Majors, Francis W. Bromfield, David Fras. Lewis, *l.c.*; William Keane Richardson, Edward Ritchie Coryton Graham.
Paymaster, Henry Sargeaunt, *lt.*
Adjt., William Martin-Leake, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Buttevant.*
Lt.-Col., William Fredk. Curteis.
Majors, Thomas Davison, David Phelips Chapman, Charles Richd. Hugh Hardy.
Adjt., Harry Francis Kellie, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Chester.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur Hill.
Majors, Frank Kirkman Loyd *l.c.*; George Frederick Scott.
Adjt., Wm. Candler Neville, *m.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Macclesfield.*
Lieut.-Col., Jn. Moutray Read, *c.*
Majors, John Alexander Arnott Charles Harrop Beck.
Adjt., Herbt. F. N. Hopkins, *capt.*

CITY OF LONDON REGT. (Royal Fusiliers). (1)
District No. 7.—*Hounslow.*
Colonel, Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Chas. Edw. Hussey, *c.*

1st Batt. (7th Foot), *Mhow, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Lysaght Mortimer
Majors, Robert P. Birkett Rodick Geo. Ewbank Briggs, Hector Archibald MacDonald, D.S.O. *l.c.*; Francis Chas. Annesley.
Adjt., Thos. Raymond Mallock, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., Gardiner Fredc. Guyon, *c.*
Majors, Charles D. Myers Gall, Colin George Donald, Gerald Cludde Herbert, Arth. Nugent
Adjt., Henry E. B. Newenham, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Westminster Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lieut.-Col., Chas. Edwd. Lang, *c.*
Majors, Henry Burgess Weatherall, Fredc. de Courcy Helbert.
Adjt., Cuthbert Hen. Morrice, *capt.*

4th Batt. (London Mil.), *Finsbury*
Col., Lorenzo George Dundas.
Lt.-Col., Henry Norton B. Good
Majors, Chas. Ludwig Griesbach C.I.E.; John Henry Helpman.
Adjutant, Cecil Francis Heyworth-Savage, *capt.*

th (S. Middlesex Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Fenwick Bulmer de Sales La Terrière, *c.*
Majors, Henry N. Pendleton, *l.c.*; George Dibley.
Adjt., Douglas J. Hamilton, *capt.*

CONNAUGHT RANGERS. (1)
District No. 88.—*Galway.*
Col., Joseph E. Thackwell, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Adrien Samuel Woods, *c.*

1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Sheffield.*
Lt.-Col., Lionel Godolphin Brooke.
Majors, Charles Edward Harman, John de Courcy O'Grady, Alfred George Goodenough Elton.
Adjt., Charles Victor Isacke, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (94th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., Edmd. Smith Brook, *c.*
Majors, Frederick Carpenter, Attiwell Henry Wood, John James Francis Hume.
Adjt., Harry Adair Thompson, *lt.*

3rd (Mayo Militia), *Castlebar.*
Lt.-Col., Maurice C. J. Blake, *c.*
Major, Guy L. Bence-Lambert, *l.c.*
Paymaster, Stanhope Kenny.
Adjt., Alex. W. Day Maclean, *m.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Galway.*
Lt.-Col., Richd. Lynch Staunton.
Major, Geo. Patrick Chevers, *l.c.*
Adjt., Rob. N. A. Flanagan, *capt.*

5th (Roscommon Mil.), *Boyle.*
Lt.-Col., Caleb Robertson, *c.*
Majors, Thos. Y. L. Kirkwood, *l.c.*; Dayrell Talbot Hammond, *l.c.*
Adjt., Maurice Geo. Moore, *m.*

DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.
(The Sherwood Foresters). (1)
District No. 45.—*Derby.*
Col., Sir Dan. Lysons, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, John G. Sparkes, *c.*

1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., John Wm. Thring Hume.
Majors, Arthur Dolben Bulpett, Fras. Clements Godley, George Seymour C. Jenkinson, Chas. Newcomen Watts.
Adjt., James Albert Reeks, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Sitapur, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Edward Cecil Dowse.
Majors, Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O.; Frederick E. Verney Taylor, Harold Carmichael Wylly, Ernest A. G. Gosset.
Paym., Philip Leveson-Gower, *lt.*
Adjt., Thomas H. M. Green, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Derby.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Langton Coke, *c.*; Joseph Hall Moore, *c.*
Majors, Henry Pearson, *l.c.*; Albert L. Salmond, *l.c.*
Adjt., Jno. W. Gascoigne Roy, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Newark.*
Lt.-Col., John Walter Keyworth, *c.*
Majors, George Redmond Prior, *l.c.*; Napier Langford Pearse.
Adjt., Reginald Brittan, *capt.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 11.—*Exeter.*
Colonel, Sir George Harry Smith Willis, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Richard Leigh, *c.*

1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Cherat, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., James Herbert Yule.
Majors, James Browne, George Mackworth Bullock, Cecil Wm. Park.
Paym., Edmd. Merritt Morris, *lt.*
Adjt., Gerald Meade Gloster, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Pembroke Dock.*
Lt.-Col., Dennett Thos. Kinder, *c.*
Majors, William Prinn Noon, Arthur Graves Spratt, Herbert Batson, Geo. Halford D'Oyly.
Adjt., Henry H. Bodingfeld, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Plymouth.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Howorth, *c.*
Major, Francis Hender Mountsteven, *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur John Gore, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Exeter.*
Lieut.-Col., Henry Walrond, *c.*
Major, Hon. John S. Trefusis, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Saml. Keith Harries, *m.*

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 39.—*Dorchester.*
Colonel, Henry Ralph Browne, *g.*
District Officer, John Lannoy Tweedie, D.S.O., *c.*

1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Bangalore, Madras.*
Lieut.-Col., John Morpott Piercy.
Majors, Martyn John E. Fenwick, Joseph Howard Poett, John Tyrwhitt-Walker, Hastings St. Leger Wood, D.S.O.
Paym., James Christr. Hewett, *lt.*
Adjt., Joseph John Asser, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (54th Foot), *Enniskillen.*
Lt.-Col., Caledon P. Egerton, *c.*
Majors, Cecil Henry Law, Horace J. J. Kentish, Philip Farrer, Henry Blosse Lynch.
Adjt., Richard H. K. Butler, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Dorchester.*
Lt.-Col., Angus Wm. Hall, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Richard C. W. Bingham, *l.c.*; John Henry Austen, *l.c.*
Adjt., Lionel E. Lushington, *capt.*

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.). (4)
District No. 102.—*Naas.*
Col., Sir John B. Spurgin, K.C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Charles G. Leggett, *c.*

1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Carre Riddell.
Majors, Hy. T. Hicks, William H. Slingsby O'Neill, Geo. Arthur Shadforth, Alexander Weston Gordon.
Adjt., Ernest A. Dickinson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Duncan Cooper.
Majors, George A. Mills, Spencer Godfrey Bird, Robert Charles Pentland, Fredk. Paul English.
Paymaster, Maurice Lowndes, *lt.*
Adjt., Richard Alex. Rooth, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), *Naas.*
Lieut.-Col., Fortescue J. Tynte, *c.*
Major, William A. Gresson.
Adjt., Arthur Loveband, *capt.*

4th (City Militia), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Reginald J. Morrison, *c.*
Majors, Michael Charles Hackett, George R. Hamilton, *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur Henry Bacon, *capt.*

5th (County Militia), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Henry C. Gernon.
Majors, Henry Thomas Finlay, Richard Arthur Hartley (*hon.*).
Adjt., Richd. Stewart Gage, *capt.*

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY. (1)
District No. 32.—*Bodmin.*
Colonel, John Thomas Hill, *g.*
Dist. Officer, C. Edmond Knox, *c.*

1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *Lucknow, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Fred. A. Turnbull.
Majors, John Ham Verschoyle, George A. Ashby, Edmund John Hollway, Henry Gage Morris
Paym., T. Langdon Trethewy, *lt.*
Adjt., C. B. Jervis-Edwards, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (46th Foot), *Newry.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Barrington Browne.
Majors, Hy. Parry Carden, Wm. Lueg Harvey, Cyril Godfrey Martyr, D.S.O. (*Egypt*).
Adjutant, Thomas H. F. Price, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bodmin.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Chas. Geo. C. Eliot, *c.*
Majors, Thomas Edward John Lloyd, D.L., *l.c.*; Hugh Halse Lay, *l.c.*
Adjt., Ralph J. Wilbraham, *m.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF.
District No. 68.—*Newcastle.*
Colonel, Lord Clarina, C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Russell Upcher, D.S.O., *c.*

1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur Law Woodland.
Majors, Frank R. Crofton Carleton, Herbert S. FitzGerald, William Kingsdown Curling, Thomas R. Johnson-Smyth, Walter Charteris Ross.
Adjt., Ernest St. Geo. Pratt, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Poona, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Henry Whitby.
Majors, Alwyn de Blaquiere V. Paget, George Markham Davison, George Morley Saunders.
Paym., Ernest Baseley Hales, *lt.*
Adjt., Chas. Camac Luard, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Barnard Castle.*
Lt.-Col., Richd. Bassett Wilson, *c.*
Majors, James Allison, *l.c.*; Edwd. S. V. Grimshawe.
Adjt., Frns. H. S. Sitwell, *capt.*

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4th Batt. (Militia), *Newcastle.*
Lt.-Col., Ed. Leadbitter Smith, *c.*
Majors, Alfred Reid, *l.c.*; Mark H. Lambert, *l.c.*
Adjt., C. Newman Evelegh, *capt.*

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 44.—*Warley.*
Colonel, Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, C.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, E. H. G. Ravenhill, *c.*
1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Theodore E. Stephenson.
Majors, Thomas Stock, Hugh Ingoldsby Massy, Charles Edward Orman, Henry H. W. Nason.
Adjt., Frederic C. Winter, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Lucknow, Bengal.*
Lieut.-Col., Daniel Alex. Blest.
Majors, Cyril Wood, Frederick J. Brown, Wm. Graydon Carter, Duncan T. Cruickshank.
Paym., C. G. Godfrey-Faussett, *lt.*
Adjt., William Kaye Legge, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Tymen Sowley Holroyd, *c.*
Majors, George B. C. Lyons, *l.c.*; Henry C. Masterman.
Adjt., Robt. M. O. Glynn, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Warley.*
Lt.-Col., Fredk. Smart Walker, *c.*
Majors, Alfred Tufnell Robson, *l.c.*; Edward Charles Bond, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Henry Broadmead, *capt.*

GLO'STERSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 28.—*Bristol.*
Col., Jno. W. Sidney Smith, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, J. Brown McDougal, *c.*
1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., Edmd. Percival Wilford.
Majors, Stanley Humphery, Allan Gilmore, Herbert Capel Cure, D.S.O.; Haydon d'A. P. Taylor.
Adjutant, Bertram O. Fyffe, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas W. C. Leathem.
Majors, Robert Fred. Lindsell, Charles Jas. Vince, Chas. du P. Richardson-Griffiths, Wm. R. Peel Wallace.
Adjt., E. R. St. G. Holbrook, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Bristol.*
Lt.-Col., William Alex. Hill, *c.*
Majors, Sir Wm. F. G. Guise, Bt., *l.c.*; Lionel S. Benson, *l.c.*
Adjt., Alfd. Crowdy Lovett, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Cirencester.*
Lieut.-Col., Walter Bentley Marling, *c.*
Majors, Earl Bathurst, Arthur Leopold Paget, *l.c.*
Adjt., Jos. Scovell Hobbs, *capt.*

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
District No. 75.—*Aberdeen.*
Col., Charles E. P. Gordon, C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, John Edwd. Boyes, *c.*
1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Gharial, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., H. Harding Mathias, C.B.
Majors, George Thomas Fredk. Downman, Forbes Macbean, Herbert Henry Burney, Richd. Dyneley Jennings-Bramly.
Paym., G. Douglas Mackenzie, *lt.*
Adjt., Walter Campbell, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. John Scott Napier.
Majors, Somerset E. O'B. Kevill-Davies, Wm. Augustus Scott, Chas. Herbt. Payne, H. Wright.
Adjt., Arth. Ormond Norman, *capt.*
3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Cols., J. Alexander Man, *c.*; Earl of Kintore, C.C.M.G., *c.*
Majors, Lord Saltoun, *l.c.*; William J. B. Stewart-Menzies.
Adjt., R. S. Hunter-Blair, *capt.*

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 37.—*Winchester.*
Col., John W. Thomas, C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Francis Cochran, *c.*
1st Batt. (37th), *Mooltan, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Henry Moberly.
Majors, Arthur Reginald Hennell, Reginald P. Macdonald, D.S.O.; Howard Wm. Smith, Arthur D. B. Buckley.
Adjt., F. H. Grant Playfair, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (67th Foot), *Burr (temply.)*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Egginton Briggs.
Majors, Edw. Henry Le Marchant, James Robert Parkinson, Wm. Henry Thackwell, Lewis Munro.
Adjt., Morris Vivian Parry, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col., R. E. F. Howard-Brooke, *c.*
Majors, Alfred J. Bowyer-Smijth, *l.c.*; Earl of Selborne.
Adjt., Geo. H. Nicholson, *capt.*

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)
District No. 71.—*Hamilton, N.B.*
Col., W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, *g.*
District Officer, Alfred Henry Cormick Lynch, *c.*
1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Malta.*
Lieut.-Col., Francis Maude Reid.
Majors, Henry Robert Kelham, Carteret W. Carey, James Mitchell-Innes, Robert F. M. Synge.
Adjt., Geo. Edward Begbie, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Cawnpore, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Jno. H. Smith Craigie, *c.*
Majors, Richard D. B. Rutherford, Ernest A. C. Garland, Cecil Charles Cavendish, Hon. Henry James Anson.
Paymaster, Hen. G. N. de Berry, *lt.*
Adjt., R. W. H. Ronaldson, *capt.*
3rd and 4th Batts. (Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton, N.B.*
Lt.-Col. Com., J. W. Thackeray, *c.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Fredk. Story, *c.* (3).
Majors, Thos. S. G. H. Robertson-Aikman (4), Hen. Lucas St. G. Stewart (3), James Otway Graham-Toler, *l.c.* (4), Edwin A. Everett (4).
Adjt., Alexander Francis Evans-Lombe, *capt.* (4)

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL) (1)
District No. 27.—*Omagh.*
Col., Sir Jas. T. Airey, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Charles More Stockley, C.B., *c.*
1st Batt. (27th Foot), *Kirsale.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Crawford.
Majors, Thomas M. G. Thackeray, John James Purdon, Henry McLeod Young, Francis Alex. Sanders.
Adjt., Wm. Francis Hessey, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Chakrata, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Albert P. Wodehouse.
Majors, Richard Menteith Greenfield, *l.c.*; Robert Geo. Kekewich, Henry Geo. Daniel, John Francis W. Charley.
Paym., Stafford J. Somerville, *lt.*
Adjt., Francis Geo. Jones, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia), *Enniskillen.*
Lieut.-Col., W. B. Neville, *c.*
Major, John Gerard C. Irvine.
Adjt., P. J. L. Tottenham, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Tyrone Mil.), *Omagh.*
Lt.-Col., Lewis M. Buchanan, *c.*
Majors, Charles Murray Alexander, *l.c.*; Henry Irvine, *l.c.*
Adjt., C. J. Lloyd Davidson, *capt.*
5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), *Lifford.*
Lt.-Col., Baptist J. Barton, *c.*
Major, William Deane-Freeman Thompson.
Adjt., Jno. A. R. Thompson, *capt.*

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (Princess Victoria's). (1)
District No. 87.—*Armagh.*
Col., Aug. H. Ferryman, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Wm. Toke Dooner, *c.*
1st Batt. (87th Foot), *Shwebo, Burma.*
Lt.-Col., George Osborne Smith.
Majors, Frederick Henry Munn, James Douglas Standen, Alexander McDonnell Moore, Chas. Style Kincaid.
Paym., Jno. E. Ramsay Brush, *lt.*
Adjt., Gerard B. Howard Rice, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Cork.*
Lieut.-Col., John Reeves.
Majors, Claude Rainier Rogers, John W. Astley Marshall, Theo. Gordon Barclay, Wm. Stafford J. Barry.
Adjt., Hon. Hercules Robinson, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Armagh.*
Lieut.-Col., Robert Cuming, *c.*
Majors, Jas. Robert Jameson, *l.c.*; Henry Holden.
Adjt., Thomas Chas. Benson, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Cavan.*
Lieut.-Col., Sir Robert Adair Hodson, Bart.
Majors, William Tenison, Wm. Henry Malcolmson (*hon.*), Edgar J. Mayor (*hon.*).
Adjt., Chas. Ulric Sandys, *capt.*
5th Batt. (Militia), *Monaghan.*
Lieut.-Colonel, John Leslie.
Major, Wm. H. Broughton, *l.c.*
Adjt., Robt. Waugh Leeper, *capt.*

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)
District No. 18.—*Clonmel.*
Col., Sir Henry M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., K.C.B., *V.C.*, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Jas. W. Webber, *c.*
1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., John Henry Aug. Spyer.
Majors, Hen. Wm. Newton Guinness, Henry Melville Hatchell, Alan Geo. Chichester, Arthur Nairn Lysaght.
Adjt., Cliffe Henry Vigors, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Jubbulpore, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Wylly Lawrence.
Majors, John Burton Forster, Harry Shuldham Lye, Frederick James Gavin, Edward Lindesay.
Paym., Edward Fras. Milner, *lt.*
Adjt., Dudley Herbt. Davis, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Wexford.*
Lt.-Col., Morgan Geo. Lloyd, *c.*
Majors, Henry Arthur Boyse, Viscount Stopford.
Adjt., Robt. A. Dick Rowley, *capt.*
4th (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Clonmel*
Lieut.-Col., Fitzgibbon Trant, *c.*
Majors, Claude Richard J. Cane, Wm. Arthur de W. Waller.
Adj., Arth. Hy. Morris, D.S.O., *capt.*
5th Batt. (Militia), *Kilkenny.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Robert C. Knox.
Major, Maurice Den Keatinge.
Adjt., Archdale I. Wilson, *capt.*

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 83.—*Belfast.*
Col., Wilmot Hen. Bradford, *g.*
District Officer, F. J. Graves, *c.*
1st Batt. (83rd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lieut.-Col., Charles Haggard.
Majors, Walter Adye, Robert A. Stewart Buckle.
Adjt., Osbert Clinton Baker, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (86th Foot), *Poona, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Edwd. Guy Selby-Smyth.
Majors, Henry Averell Eagar, Hy. James Seton, Frederick John Tobin, John Southwell Brown.
Adjt., Degge Wilmot-Sitwell, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (N. Down Militia), *Newtownards.*
Lieut.-Col., John McCance, *c.*
Majors, R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Francis Findlay.
Adjutant, Robt. A. D. Rowley, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., Hy. Duppa A. Cutbill, *c.*
Majors, Jas. Alexander Whitla, John Alexander Montgomery.
Adjt., Wm. Hugh Dunlop, *capt.*
5th (S. Down Mil.), *Downpatrick.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas A. McCammon, *c.*
Majors, Robt. Hugh Wallace, Samuel S. F. Warren.
Adjt., Arch. C. D. Spencer, *capt.*
6th Batt. (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk.*
Lt.-Col., Harry Wm. Jameson.
Majors, Matthew John D'Arcy, *l.c.*; Matthew C. E. Fortescue.
Adjt., Arthur Thos. Swaine, *m.*

KENT (EAST) REGIMENT.—The Buffs. (1)
District No. 3.—*Canterbury.*
Colonel, Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Waldron Edward Roper Kelly, *c.*
1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Peshawur, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Albt. Edwd. Ommanney,
Majors, Richd. Stanley H. Moody, Bryan Francis Holme, Alfred James Whitacre Allen, Hugh Blackburn.
Paym., Chas. Clement Cobbe, *lt.*
Adjt., Robt. Fredk. Pearson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Kilkenny.*
Lt.-Col., Robert Albert Hickson.
Majors, Julius Batt Backhouse, John William Hind, Cosmo Huntly Gordon, Francis Smith.
Adjutant, Edward Charles James Williams, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Canterbury.*
Lieut.-Col., Sir Herbert Charles Perrott, Bart., *c.*
Majors, Harry Seymour Blaydes, *l.c.*; Theodore Fras. Brinckman.
Adjt., Reginald Bayard, *capt.*

KENT (WEST) REGIMENT (ROYAL) (The Queen's Own). (1)
District No. 50.—*Maidstone.*
Colonel, Fowler Burton, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Wm. Head Bayly, *c.*
1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Peshawur, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Herbert Brock.
Majors, Charles W. H. Evans, Arth. Templeman Morse, Wm. G. Balfour Western.
Paymaster, John Golding, *lieut.*
Adjt., Edward F. Venables, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Edward A. W. S. Grove.
Majors, Cholmeley E. C. B. Harrison, Oswald James Daniell, George Wm. Maunsell, Edwin A. H. Alderson (*So. Africa*).
Adjutant, Percy Umfreville, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Maidstone.*
Lt.-Col. John Bonhote, *c.*
Majors, Edmd. W. G. Bailey, *l.c.*; William Bradish, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Laurence Brock-Hollinshead, *m.*

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (1)
Dist. No. 25.—*Berwick-on-Tweed.*
Col., Wm. Craig Emilius Napier, *g.*
District Officer, Vernon Chater, *c.*
1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., John H. H. S. D. Hogarth.
Majors, Geo. T. W. Hewat, Robt. J. Romanes, Francis A. C. Claughton, Jas. Henry E. Reid.
Adjt., J. Bonham Tod Pratt, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Thobba, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Grey Dixon, C.B.
Majors, John Wm. Godfray, *l.c.*; Chas. Theodore Becker, George Nisbet Mayne, Alex. H. B. Cavaye.
Paym., C. J. Edwd. A. McArthur, *capt.*
Adjt., Alfred Edwd. Haig, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Dumfries.*
Hon. Col., Sir George Gustavus Walker, K.C.B., *c.*
Lieut.-Col., Archibald Hume, *c.*
Majors, Jas. Kirkconnell Maxwell Witham, *l.c.*; Claud V. E. Laurie.
Adjt., Edgar John Dent, *capt.*

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)
Rifle Dépôt.—*Gosport* (*temp.*).
Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., *f.m.*
Colonels - Commandant, Robert Beaufoy Hawley, C.B., *l.g.*; Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., *V.C.*, *g.*
Dépôt Officer, Hen. D. Browne, *c.*
1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Jullundur, Punjab.*
Lieut.-Col., Montagu Chas. Brudenell F. Forestier-Walker.
Majors, Robert Henry Gunning, Harold Gore-Browne, Robert C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, Thos. E. Milborne-Swinnerton-Pilkington.
Paym., C. C. Herbert-Stepney, *lt.*
Adjt., Alan Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *So. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., Geoffrey G. Grimwood.
Majors, Edward William Herbert, William Pitcairn Campbell, Francis Alex. Fortescue.
Adjt., Geoffrey C. Shakerley, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Shorncliffe.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Richard Steele Rupert Fetherstonhaugh, *c.*
Majors, Henry Vere, Dudley G. R. Ryder, Hy. E. Buchanan-Riddell, Walpole Swinton Kaye, Charles R. R. M'Grigor.
Adjt., Cecil William Wilson, *lt.*
4th Batt. (60th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Horatio Regd. Mends.
Majors, Robert G. Buchanan-Riddell, Gerard Chas. Kitson, Edward Jas. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.M.G.
Adjt., Chas. J. Sackville-West, *lt.*
5th Batt. (Militia), *Huntingdon.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Sandwich, *c.*
Major, Arthur Dunbar Pixley.
Adjt., C. Slingsby Chaplin, *capt.*
7th Batt. (Middlesex Militia), *Barnet.*
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, Jas. L. Brooke Templer, *l.c.*; Edmund C. Cradock-Hartopp, *l.c.*; P. W. G. Copland-Crawford, D.S.O.; Francis R. W. Sampson.
Adjt., Chas. A. T. Boultbee, *m.*
8th Batt. (Militia), *Carlow.*
Lt.-Col., John Jas. H. R. Eustace.
Major, G. Wellington L'Estrange.
Adjt., Sir H. H. A. Walsh, Bt., *capt.*

9th Batt. (N. Cork Mil.), *Mallow.*
Lieut.-Col., Wm. Cooke-Collis, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Stopford, Lucius Augustus de Vere Maunsell.
Adjt., Arthur Wm. H. Bell, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)
District No. 20.—*Bury, Lancs.*
Colonel, Sir William Pollexfen Radcliffe, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, John Leith Ross, *c.*

1st Batt. (20th Foot), *Athlone.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Wm. Birch.
Majors, Richard G. Bruxner-Randall, Ruscombe Field Westmacott, Chas. Molyneux Hutton, Geo. Edward Capel-Cure.
Adjt., Harry Vere Benett, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (20th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., Cuthbert G. Collingwood.
Majors, George Lycett E. May, Charles J. Blomfield, Philip F. Tallents, Horace Wm. Scott.
Paym., Geo. Jasper Farmar, *lt.*
Adjt., Robert Bruce Blunt, *lt.*

3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), *Bury.*
Lt.-Col. Com., Frederick Finch Mackenzie.
Lt.-Col., Fredk. Charles Romer (4).
Majors, John Fane Chas. Hamilton, Fredk. Maitland Balfour (hon.).
Adjts., Henry C. E. Westropp, *capt.* (3); Arthur W. M. Wilson, *capt.* (4).

LANCASHIRE (EAST) REG. (1)
District No. 30.—*Burnley.*
Col., Thos. Hen. Pakenham, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, H. H. Griffiths, *c.*

1st Batt. (30th Foot), *Thayetmyo, Burma.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Hunter B. Little.
Majors, Archibald J. A. Wright, Percy Henry N. Lake, *l.c.*; Walter Henry Scott.
Adjutant, Leonard Head, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (59th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Henry T. Penrhys Evans.
Majors, Alfred George Watson, Montagu Wm. Battye, Denis Carey, Wm. George Hamilton, D.S.O.
Adjt., Harold Fras. Wethered, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Burnley.*
Lt.-Col., J. B. Butler-Bowdon, *c.*
Majors, Hubert Slater, *l.c.*; Richard H. Milne-Redhead.
Adjt., Cecil W. T. T. Goff, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT (Loyal North). (1)
District No. 47.—*Preston.*
Dist. Officer, Jas. McCleverty, *c.*

1st Batt. (47th Foot), *Ceylon.*
Col., Sir Richd. T. Farren, K.C.B., *g.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Arthur Grey Tidy.
Majors, Spencer Jackson, Henry O. Purdon, John Randal Fraser.
Paymaster, Mervyn Archdall Humphrys, *capt.*
Adjutant, Guy C. Knight, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (81st Foot), *Preston.*
Colonel, Henry Renny, C.S.I., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Henry C. B. Farrant.
Majors, Benj. A. Satterthwaite, Edward C. Morris, John Davidson, Philip Palmes.
Adjt., Roland W. Thompson, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Preston.*
Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Thomas Myles Sandys, M.P.
Majors, Leith Bonhôte, James H. W. Pedder.
Adj., Hugh Gastrell Leonard, *m.*

LANCASHIRE (S.) REG'T.—Pr. of Wales's Volunteers. (1)
District No. 40.—*Warrington.*
Col., A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, E. Eyre-Williams, *c.*

1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. McCarthy-O'Leary.
Majs., Reginald Hawkins Hall, Sir Francis R. M. Synge, Bart., Edw. Hay Mackenzie Elliot.
Adjt., Arthur Solly-Flood, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *Kamptee, Bombay.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Linton.
Majors, Arth. F. G. Richardson, C. A. P. Burroughs, Robt. Howden Kellie, Chas. Mannoir Sumner.
Adjt., F. Annesley Dudgeon, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., (vacant).
Majors, R. Ireland-Blackburne, *l.c.*; Edward Joynson, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Valentine Augustus Milman Fowler, *capt.*

LANCASTER REGT. (ROY.)—The King's Own. (1)
District No. 4.—*Lancaster.*
Colonel, Sir William Gordon Cameron, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Alex. F. Kidston, C.B., *c.*

1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., E. R. P. Woodgate, C.B.
Majors, John Rowlandson, John Moore Gawne, Joseph Ignatius Bonomi.
Adjt., C. F. Goldie-Taubman, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., Malby Edward Crofton.
Majors, Ernest Walter Yeatherd, Frank B. Matthews, Archibald John J. Ross, Ernest A. F. Carter.
Adjutant, J. Malise A. Graham, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Lanc. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Lieut.-Col. Com., Joseph Lawson Whalley, *c.* (4).
Lt.-Col., Ralph John Aspinall, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Edwd. Every-Halsted, James Meredith Maurice.
Adjt., Charles James Daniel, *capt.*

4th (Lancash. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Majors, Bordrigge North North, William Kemmis.
Adjt., John Henry A. Boyce, *capt.*

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 17.—*Leicester.*
Colonel, Sir John Ross, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Wm. Mogg Rolph, *c.*

1st Batt. (17th Foot), *So. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., Colwyn Wms. Vulliamy.
Majors, Walter S. Davies Liardet, Edmd. Richard Scott, Maxwell Robertson Hyslop, Edward Hodding Peacock.
Adjt., Harry M. Welstead, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Cork.*
Lieut.-Colonel, William Gregg.
Majors, Francis William Reader, Arthur Wm. McKinstry, Geo. Dudley Carleton, Richd. Louis Milne, D.S.O.
Adjt., Wm. Stafford Copland, *capt.*
3rd (Leicester. Mil.), *Leicester.*
Lieut.-Col., William Pearson, *c.*
Majors, Edwd. Geoffrey Broadley Palmer, Lord Braye.
Adjutant, John Mosse, *capt.*

LEINSTER REGIMENT (Roy. Canadians)—**Pr. of Wales's.** (1)
District No. 100.—*Birr.*
Col., Alastair McI. Macdonald, *g.*
Dist. Officer, G. W. N. Rogers, *c.*

1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Tipperary.*
Lieut.-Col., Henry Walter Trench.
Majors, Herbert Martin, James Willcocks, D.S.O.; Thos. Hope Stavert, John Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Adjt., Chas. E. H. Laughlin, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Bermuda.*
Lt.-Col., John Grogan Glancy.
Majors, St. John J. St. Leger, Arnold H. N. U. Champion, Winton Seton, Henry Ponting Northcott.
Adjt., Wm. T. M. Reeve, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), *Birr.*
Lt.-Col., John H. G. Smyth, *c.*
Major, Earl of Huntingdon.
Adjt., Charles L. Crutchley, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.), *Maryborough.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Kevan Izod.
Major, Lord Castletown.
Adjt., Alex. F. G. Foulerton, *capt.*
5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Navan.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Pepper.
Major, Gustavus Fras. Wm. Lambart (*hon.*).
Adjt., G. J. Denis Browne, *capt.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 10.—*Lincoln.*
Col., Sir Julius R. Glyn, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Archibald Glen, *c.*

1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. Edwd. Verner, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Rudyerd Simpson, Walter Latham Cox, Henry Bolton Mainwaring, William Cecil Welch Rawlinson.
Adjt., Ernest B. Wilkinson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Woolwich.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Robt. Roberts.
Majors, Frank Robert Lowth, Beamish St. John Barter, Thomas Hulkes Bingham Day, Edgar Herapath.
Adjt., Harold Ernest Walter, *capt.*

3rd (N. Lincoln Mil.), *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., Edward Walter Willson.
Majors, Charles Arthur Swan, Christopher W. A. Nevile.
Adjutant, George Aug. Ivatt, *capt.*
4th (S. Lincoln Mil.), *Grantham.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Wm. Cecil, M.V.O., *c.*
Majors, Eustace B. Burnaby, *l.c.*; Sir James de Hoghton, Bart., *l.c.*
Adjt., Arthur Wm. Dewar, *capt.*

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT (The King's). (1)
District No. 8.—*Warrington.*
Col., Geo. W. P. Bingham, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, E. Eyre-Williams, *c.*
1st Batt. (8th Foot), *West Indies.*
Lt.-Col., George Robert Stone.
Majors, Llewellyn S. Mellor, Arth. C. G. Banning, Horatio James Evans, Orestes Jno. H. Brooker.
Adjt., Chas. John Steavenson, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., Stanley Napr. Roberts.
Majors, Standish H. Harrison, Percy Schletter, O'Donnel Colley Grattan, Edmund Harrington Molyneux-Seel.
Adjt., Mortimer Stopford Adye, *lt.*
3rd (Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lieut.-Col., John M. Batten. *c.*
Majors, Peter Priestley, *l.c.*; Walter G. R. Chichester-Constable.
Adjt., Anth. W. H. Tripp, *capt.*
4th (Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col. Com., C. C. Woodward, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Hudson Hand, Hon. Walter Maxwell.
Adjt., George Beaumont, *capt.*

LOTHIAN REGIMENT (Royal Scots). (1)
District No. 1.—*Glencorse.*
Col., Henry Phipps Raymond, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Wm. Albert Bridge, *c.*
1st Batt. (1st Foot), *Edinburgh.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas French Ross.
Majors, Egerton P. Morgan-Payler, Chas. Harcourt Stisted, Wm. Douglas, Hamilton John Goold-Adams, C.M.G.
Adjt., Geo. Harry Davidson, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Mandalay, Burma.*
Lt.-Col., William Drury Shaw.
Majors, Charles W. S. Hallett, Edwd. A. Altham, Archibald McLachlan, Wm. E. Graham Login.
Paymaster, George Gunn, *lt.*
Adjt., Francis John Duncan, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf. Militia), *Glencorse.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. Grant Gordon, C.B., *c.*
Majors, Edward James Grant, *l.c.*; Robert Dundas.
Adjt., Harold Hugh Francis, *capt.*

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)
Dist. No. 63.—*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Col., H. Radford Norman, C.B., *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Robt. Chas. Graeme, *c.*
1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Basil Lloyd-Anstruther.
Majors, Arthur Edmund Simpson, Chas. Tom Reay, Hen. Sherwood Smith, Charles Robert Oswald-Brown.
Adjt., Arthur Wm. Marden, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Dinapore, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Parker Ridley.
Majors, Hugh Bertram N. Bewicke, William Bannatyne Graham, John Percy Gethin, Archibald Boyd Maxwell.
Paym., Geo. Courtenay King, *lt.*
Adjt., Edward Vaughan, *lt.*
3rd and 4th Batts. (Lancashire Militia), *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Charles Dominic Leyden (4).
Lt.-Col., John Beaufin Irving (3).
Majors, Herbert Alfred Johnson, John Brunt, Wm. J. Bosworth.
Adjts., William Richard Norton Annesley, D.S.O., *capt.* (3); Ernest Henry Burney, *m.* (4)

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (Duke of Cambridge's Own). (1)
District No. 57.—*Hounslow.*
Col., Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Chas. Edw. Hussey, *c.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., Augustus West Hill.
Majors, Jas. Grove White, Francis Douglas Lumley, Edward John Sharpe, Nathl. W. Barnardiston.
Adjt., Robert James Ross, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (77th Foot), *Ahmednagar, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Alfred Allan Garstin.
Majors, Napoleon J. R. Blake, Ernest Vernon Bellers, Robert Douglas Longe, Wm. Scott-Moncrieff.
Adjt., Charles Leslie Muriel, *capt.*
3rd (Elthorne Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Brome Bashford, *c.*
Majors, Vilett Rolleston, George Moore.
Adjt., Ernest A. Bennett, *capt.*
4th (E. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., George Coope Helme, *c.*
Majors, Joseph W. R. Adams, *l.c.*; Gerard R. Rushbrooke.
Adjt., Chas. Robert Dyer, *capt.*

MUNSTER FUSIL. (ROYAL). (2)
District No. 101.—*Tralee.*
Col., Robert Stuart Baynes, *l.g.*
District Officer, David Geo. Johnston, *c.*
1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Fermoy.*
Lt.-Col., Edward Stokes Evans.
Majors, Percy Stanley Druitt, Francis Henry Penny, Alfred Herrick Butler Clough, Pierce Thomas Chute.
Adjt., George A. C. Webb, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Dum Dum, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Francis James Kempster, A.D.C., D.S.O., *c.*
Majors, Benjamin Reddie Hawes, Herbert Eversley Belfield, *l.c.*; Charles Augustus King-Hall, George Sumner Ormerod.
Paym., Ernest Edward B. Bruno, *lt.*
Adjt., Arthur Howe Browne, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Kinsale.*
Col., Sir Aug. R. Warren, Bt.
Lt.-Col., Frederick Wm. Bell. *c.*
Majors, George Lucas, *l.c.*; Morgan Wm. (The) O'Donovan.
Adjt., Theodore Longridge, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee.*
Lt.-Col. (vacant).
Major, Richard J. Rice, *l.c.*; Wm. John Neligan.
Adjutant, Bryce Stewart, *capt.*
5th (County Militia), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Col., Henry James Brown, *c.*
Majors, John Massy-Westropp, Thomas Gloster, *l.c.*
Paym., Edward C. D. Bell.
Adjt., Aymer C. Maxwell, *capt.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
District No. 9.—*Norwich.*
Col., Thos. Edmond Knox, C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Gerard Septimus Burton, *c.*
1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Allahabad, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Gibbs Straghan.
Majors, John Henry Sewell, Ralph Henry Fenwick Lonsbe, James Lowe Govan, William Francis Percy.
Paym., Charles C. Blackburn, *lt.*
Adjutant, Evelyn C. Peebles, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Herbert Shepherd, D.S.O.
Majors, Lewis Horace Phillips, Andrew Cracroft Becher Fredk. J. D. Lugard, C.B., D.S.O. Charles Edward Borton.
Adjt., G. W. Brownrigg Brett, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., Frederic H. Custance, *c.*
Majors, Sir Kenneth Hagar Kemp Bart., *l.c.*; Edward Henry Chas Wellesley.
Adjt., Wm. Corrie Tonge, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Norwich.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Chas. Harvey, Bt., *c.*
Majors, John Edward Fryer, Jas Mackenzie Leith, *l.c.*
Adjt., Wm. Raymond Inglis, *capt.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. REG. (1)
District No. 48.—*Northampton.*
Col., Wm. Anson McCleverty, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Allan Maclean, *c.*
1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Secunderabad (Deccan), Madras.*
Lt.-Col., Robert James Chayter
Majors, Robert Hugh Fraser Thos. Edward Compton, Wm Weallens, Alan Richard Hil V.C.
Paym., Leonard G. W. Dobbin,
Adjt., Wm. B. Woodham, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Jersey.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. C. Orde-Powlett
Majors, Henry Cuthbert Denn Wm. Francis Fawcett, Jol Collinson, *l.c.*; Archer Ch Bolton.
Adjutant, Arthur A. Lloyd, *cap*

3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), *Northampton.*
Lt.-Col. Commandant, Most Hon. Marquess of Exeter, *c.*
Lt.-Col., Sackville George Stopford-Sackville, *c.*
Majors, Joseph Hill, *l.c.*; Frank A. White, *l.c.*
Adjt., Fredk. James Parker, *capt.*

NORTHUMBERLND. FUSIL. (1)
District No. 5.—*Newcastle.*
Col., Fredk. Arthur Willis, C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Russell Upcher, D.S.O., *g.*
1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Aitken Cherry, *c.*
Majors, Chas. G. Colvin Money, Geo. Fread, Wm. Eden Sturges, Dudley Strathearn Stewart.
Adjt., Geo. L. Sidney Ray, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (5th Foot), *Singapore.*
Lt.-Col., George Hart Dyke.
Majors, Harris E. Buchanan, Richard L. A. Pennington, Hon. Charles Lambton, Thos. G. L. Herbert-Armstrong.
Adjutant, Wm. Somervell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Alnwick.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Algernon Percy.
Majors, Lord Lionel Gascoyne-Cecil, William Orde.
Adjt., Mowbray Lees Sant, *capt.*

OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (1)
District No. 43.—*Oxford.*
Col., Fredk. Green-Wilkinson, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Howard Kingscote, *c.*
1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., James Arthur Strachan.
Majors, Hon. Arthur E. Dalzell, Frederick John Evelegh, Paul Treby Clark.
Adjt., Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., *lt.*
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Ferozepore, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Francis Hugh Plowden.
Majors, Robert Eccles, Reginald Whitworth Porter, Horace Aug. Terry, Aug. F. Mockler-Ferryman.
Paym., Roger C. Robt. Owen, *lt.*
Adjt., Randle M. Feilden, *lt.*
3rd (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe.*
Lieut.-Col., Edward Dyke Lee, *c.*
Majors, Henry Edward Burney, *l.c.*; Earl of Orkney.
Adjt., John Hanbury-Williams, *m.*
4th Batt. (Oxford Mil.), *Oxford.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Rivers Bulkeley, *c.*
Majors, Frank Willan, *l.c.*; Warner J. L. Heriot, *capt.*
Adjt., Ernest A. E. Lethbridge, *capt.*

RIFLE BRIGADE (Prince Consort's Own). (1)
Rifle Depôt—*Gosport (temp.).*
Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.C.B., A.D.C., *g.*
Depôt Officer, Henry D. Browne, *c.*
Depôt Paym., Benj. H. Burge, *l.c.*
1st Battalion, *Hong Kong.*
Colonel Commandant, Lord Alexander George Russell, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. H. Bruce Norcott.
Majors, Hon. Edward Noel, Arth. Ralph Pemberton.
Adjt., Reginald Alexander, *lt.*

2nd Battalion, *Aldershot.*
Colonel Commandant, Frederick Robert Elrington, C.B., *g.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. Howard, A.D.C., *c.*
Majors, Robert John Maude, Charles Anthony Lamb, George Cockburn, John Sherston, D.S.O.; Geo. Francis Leslie.
Adjt., G. Handcock Thesiger, *lt.*

3rd Batt., *Kuldana, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. Montagu Curzon.
Majors, Frank Stewart W. Raikes, Charles T. Evelyn Metcalfe, Arthur Edward Wm. Colville, Hon. Charles Cavendish Winn.
Paym., Hon. C. F. H. Napier, *lt.*
Adjt., Hon. Chas. E. Walsh, *capt.*

4th Battalion, *Dublin.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Lionel Richard Stopford-Sackville, *c.*
Majors, Walter Rupert Kenyon-Slaney, Charles a'Court, Atherton Edward Jenkins, Hon. Wenman Coke.
Adjt., Hon. C. G. Fortescue, *capt.*

5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Victoria Park Square, E.*
Lt.-Col., John William Lee, *c.*
Majors, Oliver Thomas Duke, *l.c.*; William C. E. Serjeant, *l.c.*
Adjt., Hen. Fuller M. Wilson, *m.*

6th Batt. (Militia), *Longford.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Edward Lefroy.
Major, Henry Seton L. Stein.
Adjt., Herbert L. Welman, *capt.*

7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.), *Dalston.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Lawson de Salis, *c.*
Majors, Henry F. Bowles, James J. C. Henry.
Adjutant, Lewis Loyd Nicol, *capt.*

9th (Westmeath Mil.), *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., John Richd. Malone, *c.*
Major, William G. Fitzgerald, *l.c.*
Adjt., Bridges George Lewis, *m.*

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
(The Black Watch). (1)
District No. 42.—*Perth.*
Col., Hon. Robert Rollo, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, A. Graham Wavell, *c.*
1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Subathu, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Rd. H. L. Brickenden, *c.*
Majors, Edward Geo. Grogan, John H. Collier Coode, Ernest Maxwell Willshire.
Adjt., John Gerrard Collins, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *York.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., *c.*
Majors, Archibald M. Carthew-Yorstoun, Alexander Gordon Duff, Henry Edward Maxwell, St. Geo. Edward Wm. Burton, Thomas M. M. Berkeley.
Adjt., John George Rennie, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Perth.*
Lt.-Col., David Murray Smythe.
Majors, Hon. Wm. Chas. W. Rollo, Lord Alexander Kennedy, *l.c.*
Adjutant, John Stuart, *capt.*

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
District No. 21.—*Ayr, N.B.*
Colonel, Sir Fredk. Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., *f.m.*
Dist. Officer, Edmond C. Browne, *c.*
1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Sialkot, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., John Henry Spurgin.
Majors, Edwd. Elliott Carr, Alex. H. Abercrombie, Algernon Wm. Collings, Henry Hamilton Smythe.
Adjt., Wm. Hely Bowes, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *On passage home from India.*
Lieut.-Col., Arthur J. O. Pollock.
Majors, George Alfred Keef, Wm. Arthur Young, Hon. Arthur Stewart Hardinge.
Paym., Harry S. Ravenhill, *lt.*
Adjt., Kenneth Edw. Lean, *capt.*
3rd (Ayr and Wigtown Mil.), *Ayr.*
Col., Earl of Galloway, K.T., *c.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Hugh Campbell, *c.*
Majors, John M. M. Morton, *l.c.*; Hon. Hew Hamilton Dalrymple.
Adjt., Arth. Hugh Thurburn, *capt.*

SEAFORTH HIGHLAND'RS,
(Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's). (1)
District No. 72.—*Fort George.*
Col., Sir William Parke, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Wm. Gordon, *c.*
1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., R. Hunter Murray, C.B., *c.*
Majors, James Alistair Campbell, Sydney Bellingham Jameson, Seymour C. Hale Monro, *l.c.*
Adjt., Caryl John Ramsden, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Ferozepore, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. J. Butler Stewart.
Majors, James W. Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O.; Kenneth Ross Mackenzie, William de Bathe Hatton, Harry Colquhoun F. Macdonald.
Paym., Hon. D. Forbes-Sempill, *capt.*
Adjt., Geo. Ramsay Elliot, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Highland Militia), *Dingwall.*
Lt.-Col., Alexander C. Macleay, *c.*
Majors, Sir Hector Munro, Bt., *l.c.*; James H. Henderson.
Adjt., Herbert S. Barlow, *m.*

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.
(The King's). (1)
District No. 53.—*Shrewsbury.*
Col., Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, Bt., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Fras. Walter Cary, *c.*
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Seetapore and Benares, Bengal.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Francis Wingfield Robinson.
Majors, Cecil Henry Collette, John Hope Wynne Eyton, Wm.

MacLaughlin, Acheson Francis A. Lyle.
Adjt., John Arkwright Strick, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Portland.*
Lt.-Col., Pulteney Henry Murray.
Majors, James Spens, Wm. Baume Capper, Johnston Stoney Talbot, Philip Bulman.
Adjt., Oscar H. E. Marescaux, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Shrewsbury.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Thos. Meyrick, Bt., *c.*
Majors, Francis A. W. Whitmore, *l.c.*; Edward M. Wakeman, *l.c.*
Adjt., Saml. C. Umfreville, *capt.*

4th (Militia), *Hereford.*
Lt.-Col., Hugh Powell Williams.
Majors, Henry B. K. Davies, *l.c.*; Edward S. Lucas.
Adjt., Robt. Astley Smith, *capt.*

SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INF. (Prince Albert's). (1)
District No. 13.—*Taunton.*
Col., Lord Mark Kerr, C.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Robert Benj. Cotton, *c.*

1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Dalhousie, Punjab.*
Lieut.-Col., Arthur Close Borton.
Majors, Edmond Joseph Gallwey, Anthony Lumb, Raymond Burlton Williams, Richard Lloyd Payne, D.S.O.
Paym., Geo. B. Roney-Dougal, *lt.*
Adjt., V. F. A. Keith-Falconer, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Guernsey.*
Lt.-Col., Jno. Millen Elgee Waddy.
Majors, Henry Alfred Walsh, Edward Morris Poynton, Arth. W. Alsager Pollock, Charles W. Napier-Clavering.
Adjt., Edwd. Hopton Swayne, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Taunton.*
Lt.-Col., Hen. Cornish Henley, *c.*
Majors, John Hammet Beadon, *l.c.*; Hamilton Alexr. Kinglake (*hon.*).
Adjt., Arthur Barton Fox, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Taunton.*
Lieut.-Colonel, William Long, *c.*
Majors, Evan Henry Llewellyn, *l.c.*; Chas. Sinclair Shephard, D.S.O.
Adjt., Henry Wilson Lovett, *capt.*

STAFFORDSHIRE (N.) REGT. (The Prince of Wales's). (1)
District No. 64.—*Lichfield.*
Col., Chas. Algernon Lewis, *g.*
Dist. Officer, John Edward Hale Prior, *c.*

1st Batt. (64th Foot), *Egypt.*
Lieut.-Col., Thomas Currie, C.B.
Majors, Henry Beaufoy Mortimer, John Watkins, Thomas M. Hawtayne, Walter Grenville Ley.
Adjutant, Henry Marwood, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Belfast.*
Lt.-Col., Henry David Williams.
Majors, Charles Edward Bradley, Henry S. Bruce Hodgkinson, Arthur Wildman Prior, Henry Hartland Higginson.
Adjt., Matthew B. D. Finch, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col., Sir Charles Forster, Bt., *c.*
Majors, John Henry Monckton, *l.c.*; George Crampton Hall.
Adjutant, Arthur George, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
Hon. Col., Hamar Alfred Bass, M.P.
Lieut.-Colonel, Charles Bill, M.P.
Majors, Richard Mirehouse, *l.c.*; Francis Randle Twemlow, *l.c.*
Adjt., Egerton Stanley Pipe-Wolferstan, *capt.*

STAFFORDSHIRE (S.) REG. (1)
District No. 38.—*Lichfield.*
Colonel, Hon. Sir St. George Gerald Foley, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, John Edward Hale Prior, *c.*

1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Archibald B. Horsbrugh.
Majors, Henry Chas. Savage, Geo. Evan Lloyd, D.S.O., *l.c.*; Newton Seymour Allen, Chas. Herbert Wylly.
Adjt., Edw. Richd. Whishaw, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Wellington, Madras.*
Lieut.-Colonel, William Moore.
Majors, Wm. Henry Morris Bent, Alexr. George Chesney, Herbert Aveling Raitt, Charles Owen Hore.
Paymaster, Thomas Ormsby, *lt.*
Adjt., Robert Montg. Ovens, *lt.*

3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), *Lichfield.*
Lt.-Col. Com., Walter G. Webb, *c.* (4).
Lt.-Col., Mich. A. W. Broun, *c.* (3).
Majors, Alex. Finlay (4), Francis Charrington (4), Edward V. D. Pearse (3).
Adjts., Geo. Nuttall Going, *capt.* (4); Edward Kaye Daubeney, D.S.O., *capt.* (3).

SUFFOLK REGIMENT. (1)
Dist. No. 12.—*Bury St. Edmunds.*
Colonel, John M. Perceval, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry-Corry, *c.*

1st Batt. (12th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Richard T. E. Dowse.
Majors, Chas. Richard Townley, Geo. F. Campbell Mackenzie, Frederick William Scudamore, Arthur Faulconer Poulton.
Adjt., Chas. Arth. H. Brett, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Rangoon, Burma.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Owen Williams, *c.*
Majors, Arthur John Watson, Archib. Cyril Cubitt, Frank Graham, Edwd. Arth. Kemble.
Paym., Chas. D. Parry Crooke, *lt.*
Adjt., Wm. Gordon Thomson, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (W. Suffolk Militia), *Bury St. Edmunds.*
Lt.-Col., Mont. C. Browning, *c.*
Majors, Reuben Norton, *l.c.*; Henry Tansley Luddington.
Adjt., W. R. De-la-p. Lloyd, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Harry Frost, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Browne Ferris, *l.c.*; Herbert D. Fryer, *l.c.*
Adjt., Chas. F. Lennock, *capt.*

SURREY (EAST) REGT. (1)
District No. 31.—*Kingston.*
Colonel, Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, P.C., G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Leyland Hornby, *c.*

1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Jhansi and Nowgong, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Fras. F. Fyler Roupell.
Majors, Richard H. W. H. Harris, Herbert Ringwood, Henry Paul Treeby.
Paym., Harry Hatton Sproule, *lt.*
Adjt., Arthur H. Seton Hart, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., Robt. Wm. F. Phillips.
Majors, Francis Richd. P. Kane, William J. Holmes Frodsham, Hugh Wodehouse Pearse, Hny. Lockhart Smith.
Adjt., Cuthbert H. Townsend, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Militia), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. W. Lemmon, *c.*
Majors, John Roper Parkington, F.R.C.S.; John Charles Worthington.
Adjt., Hen. Wightman Benson, *m.*

4th Batt. (Militia), *Kingston.*
Lt.-Col., Bernard Gilpin Haines, *c.*
Majors, Francis S. G. Moon, *l.c.*; William H. Bulpett (*hon.*).
Adjt., Colin D. Johnstone, *capt.*

SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST) (The Queen's). (1)
District No. 2.—*Guildford.*
Colonel, Granville Geo. Chetwynd Stapylton, *l.g.*
Dist. Officer, Chas. Fairbank Lawson, *c.*

1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Dagshai, Punjab.*
Lt.-Col., John Stratford Collins.
Majors, Robert Thos. Hanford-Flood, Edward Owen Fisher Hamilton, Arthur Elias, Henry Denne Robson.
Paymaster, Arthur Mudge, *lt.*
Adjt., J. Gurwood King-King, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Woking.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur Herbert Nourse.
Majors, John Richard Harloem Richards, Hamilton James Elverson, Henry Bourchier Fowler, Wm. Samuel Burrell.
Adjt., Arnold Fred. Sillem, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Surrey Militia), *Guildford.*
Hon. Col., John Davis, A.D.C., *c.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick H. Fairtlough.
Majors, Tudor Lloyd-Harries, Wellington A. D. Shelton.
Adjutant, Robert Dawson, *capt.*

SUSSEX REG. (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 35.—*Chichester.*
Colonel, Jno. McN. Walter, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Wilfred Tolson, *c.*

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Brighton.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur S. Hector Gem.
Majors, Geo. Leonard Thomson, Ribton Gore, Edward Wheler, John Ernest Pierson.
Adjt., Norman A. Layton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (107th Foot), *Fyzabad, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Haydon W. Cafe.
Majors, Benjamin D. A. Donne, Jas. Chas. Young, Chas. Russell, Louis Eugène du Moulin.
Paym., Wm. Lushingtn. Osborn, *lt.*
Adjt., Alfred Edgar Glasgow, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Chichester.*
Lieut.-Col. Com., Earl of March, A.D.C., *c.*
Lt.-Col., Sir C. C. Goring, Bart., *c.*
Majors, Charles B. Godman, *l.c.*; Charles Percival Henty, *l.c.*
Paym., William Frederick Perry.
Adjt., Hen. Browse Scaife, *capt.*

WALES BORDERERS (S.). (2)
District No. 24.—*Brecon.*
Colonel, Edmund Wodehouse, *g.*
District Officer, Charles James Bromhead, C.B., *c.*
1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Germain Mainwaring.
Majors, Ralph Arth. P. Clements, D.S.O., *l.c.*; Geo. Champney Palmes, Charles Emilius Curll, Frederic P. Smyly.
Adjt., Sydney FitzW. Cooke, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., Edward S. Browne, V.C.
Majors, Hon. Ulick de R. Burke Roche, Courtney Vor Trower, Henry Morgan, John D. A. T. Lloyd.
Adjt., Sydney S. Bradford, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Brecon.*
Lt.-Col., W. J. Thomas, A.D.C., *c.*
Majors, Charles Healey, Charles S. D. O. Oldham (*hon.*).
Adjt., Geo. Hughes Grant, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Montgomery Militia), *Welshpool.*
Lt.-Col., Charles Edward Ramsbottom-Isherwood, *c.*
Major, Edward H. A. Tolcher.
Adjt., Henry M. Graham, *capt.*

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (ROYAL). (1)
District No. 6.—*Warwick.*
Colonel, Robert Walter Macleod Fraser, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Edward Nesbitt, *c.*
1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Malta.*
Lieut.-Col., Frank Longbourne, *c.*
Majors, Morey Quayle-Jones, Nevill Fras. A. Maunsell, Arth. Horsman Coles, D.S.O., Alexr. Charles E. McKinstry.
Adjt.,
2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Chatham.*
Lt.-Col., Edwd. H. Corse-Scott, *c.*
Majors, Willoughby E. G. Forbes, Arthur Wm. Frank Jackson, Herbert Edwards Irwin, Henry Weston Helyar.
Adjt., Henry G. Allen Moore, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Warwick.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Alex. Pennington, *c.*
Majors, Barklie Cairns M'Calmont, Geo. Le Mesurier Gretton.
Adjt., Lewis Edwd. Morrice, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Militia), *Warwick.*
Lieut.-Colonel, James Gildea, *c.*
Majors, Harry Leslie B. M'Calmont, John E. R. Campbell.
Adjt., Dennis Granville, *capt.*

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)
District No. 23.—*Wrexham.*
Colonel, Charles Crutchley, *g.*
District Officer, Charles William Henry Wilson, *c.*
1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Aden.*
Lt.-Col., Charles C. H. Thorold.
Majors, Frederick Morris, Alfred John C. Wrench, Sir Robert A. W. Colleton, Bart., Robert Hen. William Dunn.
Paym., Richard G. B. Lovett, *lt.*
Adjt., Arthur W. G. L. Cole, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., Roland B. Mainwaring.
Majors, Hon. Reginald Henry Bertie, Hugh James Archdale, John H. King Griffith, Hugh Thomas Lyle, D.S.O.
Adjt. (vacant).
3rd Batt. (Denbigh & Flint Militia), *Wrexham.*
Lieut.-Col., Samuel Sandbach.
Majors, Chas. R. Mostyn-Owen, Rumley Fredk. Godfrey.
Adjt., Geo. W. D. B. Lloyd, *capt.*
4th (Carnarvon and Merioneth Militia), *Carnarvon.*
Lieut.-Col., Henry Platt, *c.*
Majors, Owen L. J. Evans, Hon. Henry R. H. Lloyd-Mostyn.
Adjt., Aug. Fredc. Cooper, *capt.*

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)
District No. 41.—*Cardiff.*
Colonel, Francis Peyton, C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Albt. E. Goldsmid, *c.*
1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Plymouth.*
Lt.-Col., John Owen Quirk, D.S.O.
Majors, Rees John F. Banfield, Henry Chas. B. Gray, James C. Reynolds, Robt. Alex. Threshie.
Adjt., Neville Travers Borton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (69th Foot), *Secunderabad, Deccan* (*Madras*).
Lt.-Col., Henry Stanhope Holmes.
Majors, Fitzroy S. L. Penno, Oswald J. H. Ball, Aubrey Fras. White, Wm. Vieris Dickinson.
Paym., Ernest E. J. Charleton, *lt.*
Adjutant, Lyall Brandreth, *lt.*
3rd (Glamorgan Militia), *Cardiff.*
Lt.-Col., Alfd. Thrale Perkins, *c.*
Majors, William Watts, Philip Septimus Dowson.
Adjt., Arthur H. U. Tindal, *capt.*

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (Duke of Wellington's). (1)
District No. 33.—*Halifax.*
Colonel, George Erskine, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Almeric G. Spencer, *c.*
1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Malta.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Cecil Conor, *c.*
Majors, John Charles Duke, Lionel E. Blakeney Booth, John A. Skene Thomson, Hayford D. Thorold.
Adjt., Fras. John De Gex, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (76th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lieut.-Col., Charles Wm. Gore.
Majors, Arthur E. R. Curran, Stewart John Trench, Percy Temple Rivett-Carnac, George Herbert Chippindall.
Adjt., Henry Wrixon Becher, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (W. York Mil.), *Halifax.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Gerald Stovell, *c.*
Majors, Alexander Keith Wyllie, Henry E. Heydemann.
Adjt., Fredk. A. Hayden, *capt.*

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's). (1)
District No. 62.—*Devizes.*
Col., Sir Hen. J. Warre, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Henry Collingwood, *c.*
1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Karachi, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Bowlas Williams.
Majors, Harold M. Carter, John Frederick Inglis, Claud Henry Alexander, Edwd. Cleary Hill.
Adjt., James Fredk. Forbes, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (99th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Robert Hayne.
Majors, Henry Charles Harford, Charles E. de la Poer Beresford; Finlay Cochrane Beatson, *l.c.*; Harry Wetherall Rowden.
Adjt., Arthur A. S. Barnes, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Militia), *Devizes.*
Lt.-Col., Edward C. A. Sanford.
Majors, Reginald Barclay, Ernest Wyndham Barnard.
Adjt., Arthur Walter Hasted, *capt.*

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
District No. 29.—*Worcester.*
Col., Sir Geo. Wentworth Alex. Higginson, K.C.B., *g.*
District Officer, Henry John de B. de Berniere, *c.*
1st Batt. (29th Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Senhouse Clarke.
Majors, Orbell Hy. Oakes, Murray Venables Hilton, William Arbuthnot Lenox-Conyngham, Joseph Chichester.
Paym., Arth. Kennedy Stubbs, *lt.*
Adjt., Claude B. Westmacott, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., Fredk. Seymour Allen.
Majors, Allan Moss, Charles Coningham, George Wm. Hackett Pain, *l.c.*, *Egypt.*
Adjt., Robert Muriel Sanders, *capt.*
3rd and 4th Batts. (Militia), *Worcester.*
Lt.-Col. Com., R. Prescott-Decie, *c.*
Lt.-Col., Alf. Winsmore Hooper, *c.*
Majors, Edward Hugh Beauvoir, *l.c.* (3); Hugh Edm. E. Everard, *l.c.* (4); Robert Holden (4).
Adjts., William F. Jas. Hardisty, *m.* (4); Lionel C. Gostling Tufnell, *capt.* (3).

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YORK & LANCAS. REGT. (1)
District No. 65.—*Pontefract.*

Col., Jas. H. Craig Robertson, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Art. Herman Luck, *c.*

1st Batt. (65th Foot), *Colchester.*
Lt.-Col., Charles John Whitaker.
Majors, Berkeley Crosbie Quill, Fredk. Percy Lousada, Francis Edward Wallerstein, Henry Southey Scholes.
Adjutant, Stuart Peter Rolt, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Mauritius.*
Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Boughey.
Majors, William Johnston Kirkpatrick, Herbert C. O. Plumer, Ernest Chamier Broughton.
Adjt., Fredk. F. W. Daniell, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (W. York Militia), *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., John Gerald Wilson, *c.*
Majors, John Edmund Groom, *l.c.*, Charles Kean O'Hara (*hon.*), Donald F. D. Maclean (*hon.*).
Adjt., Chas. King Colhoun, *m.*

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF.
(The King's Own). (1)
District No. 51.—*Pontefract.*

Col., Sir Robert Hume, K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Art. Herman Luck, *c.*
1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., George Philip F. Byng.
Majors, Chas. S. S. Whitehill, John G. Adamson, Henry Earle, D.S.O.; Walter Blake Butler-Creagh.
Adjt., Bertram Witherby, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (105th Foot), *Nusserabad, Bombay.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. Johnson Seppings.
Majors, Charles St. Leger Barter, John Guyse Sparke, Sir Henry Allen W. Johnson, Bart.; Percy Wm. A. A. Milton.
Adjt., Percy Herbt. Rogers, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (W. York Militia), *Pontefract.*
Lt.-Col., Theodore H. Skinner, *c.*
Majors, Reginald Hayes-Sadler; Albert Gustavus Momber.
Adjt., Robt. Hen. W. Tulloh, *capt.*

YORKSHIRE REGT.
(The Princess of Wales's Own.) (2)
District No. 19.—*Richmond.*

Col., Sir R. O. Bright, G.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Officer, Arthur Wilkinson, *c.*

1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., Edwd. Archibald Bruce.
Majors, Chas. J. Spottiswoode, E. J. B. Buckle, Thos. D. Kirkpatrick, Gerald C. S. Handcock.
Adjt., Charles Wm. Gale, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (19th Foot), *Rhaniket, Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., William E. Franklyn.
Majors, Henry Bowles, Jas. Ahmuty Fearon.
Paym., Harold Futvoye Lea, *lt.*
Adjt., (vacant).

3rd Batt. (W. York Mil), *Richmond.*
Lt.-Col., F. Crompton Howard, *c.*
Majors, James Hoole, *l.c.*; John W. Lodge, *l.c.*
Adjt., Jas. T. Cotesworth, *capt.*

4th Batt. (N. Yk. Mil.), *Richmond.*
Lieut.-Col., James Wm. Richardson.
Majors, Bernard Gauntlett Harrison.
Adjt., Arth. Lenox Napier, *capt.*

YORKSHIRE REGT. (E.) (1)
District No. 15.—*Beverley.*

Col., Edwd. Westby Donovan, *g.*
Dist. Officer, Douglas C. De Wend, *c.*

1st Batt. (15th Foot), *Belgaum.*
Lt.-Col., Fredk. Seymour Allen.
Majors, Cecil Francis Garnett, John Robert Young, Geo. H. M. Conran, Edwd. Frankland Gosset.
Paym., John L. J. Clarke, *lt.*
Adjutant, Henry Haggard, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (15th Foot), *Curragh.*
Lt.-Col., Walter W. Ward.
Majors, Francis Seymour Inglefield, Lawrence L. Steele, Bruce Meade Hamilton, *l.c.*
Adjt., Beauch. St. Clair-Ford, *capt.*

3rd (East York Militia), *Beverley.*
Lt.-Col., John Henry Burstall, *c.*
Majors, Herbert John Whittle, James B. W. Wilson (*hon.*).
Paym., John W. F. Sandwith, *cap.*
Adjt., Edmd. Ashton Ogle, *m.*

YORKSHIRE REGT. (W.)
(Prince of Wales's Own.) (1)
District No. 14.—*York.*

Col., Alf. Thos. Heyland, C.B., *g.*
Dis. Off., Fredk. Wm. Harington, *c.*
1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Hong Kong.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Steward Gordon, *c.*
Majors, Gerald Grant-Dalton, Edward Cyril Mills, Charles Hay Cox, Herbert T. de C. Hobbs.
Adjt., Geo. Fraser Phillips, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (14th Foot), *Dover.*
Lt.-Col., Adolphus J. Price, C.M.G.
Majors, Capel Geo. Adye, Fredk. Walter Kitchener, *l.c.*; Acheson W. St. George, Hugh A. Vowell.
Adjt., Francis Wm. Towsey, *capt.*

3rd (West York Mil.), *York.*
Hon. Col., H.R.H. Duke of York.
Lt.-Col., George Jackson Hay, *c.*
Majors, Henry Trafford-Rawson, *l.c.*; R. W. Hine-Haycock.
Adjutant, Hubert B. C. Trevor, *capt.*

4th (West York Mil.), *York.*
Lt.-Col., C. R. Prideaux-Brune, *c.*
Majors, Wm. H. Gott, John T. Lee.
Adjt., Herbert Edwd. Watts, *capt.*

WEST INDIA REGIMENT. (1)
1st Batt., *Jamaica.*
Col., Wm. John Chamberlayne, *g.*
Dépôt Off., Chas. Fred. W. Moir, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur Bosworth, Chas. Lawford Dale.
Majors, Arth. Bor, Henry Beresford Bourke, D.S.O.; Richard Joseph Norris, D.S.O.; Arthur Russell Loscombe, Hugh Chas. Buck.
Adjt., Peter C. E. MacDonald, *lt.*

2nd Batt., *Sierra Leone.*
Lt.-Cols., James Edwd. Wilmot Smyth Caulfeild, *c.*; Douglas Minto Allen.
Majors, Arthur Lowndes Bayley, Ralph Egerton, Thos. Pepper Ernest Lowry, James R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, Chas. Walter Young.
Adjt., Wm. Knightley Falcon, *lt.*

HONG KONG REGIMENT.
Hong Kong.
Comdt., H. T. Faithfull, *l.c.*
Adjt., Ernest L. C. Berger, *lt.*

Army Service Corps (£183,100).

Colonels, Jonathan William Elmes, *Western District*; Jas. Tierney Skinner, C.B., D.S.O., *Head Quarters, War Office.*
Lieut.-Colonels, Wodehouse Dillon Richardson, C.B., *Dublin*; Walt. Alphonsus Dunne, C.B., *N.-E. Dist.*; Ernest Grattan, *Malta*; Robert Arthur Nugent, C.B., *Aldershot*; Alfred Ely, *Devonport*; Casimir Arthur Bourne, *Gibraltar*; Lewis Augustus Clutterbuck, *Gibraltar*; Marcus Edward Read Rainsford, C.B., *Egypt*; Geo. Vaughan Hamilton, *Woolwich Dockyard*; Frank Erastus Stevens, *Woolwich Arsenal*; Allan Harris Langdon, *Jersey*; Chas. Henry Bridge, *South Africa*; John Geo. Yule Wilson, *Cork*; Arthur Wm. Collard, *Nova Scotia*; Bernard Heygate, *S.-E. District*; Jas. Roch Edwards, *Colchester*; Joseph Whitley, *Straits Settlements*; Edward Willis Duncan Ward, C.B., *Home Dist.*; Jn. Alex. Boyd, *Head Qrs., War Office*; Samuel Job Lea, *Devonport*; Edmund P. Bowden-Smith, *Gosport*; Wm. Francis Moore, *Cork*; Jno. Wm. Brooke Parkin, *Straits Settlements*; Malcolm Graham, *Malta*; Samuel Henry Winter, *Edinburgh*; Alfd. Geo. Hipwell, *Thames District*; David Scot Skirving, *Fermoy*; Gerald G. Challice, *Mauritius*; Wm. Robt. Winter, *Bermuda*; Geoffrey Stanley, *Woolwich*; Rbt. Brophy McComb, *Parkhurst*; Lewis Anstruther Hope, *Chester*; Arthur Ashley, *Dublin*; Wm. Dunne, *Egypt*; Knighton Arnold, *Woolwich*; Masters John Godfery, *Malta*; Fredk. S. C. Hare, *Athlone*; Henry Garde Rice, *Gibraltar*; Herbert

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Napier Bunbury, *Aldershot*; Jas. Stoneman, *London*; Guthrie Hylton Jessop, *Aldershot*; Jno. Rogers, *Egyptian Army*; Sydney Hume Lynn, *N.-W. Dist.*; Fred. A. Le-Poer-Trench, *York*; Robt. Vaughan Day, *Pembroke Dock*; Fredk. Frias. Johnson, *Woolwich*; Charles Albert Edes, *Bermuda*; Edgar Gaussen, *Cape Town*; Charles Ernest Heath, *Dublin*.

Majors, Cuthbert George Knocker, *Barbados*; Charles Arthur Hadfield, *Hd. Qrs., Ireland*; Jas. Chas. Oughterson, *Aldershot*; Frederick Thos. Clayton, *Aldershot*; Geo. Pensam Bourcicault, *Cape*; John Alex. Wright Falls, *Egypt*; Archibald James Erskine, *Natal*; Frederick Wm. Bainbridge Laudon, *Aldershot*; Robert Wm. Freebairn Monteith, *Curragh*; Charles Edward Wyncoll, *Edinburgh*; Frederick Wm. Steele, D.S.O., *l.c., Birmingham*; John Aug. Herbert Reilly, *Portsmouth*; Percy John Tonson Lewis, *Curragh*; Thos. John O'Dell, *Southern District*; Arth. Havilland Thomas, *Shorncliffe*; Frederick Braid Buist-Sparks, *Hd. Qrs., War Office*; Arth. Noel Roberts, *York*; Claude Rawnsley, *Aldershot*; Charles H. Wynne Donovan, *Belfast*; Fred. Wm. Brooke Koe, *Colchester*; Geo. O. Welch, *Egypt*; F. Horniblow, *Ceylon*.

Channel Islands Militia (£6,926). Malta Militia (£1,500).

ROYAL JERSEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col., John Bichard.
Major, M. H. F. Le Gallais.
Adjt., Fras. W. G. Tothill, *capt.*

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (*West*) *Regiment.*

Lieut.-Colonel (vacant).
Majors, (vacant).
Adjutant, Philip Palmer, *m.*

2nd (*East*) *Regiment.*

Lt.-Col., Sir Jas. Godfray, A.D.C., *c.*
Major, E. B. Nicolle.
Adjt., Geo. Powell Stewart, *capt.*

3rd (*South*) *Regiment.*

Lt.-Col., Ernest Esnouf.
Major, Charles G. Vatcher.
Adjt., Ernest B. Blennerhassett, *capt.*

ROYAL GUERNSEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col., Percy Groves.
Major, Denis Colin Le Pelley.
Adjutant, Heathfield Butler Dodgson, *capt.* R.A.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st (*East*) *Regiment.*

Lt.-Col., T. W. M. de Guérin.
Major, Herbert M. Mauger.
Adjutant, Charles Richd. Mackey O'Brien, *capt.*

2nd (*North*) *Regiment.*

Lieut.-Col., Josiah Leale.
Major, J. H. Carteret Carey, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Beville Pym, *capt.*

3rd (*South*) *Regiment.*

Lieut.-Col., James M. Tardif, *c.*
Major, Wm. Messurier Le Huray.
Adjt., Chas. H. T. Whitaker, *capt.*

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

ARTILLERY.

Lt.-Col. Com., Peter T. Herivel.
Major,
Adjutant, John Christian, *capt.*

ROYAL MALTA.

Lieut.-Colonel, Henry Vella.
Majors, Count Gerald Strickland della Catena, C.M.G.; Richard P. Samut, Marchesino Joseph L. de Piro, C.M.G.
Adjt., Alex. George Chesney, *m.*

Army Departments.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—£60,271.

Chaplain-General, Rev. John Cox Edghill, D.D., *Queen's Hon. Chaplain.*

Chaplains to the Forces (*1st Class*), Wm. Henry Bullock, *Halifax, N.S.*; Robert Brindle (R.C.), *Egypt*; Franc Sadleir, *Gibraltar*; Alfred John Townend, *R.M. College, Sandhurst*; Joseph H. Sutton Moxly, *Chelsea Hospital*; Rott Stewart Patterson, *Egypt*; Jas. Bellord (R.C.), *Colchester*; Geo. Kirkwood (P.), *Aldershot*; Thomas Foran (R.C.), *Bermuda*; Alfred Malim, *Malta*; Erasmus Harpur Goodwin, *Dublin*; Reginald F. Collins (R.C.), *Gibraltar*; Frederick J. Bateman, *Warley*; Walter Hebden Milner, *Aldershot*; John King Lethbridge, *Pembroke Dock*; Joseph Corbett (R.C.), *Aldershot*; Riddall Morrison, *Gosport.*

2nd Class, Charles Gregson, *Woolwich*; David Nickerson, *Dublin*; Edward John Hardy, *Plymouth*; Thomas P. Mullins, LL.D., *Netley*; William Le Grave (R.C.), *Portsmouth*; John Hackett, *Cork*; H. H. Beattie, LL.D. (P.), *London*; Henry Arthur Darnell, *London*; Timothy Twomey (R.C.), *Gosport*; Albert Springett Norfolk, *Shorncliffe*; Francis Aubrey Darnell, *Hilsea*; George Smith, *Malta*; Owen Alfred Wedekind O'Neill, *Egypt*; Robert Edmund Kavanaugh (R.C.), *Woolwich*; Emmanuel Maria Morgan (R.C.), *Gibraltar*; Charles Josiah Hort, *Gibraltar*; Thos. Felton Falkner, *Portsmouth.*

3rd Class, Philip F. Raymond, *Colchester*; Edward H. F. Jenner, *Manchester*; Charles Freeman O'Reilly, *Woolwich*; Charles Walter Keatinge (R.C.), *Shorncliffe*; William Sidney Randall, *Tower of London*; Samuel P. H. Statham, *Dover*; Wm. B. Lyon Alexander (R.C.), *Aldershot*; Frederick George Wright, *Preston*; Charles Henry Murphy, *Bermuda*; William Berkeley Dowding, *York*; William F. R. Buckle, *Chatham*; Edward Ryan (R.C.); Frederick B. N. Norman-Lee, *Gosport*; Arthur A. L. Gedge, *Gibraltar.*

4th Class, James Robertson (P.), *Edinburgh*; John Morrow Simms (P.), *Dover*; Robert Armitage, *Barbados*; Joseph B. C. Murphy, *Aldershot*; Sydney Wm. W. Wilkin, *Egypt*; Willoughby Chas. Haines, *Winchester*; Lewis Joseph Matthews (R.C.), *Aldershot*; Willoughby Chase Parr, *Malta*; Alfred W. B. Watson, *Egypt*; Geo. H. Andrews, *Duke of York's School*; Edward P. Smith, *Malta*; Thomas H. Foulkes, *Malta*; Ernest F. Newman, *Caterham*; Reginald Moseley, *London*; John Alex. Hatton, *Chatham*; William Fras. Sorsbie, *Malta*; Marcus Wellesley Churchward, *Shoeburyness*; Wm. John Ward, *Lichfield*; Edwd. Herbert Pulling, *Canterbury*; Maurice Jones, *Malta*; Harwood Little, *Dover*; Chas. Fredk. Baines, *Dublin*; Ewen Geo. F. Macpherson, *Curragh*; Ernest W. M. Norris, *Devonport*; Richard J. Deane Oliver, *Aldershot*; Fras. Bickerstaffe-Drew (R.C.), *Devonport*; T. H. Chapman (P.), *Dublin*; James Benoy, *Shorncliffe*; J. T. Bird (P.), *Curragh*; Hny. Tudway Coney, *Aldershot*; Arthur Grant M. Wetherall, *Aldershot*; Arthur Godolphin Pentreath, *Dublin*; Wm. George Howard, *Woolwich*; Alfred Robert Witt, ; T. Murray, *Malta.*

MEDICAL STAFF.—18 Victoria Street, S.W.—£305,070.

Director-General, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. James Jameson, M.D., *Army Headquarters.*

Surgeons-Major-General, Charles Hervé Giraud, *Netley*; Thos. Walsh, *Bengal*; Albert Aug. Gore, M.D., *India*; Edward Corrigan Markey, C.B., *Portsmouth*; John Butler Hamilton, M.D., *Devonport*; Thomas Maunsell, C.B., *Malta*; William Taylor, M.D., *Headquarters*; Alexander Francis Preston, M.B., *Dublin*; Alexander Ferrier Churchill, M.B., *Bombay*; Thomas Francis O'Dwyer, M.D., *Aldershot*; William Nash, M.D., *Egypt.*

Surgeon-Colonels, William Graves, *Meerut*; Richard Patrick Ferguson, ; Chas. Albert Maunsell, M.D., *Mhow*; Fredk. Beaufort Scott, C.M.G., M.D., *Quetta*; Chas. McDonogh Cuffe, C.B., *Rawal Pindi*; Charles Alfred Atkins, M.B.C.S., *Poona*; Henry Skey Muir, M.D., *Secunderabad*; John William Maxham, M.D., *Cape*; Michael Cogan, *Belfast*; Charles Fleetwood Churchill, M.B., *Allahabad*; Wm. Alister Catherwood, M.D., *Gibraltar*; William Deane Wilson, M.D., *York*; William Sparks Martin Price, *Woolwich*; Wm. Edward Riordan, *Cork*; Jno. H. Hughes, M.D., *Chester*; John Maturin, *Colchester*; Thomas O'Farrell, M.D., *London*; Richard Hugh Carew, D.S.O., *Edinburgh*; Geo. Jos. Hamilton Evatt, M.D., *Hong Kong*; William McWalters, *Nova Scotia*; James Lane Notter, M.D., *Netley*; Henry Comerford, M.D., *Dover*; William Flack Stevenson, M.D., *Netley*; Wm. Francis Burnett, *Madras*; James Williamson, M.B., *Bengal.*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Woolwich.—£192,500.

Commissary-General, Frederick Pridham, *m.g.*, *Woolwich Arsenal.*

Ordnance Officers, 1st Class, Geo. Alfred Jolly, *c.*, *Woolwich Arsnl.*; John Steevens, *c.*, *War Office*; Edmund Grey Skinner, C.B., *c.*, *Ireland*; Arthur Walter Bridgman, *c.*, *Malta*; Frank Graham Wintle, D.S.O., *c.*, *Aldershot*; Francis Edward Mulcahy, *c.*, *Western District*; Desmond Dykes Tynte O'Callaghan, *c.*, *Southern District.*

PAY DEPARTMENT.—£90,316.

Station Paymasters.

Aberdeen—Major Phil. A. Robinson.
Aldershot—Lt.-Col. Geo. Shields, Major Thos. Cockburn Hood.
Armagh—Lt.-Col. J. S. Brereton.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hugh Mortimer.
Athlone—Major John S. Gaussen.
Ayr—Major Percy James Montgomerie Yaldwyn.
Bedford—Lt.-Col. Thos. Stephen Coppinger.
Belfast—Lt.-Col. Arthur William Hill Gelston.
Berwick-on-Tweed—Major John Angus.
Beverley—Major William M. F. Trotman.
Birr—Maj. Loftus Otway White.
Bodmin—Major Henry W. Carden.
Brecon—Major John C. S. Irving.
Bristol—Major James Forbes Chisholm-Batten.
Burnley—Major Henry C. Cowell.
Bury (Lanc.).—Major William M. Duckett.
Bury St. Edmunds—Lieut.-Col. Thomas George Booth.
Canterbury—Lt.-Col. John Swainson D'Aguilar.
Cardiff—Lt.-Col. Henry Francis George Webster.
Carlisle—Lt.-Col. F. F. T. Hobbs.
Chatham—Lt.-Col. Chas. F. Carey, Maj. John Benet T. Newbury.
Chester—Lt.-Col. Aylmer Peter Gerald Dowdall.
Chichester—Major Thos. Middleton Robinson.
Clonmel—Lt.-Col. Wm. L. Fleury.
Colchester—Major Ellis Ramsay Reid.
Cork—Maj. John K. McCausland.
Curragh—Major Gordon Dewar.
Derby—Lieut.-Col. Robert M. Ireland.
Devizes—Lieut.-Col. William Law Brockman.
Devonport—Lt.-Col. Arthur Brett.
Dorchester—Lt.-Col. Jno. Pearson.
Dover—Lt-Col. T. Prince Lloyd.
Dublin—Major Frederick Fenton Parkinson, Maj. Skeff. J. Wynne.
Edinburgh—Lieut.-Col. Arthur Longley.
Exeter—Major James Henry Herbert Croft.
Fermoy—Lt.-Col. Michael Ryan Healy.
Galway—Lt.-Col. E. Eyre Coote.
Glencorse—Major Seymour S. C. Dolby.
Gosport (Discharge Depôt)—Lt.-Col. Osmond Moncrieff Johnston.
Guildford—Maj. Walter Howard.
Halifax (Yorks.)—Major Edward Arthur Howard Webb.
Hamilton, N.B.—Lt.-Col. Thomas Reid Waugh Davidson.
Hounslow—Lieut.-Colonel George Edward Langford.
Inverness—Lt.-Col. Edwd. Henry Maunsell.
Kingston-on-Thames—Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. James Farrer Nott.
Lancaster—Lieut.-Col. Melmoth Caulfield Gahan.
Leicester—Major Fredk. Hutchinson Haynes.
Lichfield—Lt.-Col. Seton Churchill and Maj. John Meade Sherrard.
Lincoln—Lieut.-Colonel Augustus Finch Noyes.
Maidstone—Lieut.-Col. Laurence Richard Dowdall.
Naas—Maj. Jas. Archd. R. Bell.
Netley Hospital—Lt.-Col. Henry Walter Phillips.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Lt.-Col. Wm. Barton Wade.
Northampton—Lieut.-Col. Charles William J. Taylor.
Norwich—Major Herbert Henry Gilbert.
Omagh—Maj. Jas. O'Brien Drury.
Oxford—Lieut.-Col. Edward M. Dougherty.
Perth—Major Richd. O'S. Brooke.
Pontefract—Major James Reid.
Portsmouth—Lieut.-Col. James Henry Jackson, and Major Henry Frederick Lane.
Preston—Lt.-Col. John Symeon Walker.
Reading—Lt.-Col. C. H. Hignett.
Richmond (Yorks)—Major Wm. Mackie.
Shoeburyness—Capt. G. L. Jennings-Bramly.
Shorncliffe—Lieut.-Col. George Howard Moore-Lane.
Shrewsbury—Major Francis Mellowes Maycock.
Stirling—Major Wm. Geo. Small.
Taunton—Lt.-Col. John Edward Orange.
Tralee—Lt.-Col. Geo. West Barnes
Warley—Lt.-Col. Charles Edward Souper.
Warrington—Lieut.-Col. Henry Coleridge Dawson.
Warwick—Major William Montgomery.
Winchester—Major John Francis Simonet.
Woolwich—Lt.-Col. Thos. Bell, and Major J. Campbell Taylor Humfrey.
Worcester—Lt.-Col. G. H. Ferrier.
Wrexham—Major Hans Robert Rathborne.
York—Lieut.-Col. James Bromfield.

(Head Quarters, Portsmouth.)

Hon. Col., Adm. Flt. H.R.H. Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., &c.

ARTILLERY.

General, Francis Edwd. Halliday.
Lt.-Gens., Sir Henry Brasnell Tuson, K.C.B.; Cuthbert Collingwood Suther.
Maj.-Gen., Arthur French, C.B.
Colonel Commandant, Francis Harwood Poore.
2nd Com., Geo. F. Pengelley, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., William Guise Tucker, C.B., *c.*; Burnett Greive Hall, *c.*; William Campbell, A.D.C., *c.*; John Beckwith Leefe.
Majors, Alex. L. Scott Burrowes, *l.c.*; Geo. Albert L. Rawstorne, *l.c.*; Edward Wheeler, *l.c.*; Arthur Bucknall Shakespear, *l.c.*; Aug. Simeon Le Quesne, Geo. D.C. Raitt, William Charles Nicholls, Wm. Inglefield Eastman, James Henry Bor, Arthur Granville Tatham, Leonard Thales Pease, Walter James Gaitskell, Alfred Orford.
Paym., Lawrence R. Connolly, *m.*
Adjt., Cecil A. F. Osmaston, *capt.*
Qr.Mrs., John Muir, *m.*; Arthur Hill, *lt.*; Fredk. Callaway, *lt.*

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Gens., John Michael de Courcy Meade, Francis Wm. Thomas.
Lieut.-Generals, Geoffrey Mairis; Howard Sutton Jones, C.B.; Frederick Gasper Le Grand.
Major-Gens., Saml. Jas. Graham, C.B.; Ardley Henry F. Barnes, Gustavus Fras. Munro, Arthur H. Hill Walsh, John Cairncross.

1ST DIVISION—Chatham.

Col. Com., G. H. T. Colwell, C.B.
2nd Com., Christopher S. F. Fagan.
Lieut.-Colonels, Adolphus B. Crosbie, A.D.C., *c.*; Townley W. Dowding, Arthur E. Chapman, William Thompson Adair.
Majors, Frank Alex. Newington, Parkins Hearle, Chas. William Ross Kitching, Albert Evelyn Houghton, Arthur Edm. Horniblow, Ernest C. L. Congdon, Archibald Gell Cochran, Leonard J. Hadley, Wm. John Langford, Herbert Hodder Roberts, Schofield Patten Peile, Charles Geo. Matson.
Paymaster, Henry Gritton, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. E. G. Connolly, *lt.*
Qr.Mrs., John Burtenshaw, *capt.*; Francis Powell, *lt.*; William Marriott, *lt.*
Staff Off., Chas. Hope Willis, *m.*

2ND DIVISION—Portsmouth.

Col. Com., Edward W. G. Byam.
2nd Com., John Alfred Sweny, *c.*
Lt.-Cols., Frederick Baldwin, *c.*; Herbert Eyre Robbins, Cosmo George Gordon.
Majs., Jno. Jerome Quill, *l.c.*; Geo. Thorpe Onslow, Albt. Farrar Gatliff, James Bruce Darling, Chas. Wellesley Parish, Herbt. Cecil Money, Jas. Robt. Johnstone, J. Lewis R. Maclurcan, John Frederic Daniell, J. R. H. Oldfield.
Paymaster, George Hobart, *m.*
Adjutant, Frank Wm. Luard, *capt.*
Qr.Mrs., James Murphy, *m.*; Chas. Wynne Slaney, *lt.*; Benjamin Tucker, *lt.*
Staff Off., Frederick White, *m.*

3RD DIVISION—Plymouth.

Col. Com., Edward Lee Rose, *c.*
2nd Com., Wm. Purvis Wright.
Lt.-Cols., Robert Brooke Kirchhoffer, Arthur Domville Corbet, C.B.; Thomas Field Dunscomb Bridge.
Majors, Alfred O. De B. Nepean, Grey Skipwith, Thos. Julian P. Evans, Thomas H. de M. Roche, John Wilmot Robyns, Edward Grant Wilkinson, Henry Cecil Eagles, Francis Gibson Cotter, Dacre Lennard Barrett, John Hulke Plumbe, Richard K. W. R. Clavell, Charles Gisborne Brittan, James Hutchinson Swanton.
Paym., Charles Baker G. Dick, *m.*
Adjt., Rd. Nelson Bendyshe, *capt.*
Qr.Mrs., Edwin Albert Syms, *capt.*; William Powell, *lt.*; William Isaac Pawsey, *lt.*
Staff Off., Arthur G. Vincent, *capt.*

DÉPÔT—Walmer.

Col. 2nd Com., J. Ignatius Morris.
Lt.-Cols., Herbert St. George Schomberg, Roger Pine Coffin, Lourenço Edye (*Naval Intell.*).
Majors, Edward André Wylde, Edwin Loftus M'Causland, Henry Charles Thomas Kelly, Frederick C. O. Johnson, John Rawdon H. Oldfield.
Paym., Edwd. Selby Innes, *l.c.*
Adjt., Harry D. Palmer, *capt.*
Qr.Mrs., Wm. Arthur S. Rowe, *capt.*; Geo. Foster Harding, *lt.*; John White, *lt.*
Staff Off., Robert FitzGerald Percy, *m.*

MILITARY KNIGHTS O WINDSOR.

INSTITUTED 1349. *Uniform*, Scarlet, Facings Blue.

Royal Foundation.

Maloney, Capt. W.
Pickworth, Capt. J. A.
Saunders, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel H. F.
Dickens, Major R. V.
Merydyth, Sir E. H. T., Bart.
Marsh, Capt. H. D.
Deacon, Lt.-Col. W. E. D.
Fitzgerald, Capt. M. G. B.
Swinten, Hon. Col. F. H.
Bolton, Hon. Major H. F. S.
Watson, Brev. Major S.
Maguire, Lieut.-Col. J. T.

Lower Foundation.

Maude, Col. F. C., VC, C.B.
Atkinson, Capt. W.
Molesworth, Hon. Major R.
Tighe, Hon. Lt.-Col. J. A.
Somerset, Col. Henry G. E.

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL BODYGUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

INSTITUTED 1485. *Uniform*, Scarlet, Facings White. *Agents*, Messrs. Cox & Co.

Captain, Earl Waldegrave.
Lieutenant, Col. H. P. Vance. *Ensign*, Lt.-Col. R. G. Ellison. *Exons*, Lt.-Col. C. D. Patterson; Major E. H. Elliott; Major Honble. F. L. L. Colborne; Capt. H. French. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjutant*, Col. R. Hennell, D.S.O.

HER MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONBLE. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

ESTABLISHED 1509. *Uniform*, Scarlet, Facings Blue. *Agents*, Messrs. Cox & Co.

Captain, Col. Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Lieutenant, Col. H. H. Oldham.
Standard Bearer, Major P. L. Tillbrook.
Colonels, Morrison, Stewart, Master, C.B.; Cooch, Brown, Dunbar, Owen, Gore, Kelsey, Murray.
Lt.-Cols., Wemyss, Lowndes, Clement, Pocklington, Mildmay, Rogers, McCallum, Hill, Fletcher, Holbech, Tufnell, Keppel, Drake, Kennett, Hunt.
Majors, Granville, Wyatt, Wingfield, Brackenbury, Hume.
Captains, Douglas-Willan, Bourke, Wallack, Clarke, Cuningham, Pavy, Noel, Liddell.
Lieutenants, Malcolmson, VC, Waller, Lord H. Brudenell Somerset.
Civilian, S. C. Cotton.
Cheque & Adjutant, Col. Aubone G. Fife.
Sub-Officer, Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman.

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—*Lt.-Col.*, Earl of Denbigh and Desmond.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—(£73,000)—*List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Ayrshire—Robt. Morris Pollok, *c.*
Berks—Hon. Osbert Wm. Craven
Bucks—Lord Chesham, *c.*
Cheshire—Piers Egerton-Warburton, *c.*
Denbighshire — Henry Richard Lloyd Howard, *c.*
Derbyshire—Paget P. Mosley, *c.*
Devon (Royal 1st)—Sir John Shelley, Bart., *c.*
(*Royal N.*)—Visct. Ebrington, *c.*
Dorset—John Robert Phelips Goodden, *c.*
Gloucestershire — Marquess of Worcester, *c.*
Hampshire—William Woods.
Herts—Earl of Clarendon, *c.*
Kent (*Royal East*)—Lord Harris, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E. (*major*).
(*West*) — Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bart., *c.*
Lanarkshire—Earl of Home, A.D.C.
Lanarkshire (*Queen's Own*)—James Neilson, *c.*
Lancashire (*D. of Lancaster's Own*)—Clement Molyneux Royds, *c.*
Lancs (*Hussars*)—Lord Gerard, *c.*
Leicestershire—Fredk. G. Blair, *c.*
Lothians and Berwickshire—Wm. A. Baillie-Hamilton, C.B., C.M.G.
Middlesex (*Duke of Cambridge's Hussars*)—W. Kenyon Mitford.
Montgomeryshire—Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bart.
Northumberland—John B. Cookson, *c.*
Nottinghamshire (*Southern*)—Right Hon. Lord Belper, A.D.C., P.C., *c.*
Nottinghamshire (*Sherwood Rangers*)—Viscount Galway, *c.*
Oxfordsh.—Visct. Valentia, M.P., *c.*
Pembroke—Morgan J. Saurin, *c.*
Shropsh.—Earl of Kilmorey, K.P., *c.*
Somerset (*North*)—Viscount Dungarvan.
Somerset (*West*)—F. W. Forester.
Staffs—Duke of Sutherland, *c.*
Suffolk—Alfred George Lucas.
Warwickshire—Lord Willoughby de Broke, *c.*; Marquess of Hertford (*hon.*).
Westmorland and Cumberland—Humph. Pocklingtn. Senhouse, *c.*
Wiltshire (*Royal*)—Geo. Sotheron-Estcourt, *c.*
Worcestershire—Lord Windsor.
Yorkshire (*Hussars*) — Earl of Harewood, *c.*
Yorkshire (*Dragoons*) — Earl of Scarbrough.

LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

Fifeshire—John Gilmour, V.D.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—*Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Aberdeenshire—Jas. Ogston, V.D.
Argyll & Bute—Frederick Campbell, V.D., *c.*; John W. Stuart, *s.*
Ayrshire and Galloway—John G. Sturrock, V.D., *c.*
Banff—Charles G. Masson, *m.*
Caithness—Sir J. R. G. Sinclair, Bt.
Cheshire and Carnarvonshire.—Hy. Thomas Brown, V.D., *c.*
Cinque Ports—Step. Penfold, V.D.
(*2nd*)—Walter Taylor, V.D., *c.*
Cornwall—Thos. W. Field, V.D., *c.*
Cumberland—Wm. H. Atkinson.
Devonshire—W. Brock, V.D. (*hon.*) Herbert C. Adams, V.D. (*hon.*).
(*2nd*)—Chas. H. Thompson, *c.*
Dorsetshire—Allan Maclean, V.D.
Durham (*1st*)—Edwin Vaux, V.D.
(*2nd*)—Mq. of Londonderry, V.D.; Lord H. Vane-Tempest, V.D.
(*3rd*)—John Carr, V.D.
(*4th*)—Robt. Lauder, jun. V.D. *c.*
Essex—E. Garrett, V.D.; H. Holmes.
Fifeshire—James Wm. Johnston, V.D., *c.*; James Hepburn, V.D., *c.*
Kincardineshire—Frank Stewart-Sandeman, V.D. *c.*; Thos. Couper, jun.
Glamorgan—Sir Ed. S. Hill, K.C.B., *c.*; Jos. W. Young, V.D., *c.*
Glamorgan (*2nd*) — Henry O. Fisher, V.D., *c.*
Gloucestershire—Frederick C. Ord, *c.*; Thos. H. Yabbicom, V.D., *c.*
Hampshire—Jas. MacLauchlan.
(*2nd*)—Godfrey Twiss, *c.*
Inverness, &c.—Jas. E. B. Baillie, M.P.; J. H. Forsyth, V.D., *c.*
Kent (*1st*)—Robinson H. Simpson.
(*2nd*)—Edwd. T. Hughes, V.D., *c.*
(*3rd*)—Hen. Montague Hozier, *c.*
Lanarkshire—Alex. B. Grant, V.D., *c.*; John Coubrough, V.D., *c.*
Lancashire (*1st*)—Stanley Thos. Stephenson.
(*2nd*)—Thomas Wilson, V.D., *c.*; Bell G. Williams, V.D., *c.*
(*3rd*)—William J. Thom, V.D.
(*4th*)—Arthur F. Braun.
(*5th*)—William H. Hunt.
(*6th*)—Herb. Robinson, V.D., *c.*
(*7th*)—Richd. K. Birley, V.D., *c.*
(*8th*)—William W. Clay, V.D., *c.*
(*9th*)—Frank Ainsworth, V.D.
Lincolnshire — George Morland Hutton, C.B., V.D., *c.*
London (*City of*)—Chas. H. Coles, V.D.; William B. Murley, Charles E. Chambers.
Middlesex (*2nd*)—Michael B. Pearson, V.D., *c.*
(*3rd*)—G. Grenville-Grey
Midlothian—D. Whitelaw, V.D.
(*Edinburgh*)—Jas. F. Mackay.
Monmouthshire—Chas. T. Wallis.
Norfolk—Earl of Stradbroke, Thomson Wilson, V.D., *c.*
Northumberland (*Tynemouth*) — William F. Pilter, V.D., *c.*
(*1st*)—Philip Watts.
(*2nd*)—John Geo. Hicks, V.D., *c.*
(*Newcastle*)—W. M. Angus, V.D.
Orkney—Geo. F. F. Horwood, *c.*
Renfrew—Robert Duncan.
Shropsh. & Stafford—J. Strick, V.D.
Sussex (*1st*)—C. G. Boxall, V.D., *c.*
(*2nd*)—William A. Cardwell.
Worcestershire—Warner Ottley.
Yorkshire, E. R. (*1st*)—Thos. N. Marwood, V.D., *c.*
(*2nd*)—Henry F. Pudsey, V.D., *c.*; Wm. L. White, V.D., *c.*
N.R.—Charles L. Bell.
W.R. (*1st*)—Chas. Coghlan, V.D., *c.*
(*2nd*)—Gus. J. J. Hoffmann, V.D.
(*4th*)—Nathaniel Creswick, V.D.

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.—*Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

FORTRESS AND RAILWAY FORCES.

Aberdeenshire—Robt. Hy. Anstice.
Cheshire (*1st*)—W. C. Spencer, V.D.
(*2nd*)—Edward Thos. Davenant Cotton-Jodrell, M.P. [V.D.
Devon & Somerset—E. Appleton,
Durham—John Price, V.D., *c.*
Gloucestershire—Richd. Rogers, *c.*
(*2nd*)—Edmund C. Plant, V.D.
Hampshire—Walter Harry Sykes.
Lanarkshire—Wm. Broadfoot.
Lancashire—J. F. Robinson, V.D.
(*2nd*)—Wm. H. Pendlebury.
London—George Drew, V.D., *c.*
(*Tower Hamlets*)—W. Whetherly; D. de L. Cohen, V.D. (*hon.*).
Middlesex—Fred Josselyn, V.D., *c.*
Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Alf. S. Palmer, V.D., *c.*
Yorkshire, W.R.—J. E. Bingham.
(*2nd*)—William C. Dawson, V.D.

SUBMARINE MINERS—*Majors.*

Clyde Division, W. W. B. Rodger; *Forth*, Francis G. Ogilvie; *Mersey*, Alfred H. Knight; *Severn*, Alfred Thornley, V.D.; *Tay*, William H. Fergusson; *Tees*, John T. Belk; *Tyne*, William Johnson, V.D., *l.c.*

ENGINEER AND RAILWAY TRANSPORT VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
Lt.-Cols., Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G.; William H. Barlow, C.E.; James Staats Forbes, Sir Henry Oakley, Knt.; George F. Lyster, C.E.; Sir Myles Fenton, Knt.; William Birt, James Thompson, John C. Hawkshaw, C.E.; Sir Charles Scotter, Knt.; William Pollitt, Sir Allen L. Sarle, Knt.; Jno. Wolfe Barry, C.B., C.E.; Geo. B. Newton, Sir Benjamin Baker, K.C.M.G., C.E.; W. R. Galbraith, C.E.; J. H. Stafford, G. S. Gibb, J. Conacher, G. H. Turner, H. Hayter, C.E., F. Harrison, Wm. Anderson, C.B., C.E.; J. L. Wilkinson.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS, £786,000.—*Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Bedfordshire (3*rd Herts*).—Edmond R. Green, V.D.
Berks—James C. Carter, *c.*; James Simonds, V.D., *c.*
Brecknockshire—Francis W. A. Roche.
Bucks—Lord Addington, V.D.
Eton College (4*th*)—Rev. Edmd. Warre, D.D., V.D. (*hon. col.*).
Cambridgeshire (3*rd Suffolk*)—Jno. H. F. Peppercorn, V.D., *c.*
(4*th*)—Ernest S. Roberts.
Cheshire—J. U. Cunningham, V.D.
(2*nd*)—John Ashton, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Thos. H. Marshall, C.B.
(4*th*)—Walter T. Carrington, V.D., *c.*; Charles E. Wilkinson, J. Wood, V.D., *c.*
(5*th*)—Walter Geoff. Shakerley.
Cornwall—W. E. Rosewarne, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Lewis C. Foster, V.D., *c.*
Cumberland—John James Spedding, V.D.; John S. Ainsworth.
Denbighshire—C. S. Mainwaring.
Derbyshire—Geo. Gascoyne, V.D.; Frederick C. Corfield, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Jas. C. Cavendish, A.D.C.
Devonshire (1*st*)—Sir Dudley G. Alan Duckworth-King, Bt., *c.*
(2*nd*)—Thomas Pitts, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Sir John Henry Kennaway, Bart., M.P., V.D., *c.*
(4*th*)—Edmd. S. Walcott, C.B., *c.*
(5*th*)—Ld. Clifford of Chudleigh
Dorsetshire—R. Williams, V.D., *c.*
Durham—Samuel A. Sadler, V.D.
(2*nd*)—David Armstrong, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Arthur Peters
(4*th*)—Charles Perkins, V.D., *c.*
(5*th*)—Wm. B. Proctor, V.D.
Essex—Frank Landon, V.D., *c.*
(2*nd*)—William Howard, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Wm. U. Atherton.
(4*th*)—Charles G. Brown, John W. Beningfield.
Flintshire & Carnarvonsh. (2*nd*)—Bryan G. Davies Cooke, A.D.C., V.D., *c.*; Charles H. Rees, V.D.
Glamorganshire (2*nd*)—Herbt. R. Homfray; W. S. Powell (*hon.*)
(3*rd*)—P. R. Cresswell, V.D.; D. R. Lewis, V.D.; J. Gaskell, V.D.
(*Swansea*)—Wm. Pike, V.D., *c.*
Gloucestershire—Chas. L. Methuen.
(2*nd*)—Stephen E. Atkinson, *c.*
Hampshire—Thomas S. Cave, V.D., *c.*; Robert H. Simonds.
(2*nd*)—E. King Perkins, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Arthur F. Perkins, *c.*; Arthur R. Holbrook, V.D., *c.*
(4*th*)—J. Ormsby Vandeleur.
(5*th*), *I. of Wt.*—E. W. Cradock, *c.*
Herefordshire—T. H. Purser, V.D.
Hertfordsh.—Arthur M. Blake.
(2*nd*)—Earl Brownlow, V.D., *c.*
Kent, East—R. Wollaston Knocker,
(2*nd*)—Lord Medway, V.D. [V.D.
West—George Henderson, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Edward Satterthwaite, V.D., *c.*; Francis W. Frigout, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Charles D. Davies, V.D.
Lancashire, East—Henry J. Robinson, V.D. *c.*
(2*nd*)—Thomas Mitchell, V.D. *c.*; James Henry Hardman.
Lanc. N.—Peter Widdows, V.D., *c.*
(2*nd*)—G. Hesketh, V.D.
South—John C. Ridgway.
(2*nd*)—W. W. Pilkington, V.D.
Fusiliers—Thomas P. Young.
(2*nd*)—Theod. R. Philippi, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Frederick Haworth.
Lancaster (*Royal*)—Augustus H. Strongitharm, V.D., *c.*
Liverpool—Chas. F. Smith, V.D., *c.*; Charles Alder, V.D., *c.*
(2*nd*)—Castle Spencely, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—William Macfie, V.D., *c.*
(4*th*)—Jos. W. De Silva, V.D.
(5*th*)—Francis Walker, V.D., *c.*
(6*th*)—Joseph L. Wood, V.D.
Manchester—Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., V.D., *c.*; Richard A. ffarington, V.D.
(2*nd*)—R. Bridgford, C.B., V.D.; William W. Clapham, V.D.
(3*rd*)—John Eaton, V.D., *c.*
(4*th*)—William A. Lynde, V.D.; Edward R. Walker.
(5*th*)—Henry L. Rocca, V.D.; Thos. W. Brown, V.D.
(6*th*)—Joseph C. Lees.
Leicestershire—Samuel Davis, V.D., *c.*; J. E. Sarson, V.D., *c.*
Lincolnshire—J. G. Williams, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Jas. Hutchinson, V.D., *c.*
London—Hugh C. Cholmondeley, *c.*: Edward Matthey, V.D. *c.*
(2*nd*)—Louis M. Cantlon, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Mortimer Hancock, V.D.; Ephraim C. Stevenson.
City of London—Henry Gardner.
(2*nd*)—Albert L. Keller, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Thomas Jas. Long, V.D.
Tower Hamlets—E. T. Rodney Wilde, V.D.; Banister Fletcher.
(2*nd*)—Wm. B. Bryan, V.D., *c.*
Middlesex (1*st*)—Stan. G. Bird, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Henry Bott.
(2*nd South*)—Horace Wm. Gray, V.D.; Charles B. Dimond, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Reginald Hennell, D.S.O.
(4*th*)—Somers Reginald Lewis
(5*th*)—Joseph Heaton, V.D., *c.*
(7*th*)—Eustace J. A. Balfour.
(12*th*)—Earl of Albemarle.
(13*th*)—Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.; J. W. Comerford, V.D., *c.*
(14*th*)—S. H. S. Lofthouse, *m.*
(15*th*)—Arth. W. Chambers, V.D.; Horace W. Hummel, V.D.
(16*th*)—Jas. Ward, C.B., V.D., *c.*; Howland Roberts, V.D., *c.*
(17*th*)—Wm. James Brown, V.D.
(18*th*)—Philip Hugh Dalbiac, *c.*: A. G. Pawle.
(19*th*)—S. S. C. Richards, V.D.
(20*th*)—Robert Wm. Edis, V.D.
(21*st*)—Henry B. Deane, V.D.
(22*nd*)—William J. Alt, V.D.
(24*th*)—S. R. Thompson, V.D., *c.*
Monmouthshire (2*nd*)—Robert Henry Mansel, *c.*
(3*rd*)—Joseph A. Bradney.
(4*th*)—Henry Burton, V.D., *c.*
Norfolk—(1*st*) Samuel G. Hill.
(2*nd*)—Herbert Harteup, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Edward G. Keppel, *c.*; Henry E. Hyde, V.D., *c.*
(4*th*)—Henry T. S. Patterson.
Northamptonshire—Earl of Euston, V.D.; W. Jackson (*hon.*).
Northumberland—R. Weddell, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Henry F. Swan, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Edwd. Downing, V.D., *c.*
Nottinghamshire.—Albert C. Cantrell-Hubbersty, Jos. Wright.
(4*th*)—Leonard Milward, V.D., *c.*
Oxfordsh.—G. Herb. Morrell, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Henry Samuel Hall, *c.*
Pembrokeshire—W. P. Evans, V.D.
Shropshire—John A. Anstice, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Robert T. Masefield, *c.*
Somersetshire—H. M. Skrine, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Malachi L. Blake, Thomas F. Barham, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—V. Upton Langworthy.
Staffordshire, North.—Robt. Clive, V.D., *c.*; William W. Dobson.
(2*nd*)—Charles Jas. Goer, V.D.
South—Joseph B. Cochrane, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Thomas T. Fisher, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Edwin Pritchard, V.D., *c.*; Edwin H. Thorne, V.D., *c.*
Suffolk—Henry W. Packard, V.D.
(2*nd*)—George L. Andrewes.
Surrey, East—Ernest Villiers, *c.*
(2*nd*)—Edward H. Bailey, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Edwd. V. Thompson, V.D.
(4*th*)—Arthur J. Bowen, V.D., *c.*
West—John P. Fearon, *c.*
(2*nd*)—George Drewitt, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Sam. B. Bevington, V.D.
(4*th*)—Frank W. Haddan, V.D.
Sussex—Hugh J. Verrall, V.D., *c.*
(2*nd*)—Sir H. Fletcher, Bt., V.D.
(*Cinque Ports*)—A. M. Brookfield.
Warwickshire—Wm. Swynfen Jervis, *c.*; William Cox, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Samuel W. Cooke, V.D., *c.*; Charles John Hill, V.D., *c.*
Westmorland (2*nd*)—John W. Weston.
Wiltshire—Duke of Somerset, Rd. G. W. Chaloner, M.P. (*hon.*).
(2*nd*)—Edw. B. Merriman, V.D.
Worcestershire—Richard Talbot Watson, V.D., *c.*; E. V. V. Wheeler.
(2*nd*)—Viscount Deerhurst.
Yorks, E. R.—Arth. K. Dibb, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Thomas Holtby, V.D., *c.*
N.R.—Arthur F. Godman, *c.*
(2*nd*)—William Scoby, V.D.
W.R.—Walter G. Gray, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Tom E. Hirst, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—John Sugden, V.D., *c.*
W. Yorks.—Geo. Kearsley, V.D.
(2*nd*)—Regd. Thompson, V.D.
(3*rd*)—Edmund Wilson, V.D.
Light Inf.—Alexr. S. Lee, V.D.
York & Lanc.—Thos. E. Vickers.
(2*nd*)—Edwd. A. Johnson, V.D.

Aberdeen.—Dougl. Duncan, V.D.
(2*nd*)—John Rae, V.D., *c.*
(3*rd*)—Alex. Dingwall-Fordyce.
(4*th*)—George Jackson, V.D., *c.*
(5*th*)—James Johnston, V.D., *c.*
Argyll (5*th*)—Lord Malcolm, C.B.; Duncan Campbell (*hon.*).
Ayrshire—R. M. McKerrell, V.D.
(2*nd*)—R. P. Robertson-Glasgow; John Paterson, V.D. (*hon.*)
Banffsh. (6*th*)—Geo. S. Grant, V.D.
Berwick (2*nd*)—Charles Hope, *c.*

Clackmannan & Kinross (*7th*)—James Porteous, V.D., *c.*
Dumbarton—John McA. Denny, Archibald Denny.
Dumfries (*3rd*)—R. F. Dudgeon.
Fife (*6th*)—Ffolliott W. Erskine, *c.*; James T. Cathcart.
Forfarshire—James Rankin, V.D.
(*2nd*)—Wm. Alex. Gordon, V.D.; Alexander McHardy, V.D.
(*3rd*)—William Smith, V.D., *c.*
Haddington (*7th*)—Wm. Guild.
Inverness—Andrew Macdonald, V.D.
Kirkcudbright and Wigtown—John M. Kennedy, V.D., *c.*
Lanarkshire (*1st*)—James A. Reid, V.D., *c.*; Thos. A. Paul, V.D., *c.*
Lanarkshire (*2nd*)—Geo. Walker, V.D., *c.*
(*3rd*)—Hugh Morton, V.D.
(*4th*)—Joseph F. Newlands.
(*5th*)—Peter Spence, V.D. (*hon.*).
(*Highland L.I.*)—Robert Campbell Mackenzie, J.P., V.D., *c.*; James Outram, V.D., *c.*
(*2nd*)—Peter W. Hall, V.D., *c.*
(*3rd*)—Lord Blythswood, A.D.C., V.D.; William Clark, V.D., *c.*
(*9th*)—James Stevenson, A.D.C.
(*5th*)—Charles M. Williamson, V.D.; James Menzies, V.D.
Linlithgowshire (*8th*)—George F. Melville, Thos. Hope (*hon.*)
Midlothian (*Edinburgh*) (*Queen's Rifles*)—Robt. Menzies, V.D., *c.*
Horatio R. Macrae, V.D., *c.*; Robert Cranston, V.D., *c.*; Lewis Bilton, V.D., *c.*
Midlothian (*4th*)—Wm. U. Martin.
(*5th*)—Wm. I. Macadam, V.D., *c.*
(*6th*)—Sir George D. Clerk, Bt.
Moray (*3rd*)—C. J. Johnston, V.D.
Perthshire (*4th*)—Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Bt.
(*5th*)—Sir R. Menzies, Bt., V.D.
Renfrew—William Lamont, V.D.
(*2nd*)—Sir T. Glen-Coats, V.D.
(*3rd*)—Z. J. Heys, V.D., *c.*
Ross—Alex. J. C. Warrand, V.D.
Roxburgh & Selkirk—Sir Richard John Waldie-Griffith, Bart.
Stirling (*4th*)—D. McFadyen, V.D.
Sutherland.—Duncan Menzies.

Army Pay.

DAILY PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS, ETC.

Lieutenant-General, £3 10*s.*; Major-General, £3; Brigadier-General, £2 10*s.*; Colonel on Staff, £2 and £2 10*s.*; Deputy-Adjutant-General, £2; Assistant ditto, £1 5*s.*; Deputy Assistant ditto, 21*s.*; Brigade Majors, senior Aides-de-Camp, and Assistant Military Secretaries, 21*s.*; Aides-de-Camp, 15*s.*; Staff Captains, 15*s.*; Garrison and Camp Quartermasters, 9*s.* to 15*s.*

REGIMENTAL DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.	Royal Artillery. (Field.)	Garrison Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	Household Cavalry.	Line Cavalry.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Colonel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 9	.....
Lieutenant-Colonel	24 9	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 6	21 6	23 0	18 0
Major	18 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 0	15 6	13 7
Captain	15 0	11 7	11 7	11 7	13 6	13 0	11 7	11 7
Lieutenant	7 8	5 7	6 10	6 10	9 0	7 8	6 6	6 6
Second Lieutenant	7 8	.....	5 7	5 7	6 8	6 8	5 3	5 3
Adjutant	17 6	14 1	14 1	2 6*	12 6	13 0	10 0	16 7
Riding-Master	10 6	10 6	.....	10 6	10 6	10 6	.....	.....
Quartermaster	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	9 0	9 0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6 0	5 10	5 6	6 0	5 10	5 4	5 2	5 0
Bandmaster	.....	.....	6 0	6 0	5 6	5 6	5 0	5 0
Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.-Major)	4 4	4 2	4 2	4 6	4 6	4 4	4 0	4 0
Sergeant (Corporal) Instructor	4 2	4 0	4 0	.....	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Battery Sergeant-Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt.	4 4	4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squad. Sergt. Maj. (Corp. Maj.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 6	4 4	.....	.....
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major	.....	.....	4 3	3 9	4 0	3 10	.....	.....
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.)	4 5	.....	4 3	3 9	4 3	4 0	.....	.....
Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant	3 11	.....	3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collar-Maker & Saddler Q.M. Serg. (Corp.)	3 11	.....	3 9	.....	4 0	3 8	.....	.....
Orderly-room Sergeant (Corporal)	2 8	2 8	3 2	.....	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 6
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler	3 4	3 2	3 2	4 6	3 2	2 8	2 6	.....
Sergeant (Corporal) Cook	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 4
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3 4	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 0	2 8	2 6	2 4
Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith	3 9	3 7	3 7	3 3	3 4	2 10	.....	.....
Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal)	.....	.....	3 2	.....	3 0	.....	.....	.....
Kettle-Drummer, Sergeant Drummer	.....	.....	3 2	.....	2 4	.....	2 6	2 4
Corporal Artificer, Colour Sergeant	.....	.....	.....	2 11	.....	.....	3 2	3 0
Corporal	2 8	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 8	2 0	1 9	1 8
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2 5	2 3	2 3	2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collar-Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2 5	2 3	2 3	1 11	2 4½	1 9½	.....	.....
Shoeing and Carriage Smith	2 2	2 0	2 0	.....	2 3	1 8	.....	.....
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer	2 0	1 3½	1 2½	1 1½	1 11	1 4	1 2	1 1
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1 4	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	1 9	1 2	1 1	1 0
Driver	1 3	1 2½	1 2½	1 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Additional to regimental pay.

The Army Estimates for 1896–97.

GROSS ESTIMATE, £20,940,778; NET INCREASE, £2,800; ORDNANCE FACTORIES, GROSS, £2,888,000.

THERE is a small net increase in the amount required for the year. The items of increase are found chiefly under the heads of Regimental Pay, Manœuvres and Warlike Stores: the decrease to fall in price of Provisions and Forage and the Works Account.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Supplementary	Appropriations in Aid.	Net Estimate.	Expended.	No. of Men.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1894-95	21,004,390	100	2,923,490	18,080,900	17,935,920	155,347
1895-96	20,805,758	70,000	2,821,958	17,983,800	—	155,403
1896-97	20,940,778	—	2,884,178	18,056,600	17,770,095	156,174

The number of Regular Forces at home and in the Colonies is 147,105; Army Reserve, 80,100; Militia, 140,104; Yeomanry, 11,678; Volunteers, 263,528. The total of all branches, including the Regular Forces on the Indian establishment, is 715,683, of whom 665,154 are classed as "effectives."

The number of horses and mules (regimental), exclusive of officers' horses, is, on the British Establishment, 14,716; and on the Indian Establishment, 12,180.

In the following divisions, the gross total of each vote is given, and in the subsequent details will be found a comparison with the principal items of the previous year, and the net amount of each vote after deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

1. Pay, &c., of the Army	£7,036,500
2. Medical Establishments: Pay, &c.	296,100
3. Militia, Pay, &c.	561,000
4. Yeomanry, Pay, &c.	73,610
5. Volunteers, Pay, &c.	625,000
6. Transport and Remounts	682,200
7. Provisions, Forage, &c.	2,557,200
8. Clothing Establishments, &c.	1,248,500
9. Warlike and other Stores	2,436,000
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	1,067,100
11. Military Education: Pay, &c.	176,300
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services	58,200
13. War Office: Salaries and Charges	253,550
Total of Effective Services	£17,070,660

NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

14. Retired Pay, Half-pay, &c., for Officers	£1,868,127
15. Pensions for Warrant Officers, &c.	1,829,020
16. Superannuation, &c. Allowances	172,971
Total	£20,940,778

The particulars of the 16 heads under which these Estimates are voted are as follow:—

1. *Pay, &c., of the Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments).—General Staff, &c.:* Pay, &c., £188,000—increase £1,700; contingencies £4,000—increase £100; regimental pay £5,132,000—increase £4,550; regimental extra pay £390,000—increase £8,600; regimental allowances £122,000—decrease £7,400; regimental extra-duty pay £49,500—increase £50; agency £1,900—as last year; pay of supply, transport, and ordnance store establishments £125,000—increase £20,100; recruiting expenses £21,000—decrease £800; pay, &c. of Army pay department £109,200—decrease £2,350; veterinary department, pay, &c. £26,500; school of gunnery £20,800—increase £600; school of engineering £18,200—increase £100; school of musketry £6,100; gymnastic instruction £5,900; miscellaneous army schools £2,700; training army artificers in ordnance factories £1,600; funeral expenses £1,600; and for miscellaneous and unforeseen charges £860. The total is £6,227,060, being an increase of £15,750 upon the amount required in the previous year. *Chaplains' Department:* The pay of chaplains is £26,400—decrease £700; pay of officiating clergymen £32,700—increase £500; contingencies, including payments for buildings £1,040—as last year. The total for the department is £60,140—a decrease of £200. There are 84 chaplains, in four classes, besides chapel clerks, orderlies, &c. *Staff of Military Prisons and Charges for Administration of Military Law:* Pay, &c., of the establishment of the Judge Advocate-General and courts-martial expenses £3,100; pay of military prisons £13,300—increase £200; provost staff and military police £11,100—as last year; rewards, &c., for apprehension of deserters £2,800—decrease £500. *Pay, &c., of Army Reserve:* Class I. £718,900—decrease £1,960; class II. £100—decrease £40. The total of the vote is reduced by £1,174,000, appropriations in aid, leaving £5,862,500 as the net amount, a decrease of £140,500.

2. *Medical Establishment.*—The pay, &c., of the medical staff amounts to £233,200; pay of militia surgeons and civilian practitioners £10,600; pay of Medical Staff Corps, &c., £37,000; and cost of medicines £14,000. The medical staff consists of six surgeon-major-generals, 14 surgeon-colonels, and 594 executive medical officers—total 614, exclusive of the Indian Establishment, which numbers 335.

3. *Militia, Pay and Allowances.*—Regimental pay £315,000; extra pay of officers and men £7,100; regimental allowances £44,200—decrease £1,300; extra-duty pay £1,500; bounty and expenses of enrolment £190,600—decrease £10,800; prison staff £1,200—decrease £200; contingencies £1,400. The Militia, officers and men (including Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Militia Medical Staff Corps, Channel Islands Militia, Malta Militia, St. Helena Militia, and Bermuda Militia), number 140,104, of whom 108,746 were present at training in 1895; and the Militia Reserve, 30,000. The permanent Militia staff, consisting of 4,749 officers, sergeants, trumpeters, buglers, drummers, and corporals, is charged under Vote 1.

4. *Yeomanry, Pay and Allowances.*—Regimental pay £45,400; extra pay and allowances £26,500; and miscellaneous charges £1,110. The permanent staff consists of 165 officers and sergeants, while the yeomen, officers, and men number 11,513, giving a total of 11,678; the number present at training in 1894 being 8,493.

5. *Volunteer Corps, Pay and Allowances.*—The pay of adjutants is £75,500—decrease £500;

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of sergeant instructors £98,000—increase £400; capitation grants £262,000—decrease £231,500; allowances in aid of camps £128,000—increase £13,000; miscellaneous charges £61,500—increase £19,000. The establishment of the force is, including permanent staff:—Staff of Volunteer Brigades, 165; Honourable Artillery Company, 897; light horse, 304; artillery, 47,720; engineers, 14,285; rifle volunteers, 197,434; and medical staff corps, 1,591. The number of efficient volunteers, including staff, is stated as 226,500, of whom 225,700 receive a capitation grant of 35*s.* per head, and 800 a grant of 10*s.* per head. A special capitation allowance of 65*s.* is made for 1,200 engineer volunteers efficient in submarine mining, one of 50*s.* for 19,800 proficient officers and sergeants, one of 30*s.* for 1,578 officers passed in tactics and signalling, one of 2*s.* for 135,500 men in possession of a greatcoat, and one of 1*s.* for miscellaneous expenditure of 12,000 engineer volunteers, and to 217,000 efficient volunteers possessed of a complete equipment, the travelling allowance for attendance at united drill, &c., being £17,500.

6. *Transport and Remounts.*—Land and coastwise transport in the United Kingdom £368,600—increase £35,500; land and inland water transport in the Colonies £25,500—decrease £6,500; conveyance of troops and stores by sea £105,000—decrease £14,400; purchase of remounts £83,100—increase £2,800. The establishment number of horses is 15,294, and the number to be purchased 1,703.

7. *Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies.*—Cost of provisions, and allowances in lieu thereof, £1,355,500—decrease £700; forage, and allowances in lieu, and of paillasse straw £400,700—decrease £35,300; fuel and light, and allowances in lieu £335,700—decrease £27,950; field allowances £35,300—increase £9,300; rents, rates, and water supply £131,250—decrease £3,700; lodging allowances £227,100—decrease £3,650; colonial allowances £27,400—decrease £1,150; newspaper advertisements £3,150—decrease £300; barrack services £41,100—decrease £350.

8. *Clothing Establishments and Services.—Army Clothing Department:* Pay of clothing establishments £12,100. *Clothing Factory:* Establishment pay £500—as last year; wages £65,000—increase £1,000; materials £215,000—as last year; machinery £1,700—increase £1,300. It appears that the approximate annual cost of clothing per man for rank and file varies from £7 1*s.* 4*d.* in the Life Guards to £2 14*s.* 8*d.* in the West India Regiment, the Foot Guards being £4 13*s.* 8*d.*, Infantry £2 18*s.* 9*d.*, Highland regiments £3 15*s.* 3*d.* kilted, and if trewed £3 4*s.* 11*d.*

9. *Warlike and other Stores: Supply and Repair.*—Pay of Civilian Staff and wages of Army Ordnance Department £317,900—increase £5,150; contingent expenses £300: guns and carriages £326,750—increase £184,760; ammunition £654,640—increase £101,890; small arms £436,400—decrease £4,850; miscellaneous services £230,550—decrease £121,100; equipment stores £228,600—increase £44,350; barrack, hospital, and prison stores £170,500—decrease £33,400; engineer stores £51,350—increase £7,850. Small arms include rifles and bayonets £321,100; carbines and pistols £54,300; swords and lances £11,000; repair and browning of arms, and miscellaneous and spare parts £50,000. Harness and saddlery amount to £47,300; camp equipage £55,050; accoutrements £97,300; transport vehicles £28,950. The vote is reduced by £303,000 appropriations in aid to £2,133,000, a net increase of £180,150.

10. *Works, Buildings, and Repairs: Cost, Pay, &c., of the Royal Engineer Superintending Staff.*—Salaries of superintending staff £114,560—increase £2,690. *New works, additions, &c. £1,000 and upwards each:* Fortifications £73,600—decrease £37,400; ordnance store buildings £31,590—decrease £11,304; barracks £123,348—decrease £8,844. *New works, &c., of less than £1,000 each:* Fortifications, &c. £29,900—decrease £1,000; ordnance store buildings £15,750—decrease £2,000; barracks £75,000—as last year. *Ordinary and current repairs:* Fortifications £46,800—increase £3,000; ordnance store buildings £28,900—as last year; barracks £290,000—increase £5,000; grants in aid of works £23,220—increase £10,320. The subordinate officers of the Royal Engineer Department whose salaries are provided for under this vote are 663 in number, absorbing £104,860.

11. *Military Education.*—The heads of expenditure are:—Office of the Director-General £8,000—increase £200; Royal Military Academy £32,900—decrease £1,200; Royal Military College £43,800—increase £200; Staff College £7,700—increase £200; regimental and garrison schools and libraries £45,500—increase £1,000; Duke of York's Royal Military School £10,100; Royal Hibernian Military School £7,500—as last year; Artillery College £9,900—increase £700; Army Medical School (Netley) £7,700—increase £100; School of Music (Kneller Hall) £2,200—as last year; rewards for proficiency in languages £1,000 (the amounts and the number of recipients are not shown). Appropriations in aid reduce the net vote to £119,000—increase £4,200. The chief expenses at the Royal Military Academy are, the Governor's salary £1,500, the salaries of other officers being £2,035 for the military department, besides £6,521 for warrant officers, &c., and £514 for general expenses. The professors and teachers receive £12,803; and the expenses of students figure at £9,437. At the Royal Military College the aggregate salaries of the military officers amount to £4,597, of which the Governor receives £1,500, and the professorial salaries are £9,127. At the Staff College the salaries of professors are £3,800, that of the commandant being £1,000. The charge for regimental and garrison schools is £40,200; to which is added the sum of £5,300, being 50*s.* per annum to each troop, battery, or company on the establishment, with pay of 15 permanent librarians, and extra-duty pay to certain others.

12. *Miscellaneous Effective Services.*—The chief sub-heads are—Ordnance Committee £10,300; rewards to inventors £3,500; Royal Artillery Institution and Royal Engineer Institute £900; Tower Armouries £3,060; grants in aid of certain institutions £4,335; military attachés abroad £4,900; medals £2,300; police £27,300.

13. *War Office.*—The salaries of the staff amount to £89,900—decrease £1,317—of which £10,450 belongs to the department of the Secretary of State, £69,700 to the department of the Commander-in-Chief, £7,650 to that of the Financial Secretary, and £2,100 to the Contract Department. Details:—Secretary of State £5,000; Private Secretaries, additional pay to, £450; Parliamentary Under-Secretary £1,500; Private Secretary additional pay to, £150; Permanent Under-Secretary £2,000; Private Secretary, additional pay to £150; Assistant Under-Secretary £1,200. The Commander-in-Chief receives £4,500; four Aides-de-Camp and Private Secretary £3,000; the Adjutant-General £2,700; the Quarter-Master-

General £2,100; and the Military Secretary £1,500. Three Deputy-Adjutants-General receive £1,500 each; the Inspector-General of Recruiting £1,500; the Director of Intelligence Branch £1,500; the Inspector-General of Remounts £1,200; the Inspector-General of Ordnance £2,100; the Inspector-General of Fortifications £2,100; two Deputy Inspectors £1,200 each; four Assistants £3,400; the Director-General, Medical Department £1,500; the Surgeon-General £1,300; and the Chaplain-General £1,000. The Financial Secretary receives £1,500; the Accountant-General £1,800; one deputy £1,200; three assistants £3,000; the Director of Contracts £1,200; and the Assistant Director £900. The staff numbers 89, and the civil clerks are 359, with salaries of £107,126. The surveyors and clerks of works number 60, receiving £17,385; and the military clerks 96, receiving £13,039.

The Votes for Non-Effective Services are:—

14. *Retired Pay, Half Pay, &c., for Officers and others.—Distinguished Services:* Rewards to officers amount to £12,200, the sums ranging from £50 to £100 each. *Half-pay, &c.:* Officers eligible for employment—46 field marshals and general officers £32,000—increase £2,000; 206 regimental officers £53,000—decrease £3,500; 11 departmental officers £2,200—decrease £500: total £87,200—a decrease of £2,000. *Retired Pay and Gratuities, &c.:* The retired pay of 252 general officers amounts to £205,000—decrease £2,800; of 3,017 regimental officers £836,000—increase £37,000; and of 929 departmental officers £332,800—decrease £1,400. Gratuities to officers in lieu of pensions amount to £72,000—as last year; allowance to 5 children of deceased foreign officers £30; and annuity paid to the National Debt Commissioners for advances made in commutation of pay £50,938—decrease £11,532. Compensation to be awarded by the Army Purchase Commissioners to officers on retiring amounts to £9,500—decrease £7,500; and to Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers £1,000—decrease £1,000. *Widows' Pensions, &c.:* Pensions to 2,001 widows and relatives of officers amount to £145,100—increase £2,600; compassionate allowances to 1,309 children £19,250—decrease £1,250; relief fund £1,250; pensions and allowances to widows and children of civil officers £254. *Pensions for Wounds:* Wounded officers number 120, their pensions amounting to £13,000—increase £1,000; repayments to National Debt Office for commutation advances, £1,324. *Retired Allowances to Officers of Auxiliary Forces:* Militia £12,000; Yeomanry Cavalry £1,200; Volunteers £15,000; and commutation of retired allowances £3,081. Appropriations in aid (£349,127) reduce the total of the vote to £1,519,000—increase £3,800.

15. *Pensions, &c., for Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and others.—In-Pensions:* Chelsea Hospital £27,440—increase £440; and Kilmainham £5,650—increase £350. At Chelsea the Governor receives £500 in addition to £1,300 as Field Marshal. The Lieutenant-Governor receives £310, besides retired pay; the Physician and Surgeon £600; the Deputy Surgeon £520; the Chaplain £365, and allowances for assistance £100; he is also provided with an Acting Chaplain, who draws £100 a year from the Prize Fund, and £50 for duties at the Royal Military School. Six Captains draw each £60 a year; the Adjutant £310; Quartermaster £302; Dispenser £183; Matron £154; a "Whitster," otherwise a "Bleacher," £70; and an Organist £50. All except the Acting Chaplain are also entitled to unfurnished apartments, fuel, and light. Altogether the Establishment costs £6,534 a year in payment of officers. There is also a charge of £4,006 for clerkships, &c. At Kilmainham the chief item is for provisions £2,500. *Out-Pensions:* The expenditure consists of £65,500, paid to 859 warrant officers, and £1,697,500 to 80,096 non-commissioned officers; the maintenance of lunatics £7,000; pensions to 163 army schoolmistresses and 8 nurses £4,700; and gratuities in commutation and in lieu of pensions £10,000. *Rewards for Distinguished Services:* Warrant and non-commissioned officers £5,130; Victoria Cross pensions £475; gratuities to soldiers for long service £1,125—decrease £75. The rewards paid to non-commissioned officers vary from £5 to £20. The Victoria Cross pension to warrant and non-commissioned officers and privates is £10 per man, 6 recipients still serving, and 44 having been discharged. *Widows' Pensions:* Pensions and allowances to widows and children of warrant officers £4,500—increase £500. The gross estimate is reduced by £471,220 appropriations in aid, leaving the net vote £1,357,800—increase £2,800.

16. *Superannuation, &c. Allowances.*—The net total, after deducting £171, appropriations in aid, amounts to £172,800—an increase of £3,400. Superannuations are £102,400—increase £3,650; compensations £68,000—as last year; compassionate allowances £700—as last year; gratuities £1,500—as last year; commutation of superannuation allowances, &c. £370—decrease £177.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

The sum required for this branch of the service is shown in a separate estimate, the stores produced by the department being for both Army and Navy. The gross amount of the estimate is £2,888,000, against £2,213,100 in 1895-96, and the items are:—Establishment pay £27,320—increase £278; wages and police £1,575,374—increase £416,881; materials and stores £1,135,000—increase £204,000; machinery obtained by contract £45,000—increase £15,000; buildings £73,806—increase £9,511; miscellaneous £24,000—increase £230; non-effective charges, £1,500—decrease £1,000. Of the gross total £1,044,000 is chargeable to the Army for stores, £1,298,000 to the Navy, £200,000 to India, £90,000 to other repayments (Army and Navy), £36,000 is covered by sale of old stores, and £12,000 by miscellaneous receipts. This leaves £100 as the net amount of the vote, as in 1895-96. The establishment consists of a director-general receiving £2,500, 3 assistants £2,050, 7 superintendents £6,550, 8 other officers £3,555, 22 clerical staff £8,279, 1 mechanical and 2 works staff £1,372. The medical establishment costs £2,198, schools and library £105, and chaplains £611. Wages and police at Woolwich amount to £1,203,068, at Enfield £258,436, at Waltham Abbey £57,584, and at Birmingham £56,286. Materials and stores for Woolwich cost £940,000; for Enfield £85,000, for Waltham Abbey £102,000, and for Birmingham £8,000. The machinery obtained by contract is in addition to that made by the factory and valued at £45,000. Buildings include the cost of new works £43,542, the maintenance and repairs being £30,264. Among miscellaneous items are £4,300 for stationery, and £9,650 in lieu of rates.

Since the last issue of the Almanack, the following changes have been made in the higher naval commands:—In the Mediterranean, Vice-Adm. Sir J. O. Hopkins has been appointed to succeed Adm. Sir M. C. Seymour, and Rear-Adm. R. H. Harris has succeeded Rear-Adm. C. E. Domvile: in the Channel, Rear-Adm. A. T. Powlett has succeeded Rear-Adm. A. H. Alington as second in command: at the Nore, Vice-Adm. H. F. Nicholson has succeeded Adm. Sir R. Wells, who has since died: at Plymouth, Adm. Sir. E. R. Fremantle has succeeded Adm. Sir A. McL. Lyons: in the Pacific, Rear-Adm. H. St. L. B. Palliser has succeeded Rear-Adm. H. F. Stephenson: in China, a second flag-officer has been appointed in the person of Rear-Adm. C. L. Oxley, and Commod. S. C. Holland has succeeded Commod. G. T. H. Boyes: on the S.E. Coast of America, Capt. C. J. Norcock has succeeded Capt. C. E. Gissing as Senior Officer: and at Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. E. Rice has succeeded Rear-Adm. C. G. Fane.

The chief naval event of the year was the sudden commissioning in January, when difficulties appeared to be imminent with Germany and the United States, of a Particular Service Squadron consisting of the battleships *Revenge* and *Royal Oak*, the cruisers *Gibraltar*, *Theseus*, *Hermione*, and *Charybdis*, and six torpedo-boat destroyers, under Rear-Adm. A. T. Dale. This squadron eventually went to the Mediterranean, and after some of its ships had been left to strengthen that command, and others had been added to the Channel Fleet, Rear-Adm. Dale hauled down his flag in the autumn. Other naval events of importance were the bombardment of Zanzibar, where, upon the death of the Sultan, a usurper had installed himself in opposition to the will of Great Britain: the brilliant co-operation of a small naval brigade with the military advance up the Nile to Dongola; an unusual series of accidents, one of which involved the drowning in China of Capt. H. B. Lang of the *Narcissus* and a number of men; and another of which caused the death of one and the serious injury of several other firemen on board the *Blake*; and the conclusion of some elaborate experiments with the dynamite gun at Milford. The year has also witnessed the supply to the Channel Squadron, and to certain other vessels of high explosive shells; and the addition to the harbour-service of the navy of the new tugs *Alligator*, *Bustler*, *Clover*, *Chub*, *Crocodile*, *Elf*, *Escort*, *Monkey*, *Pert*, *Sprite*, and *Tortoise*. The new docks, Nos. 14 and 15, have been completed at Portsmouth. These, which are capable of receiving the largest ships yet afloat, measure 592¾ ft. in length, and have a depth on the sill, at high water, of 33¾ ft. One is 82 ft., and the other 94 ft. broad at the entrance.

The cadet training-ship *Britannia* has been condemned, and her establishment is to be transferred to buildings on shore at Dartmouth as soon as the latter can be provided. In the meantime the small tender *Wave*, which has for years been attached to the *Britannia*, has been superseded by the sea-going sloop *Racer*. The *Cockatrice*, which has long done duty as guardship in the Danube, has been re-named *Moorhen*, and her place has been taken by the gunboat *Bramble*, re-named *Cockatrice*.

The following is a list of the Squadrons afloat (Nov. 1896).

Mediterranean and Red Sea. *Commander-in-Chief*, Adm. Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., K.C.B. (Ramillies) (*to be succeeded in March by Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins*). *Battleships*, Anson, Barfleur, Camperdown, Collingwood, Hood, Howe, Nile, Ramillies, Rodney, Trafalgar. *Cruisers*, Astræa, Blanche, Cambrian, Fearless, Forte, Hawke, Scout, Scylla, Sybille, Theseus. *Torpedo-boat destroyers*, Ardent, Banshee, Bruizer, Dragon. *Torpedo-boats*, Gleaner, Hebe, Skipjack. *Gunboats*, Cockatrice, Dryad. *Sloops*, Melita, Nymphe, with the Hibernia (*flag-ship, Malta Dockyard*), Rupert (*Port guard-ship, Gibraltar*), Polyphemus (*torpedo ram*), Surprise (*despatch vessel*), Tyne (*troop-ship*), Imogene (*special service*), Cruiser (*training-ship*).

Channel. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, K.C.B. (Majestic). *Battleships*, Empress of India, Magnificent, Majestic, Repulse, ; Resolution, Royal Sovereign. *Cruisers*, Bellona, Blake, Blenheim, Charybdis, Hermione. *Gunboats*, Halcyon, Speedy.

North America and West Indies. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral James E. Erskine (Crescent). *Cruisers*, Cordelia, Crescent, Indefatigable, Intrepid, Mohawk, Pallas, Talbot, Tartar. *Sloops*, Buzzard, Pelican. *Gunboat*, Partridge. *Floating battery*, Terror (Bermuda). *Depôt ship*, Urgent (Jamaica).

South East Coast of America. *Captain* (Commodore), Charles J. Norcock (Retribution). *Cruisers*, Barracouta, Retribution. *Sloops*, Acorn, Basilisk.

Pacific. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Henry St. L. B. Palliser (Impérieuse). *Cruisers*, Comus, Impérieuse, Satellite. *Sloops*, Icarus, Wild Swan. *Gunboat*, Pheasant. *Store-ship*, Liffey (Coquimbo).

Cape and West Coast of Africa. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B. (St. George). *Cruisers*, Barrosa, Blonde, Fox, Gibraltar, Philomel, Phœbe, Racoon, St. George. *Gunboats*, Magpie, Sparrow, Thrush, Widgeon. *River service*, Herald, Mosquito. *Special service*, Alecto. *Depôt ship*, Penelope (Simon's Bay).

East Indies. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Edmund C. Drummond (Bonaventure). *Cruisers*, Bonaventure, Brisk, Cossack, Marathon. *Gunboats*, Lapwing, Pigeon, Redbreast. *Torpedo-boat*, Plassy. *Special service*, Sphinx. *Coast defence*, Abyssinia, Assaye, and Magdala (Bombay).

China. *Commander-in-Chief*, Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B. (Centurion). *Battleship*, Centurion. *Cruisers*, Æolus, Archer, Grafton, Immortalité, Narcissus, Pique, Porpoise, Rainbow, Spartan, Undaunted. *Gunboats*, Esk, Firebrand, Linnet, Peacock, Pigmy, Plover, Rattler, Redpole, Swift. *Torpedo-boats*, Handy, Hart. *Sloop*, Daphne. *Receiving ship*, Tamar (Hong Kong). *Despatch vessel*, Alacrity.

Australia. *Commander-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral Cyprian A. G. Bridge (Orlando). *Cruisers*, Katoomba, Mildura, Orlando, Pylades, Rapid, Ringarooma, Royalist, Wallaroo. *Gunboats*, Goldfinch, Lizard, Ringdove. *Torpedo-boat*, Karrakatta.

Training Squadron. *Commodore*, George L. Atkinson (Active). *Cruisers*, Active, Calypso, Champion, Volage.

On Particular Service. *Cruisers*, Curaçoa, Endymion, Flora, Melpomene, Nelson, Northampton. *Gunboats*, Albacore, Jason, Raven. *Surveying*, Seahorse. *Torpedo depôt ship*, Vulcan. *Store ship*, Wye.

Ordered Home. *Battleship*, Royal Oak.

Surveying Service. Dart, Penguin, Rambler, Research, Stork, Triton, Waterwitch.

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Amount Estimated for 1896-97, £22,774,318 (*gross*). Voted in 1895-96, £19,613,821 (*gross*).

ADMIRALTY OFFICE (£236,800). Naval Department—Whitehall. Hours, 10 to 5.

Lords Commissioners (£13,900):—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Geo. Joachim Goschen, M.P. (*with house*) £4,500
Private Secretary to the First Lord, Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, R.N. £801
Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord, W. G. Greene, £100; and T. H. M. Poulton £50
Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, G.C.B. .....(*with house*) £1,500
Private Secretary, Charles H. R. Stansfield £50
Second Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, K.C.B. £1,200
Private Secretary, James H. Brooks £50
Third Naval Lord and Controller, Vice-Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B..... £1,700
Secretary, Arthur Spratt ..... £700 to £900
Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Gerard Henry Uctred Noel £1,200
Private Secretary, George Henry Hoste £50
Civil Lord, Jos. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. ....£1,000. *Private Sec.*, William J. Evans..... £50
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Wm. Grey Ellison-Macartney, M.P..... £2,000
Private Secretary, John A. Peil £150
Permanent Secretary, Sir Evan MacGregor, K.C.B... £2,000. *Private Sec.*, F. W. Danter..... £50
Counsel, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Rt. Hon. Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. (*besides fees*) £100

Secretary's Department—£20,056.

Assistant Secretary, Richard Davis Awdry, C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerks, C. C. Birch, H. J. Van Sittart Neale, C. I. Thomas..... £900 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, A. M. De Vismes, Hon. H. F. Dormer, W. P. Feiling, J. H. Giffard, H. N. Stuart, W. T. G. Thurlow..... £700 to £800
Clerks, C. J. Adams, J. H. Brooks, A. J. Clayton, W. J. Evans, W. G. Greene, G. H. Hoste, Sir Jas. Kirkpatrick, Bt., J. A. Peil, T. H. M. Poulton, R. W. Simpson, C. H. R. Stansfield, C. Walker ..... £200 to £600
Staff Clerks, W. Arthur Chapman, R. U. Falkus, A. E. Piper..... £350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div. Higher Grade, F. J. A. Arch, B. D. Atkinson, Ferd. Brand, F. W. Danter, L. Englefield, C. T. Everall, S. R. A. Marriott, A. E. S. Roberts, J. W. H. Sherrington, J. Stewart £250 to £350
Clerks, 2nd Div., C. W. Croysdill, R. G. Hayes, H. G. Lowe, A. Main, G. R. Mascall, H. Moody, A. Mottley, J. Northam, W. G. Perrin, H. O. Simmons, V. T. Simpson, L. T. Watson £70 to £250

Hydrographic Depart., Whitehall.—£13,114.

Hydrographer, R.-Ad. W. J. L. Wharton, C.B. £1,000
Assist. ditto, Staff-Capt. Thos. H. Tizard, F.R.S. £794
Chief Civil Ass., Paym.-in-Ch. G. W. Underhill £650
Naval Assists., Captains J. C. Richards and W. N. Goalen; Staff-Capt. Charles H. C. Langdon; Staff-Comm. W. H. Petley and J. G. Boulton; Comms. M. H. Smyth, A. Havergal; Lieut. C. V. Smith..... £400 to £550
Surveying Officer (special business), Commander George Charles Frederick £500
Superintendents of Compasses, Captain Ettrick William Creak, F.R.S. £750
Assistant ditto, Staff-Com. Jas. Henderson ...£600
Surv. Officer, Chart Branch, Capt. G. Stanley.. £700
Chief Draughtsman, Augustin J. Boyle £475
Draughtsmen, Charles O'N. Clark, T. H. Briggs, C. Sancroft Webber, Alexander Gibson, Hugh H. Underhill, A. W. Codd, F. H. Sharban, J. E. McTegan .. ..£120 to £400
Staff Clerk, J. P. Sadler .....£350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div. W. D. Barber, A. G. Thorn £70 to £350

Transport Department, Whitehall.—£10,043.

Director, Capt. Bouverie Fras. Clark £1,000
Assistant Director, Stephen J. Graff £700 to £900
Naval Assist., Capt. Fras. Joseph Pitt £700 to £800
Superintending Clerk, G. D. Laycock £600 to £800
Senior Clerks, W. McC. Hill, J. W. W. Peake, J. A. Strong, F. S. White .....£150 to £650
Staff Clerk, F. M. Duplock .....£350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div., E. Buxton, Robert Gear, J. J. Hayes, J. W. Hayes, A. S. Hurst, F. E. Parker, W. J. Sargeaunt, J. Spear, W. Youngman £70 to £350
Chief Inspector of Shipping, E. G. Farrell £350 to £500

Victualling Department.—£7,268.

Director, Henry F. R. Yorke.....£1,000
Superintending Clerks, F. J. Michod, E. W. Ruegg, £600 to £800
Senior Clerk, W. A. Moore.....£400 to £650
Clerks, F. C. Howell.....£100 to £500
Deputy Storekeeper, C. F. A Stevens. £350 to £500
Assistant Storekeepers, W. Hogarth, R. Jenkins Uriah King, F. C. J. Smith ....£100 to £35
Acting Assist. Storekeepers, H. G. Arnold, J. M. Bailey, J. W. H. Culling,..... £70 to £350

Controller's Department.—£71,967.

Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, K.C.B.....£1,700
Director of Naval Ordnance & Torpedoes, Captain Henry Coey Kane, C.B. £1,000
Assistant Director of Torpedoes, Capt. Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., C.M.G..... £950
Inspector of Warlike Stores, Capt. Jas. H. T. Burke
Assistants to Director of Naval Ordnance, Commanders F. C. D. Sturdee, A. W. Torrens, Alfd. E. A. Grant; Lt. Fredk. C. T. Tudor .. each £485

Constructive Branch.

Assistant Controller and Director of Naval Constructi n, Sir William Henry White, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,500
Chief Constrs., James Dunn (*sen.*) £850 to £1000 *with allowance*; Henry Deadman, W. E. Smith each £700 to £850 *and allowance.*
Constructors, J. Cotsell, W. Main, A. E. Richards £400 to £550 *& allowance.*
Assistant Constructors, 1st Class, E. R. Bate, J. H. Cardwell, J. J. Ellis, W. J. Luke, F. B. Ollis, J. J. Welch, J. H. Narbeth (*actg.*) £300 to £450
Assist. Constrs., 2nd Class, W. J. Martin, S. W. F. Morrish, C. F. Munday, V. B. Paige, E. A. J. Pearce, P. L. Pethick, W. T. Pine £160 to £240
Assist. Constrs., 3rd Class, W. H. Carter, R. J. Dennis (*Haslar*), A. M. Worthington (*Haslar*) £110 to £150
Confidential Clerk, J. G. J. Luffman £200 to £300

Engineering Branch.

Engineer-in-Chief, Albert John Durston, C.B. £1,300

Chief Engineer Inspector of Mach., R. J. Butler £850 to £1000 *and allowance.*
Sen. Eng. Insp., H. J. Oram £500 to £650 *& allow.*
Engineer Inspector (for gun mountings), Joseph Organ ..... £500 to £650 *and allowance.*
Engineer Inspectors, Henry J. Bakewell, Arthur Spyer, P. Marrack ..£400 to £500 *and allowance*
Fleet-Engineer, Joseph Andrew Smith £549
Chief Engineer, William J. Anstey, £300 to £400 *and allowance.*
Assistant Engineers, 1st Class, E. A. Linnington, Fras. H. Lister, Archie R. Emdin £300 to £450
Ditto, 2nd Class, C. W. Bryant, Wm. McK. Wismom, Arthur R. Grant, W. H. Beckett . £160 to £240

Dockyard Branch.

Director of Dockyards, J. Williamson £2,000
Chief Constructor, J. B. Marshall, £850 to £1,000 *and allowance.*
Constructor, C. P. Lemon, £400 to £550 *and allowance.*
Eng. Assist., Chas. Rudd, £650 to £800 *& allowance*
Chief Engineer, Edwin Charles Carnt, £400 to £500 *and allowance.*
Examiners of Dockyard Work, J. Humphreys, Frederick Logan, J. Shillinglaw ...£350 to £450

Naval Store Branch.

Director of Stores, Gordon W. Miller £1,000
Principal Clerk, P. H. S. Desprez .. £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, G. Lyon, J. Wilson, A. F. Wootton ... ...£600 to £800
Senior Clerk, T. B. Girdlestone ..... £400 to £650
Deputy Storekeepers, F.W. Black, G. H. Ashdown, £350 to £500
Assist. Storekeepers, C. Eley, G. Worrall, £100 to £350
Acting Assist. Storekeepers, G. M. Discombe, E. C. Watts, F. W. Wilburn, B. J. Wilson, £70 to £350
Examiners of Store Accounts, J. R. Hughes, D. Donald, Wm. H. Bound.....£250 to £350

Accounts Branch.

Insp. of Expense Accounts, Gordon B. Voules £500
Assistant, Philip Francis.....£600 to £800
Professional Assist. do., John Ryan ..£350 to £500
Assistant Expense Accounts Officer, Octavius Lance; J. H. Jeffery .....£100 to £350

Clerical Branch.

Secretary to Controller, Arthur Spratt £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, Frederick Brown, W. D. Legg, W. J. Waymouth .....£600 to £800
Clerks, H. W. Brown, H. G. A. Butler, L. C. Thomson, Augustus Williams.....£150 to £500
Staff Clerks, A. H. Purchase, E. J. Tozer, £350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div., H. Akhurst, J. R. Brotherton, J. Carter, E. C. Coltson, P. E. Couratin, C. F. Hinton, W. Sowray, Hy. James, W. T. Jones, C. H. Kendall, E. Lee, E. Leefe, J. C. Martin, C. R. Ogle, C. J. Olver, W. A. T. Shorto, R. W. Waterhouse, G. E. Woodward ..... £70 to £350

Naval Ordnance Store Department.

Storekeeper-General of Naval Ordnance, Colonel Thales Pease, C.B. £1,450
Civil Assistant do., David Evans .....£700 to £900
Deputy Naval Ordnance Officer, Major Charles Heinekin Ozanne ..... £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, A. F. Taylor, H. Fathers, and J. C. Escott .....£300 to £400
Examiners, Frederick Ward, J. G. Morgan, and J. J. Reeves.....£200 to £300
Account.-Genl.'s Depart., Spring Gdns.—£48,824.
Accountant-Gen. Sir G. FitzGerald, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Private Secretary, Alfred Eyles.
Deputy Acct.-General, John Scott.....£1,200
Assistants, Robert Main, G. B. Blount ..each £1,000
Superintending Clerks, G. M. Blandford, J. G. Best, E. G. Carter, Williams Cuming, H. R. Foord, W. F. King, Edward Lumley, J. R. Mosse, W. H. H. Simmons .....£600 to £800
Paymaster of Contingencies, H. A. T. Cummins, £350 to £450
Assist. ditto and Clerks, J. J. E. Butler, Philip Butt, C. T. Davis, A. F. Dyer, Alfred Eyles, J. F. Freeburn, T. D. James, C. J. Naef, H. Roper, W. S. Sarel, O. Seager, Frank Storr, J. F. Taylor, F. Trafford, A. J. P. Webb £150 to £500
Staff Clerks, J. B. B. Bailey, W. H. Boar, J. Cronin, S. Edwards, J. M. Henry, R. E. Nash, A. Northwood, H. F. Painter, T. Platts, W. G. Ralph, A. G. Smith, E. W. Stafford, A. E. Watling .....£350 to £450
Temporary Staff Clerks, G. E. Foot, A. E. Tippen, £250 to £350

Contract and Purchase Department, £7,784.

Director of Navy Contracts, Tatham Gwyn ..£1,200
Assistant Director, Charles M. Heath £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, E. M. Browne, Wm. C. B. Hall .....£600 to £800
Senior Clerk, S. R. Lewis..... £400 to £650
Clerks, C. A. Oliver, H. Sotham ..... £150 to £500
Staff Clerk, R. W. Wilson ....£350 to £450
Clerks, 2nd Div., H. J. Allen, F. T. Edwards, A. Elliot, F. J. Ford, G. W. Hall, W. H. Judson, Percy Minter, H. Morris, H. W. Pillow, A. E. Rule, F. G. Young ....£70 to £350

Medical Department,
21 Northumberland Avenue.—£7,176.

Director-General, Sir James N. Dick, K.C.B....£1,300
Dep. Insp.-Gen., Henry Dawson Stanistreet £922
Fleet-Surg., Theo. Julian Preston, L.R.C.P. ...£570
Senior Clerks, J. W. Garnell (*in charge*), £700
F. M. Clark £526
Clerk, Robert G. Breaks .....£150 to £500
Clerks, 2nd Div., W. A. F. Armstrong, H. S. Barlow, G. F. Bristow, F. W. Crawford, W. H. Gane, W. Innes, F. Jones, T. E. Kennedy, T. H. Perolz, H. W. Temple .....£70 to £350

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works,
21 Craven Street, Strand.—£11,457.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. E. Raban, R.E. £1,300
Assistant Director, W. E. Riley.....£850 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor, G. Brighton £800
Surv. of Coastgrd. Bldgs., J. M. Maxfield £500 to £700
Senior Clerk in Charge, C. F. Wootton £650
Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone ..... £500 to £600
Draughtsmen, W. F. Crisp, H. F. Wootton, £215 to £400
Surveyor, F. W. Harrison ..... £400 to £500
Assist. Surveyor, 1st Grade, J. Biden, £300 to £400
Clerk, Isaac T. Oliver £400
Clerks, 2nd Div., F. H. Bolton, E. Fitzgerald, J. W. Lamprell, H. W. Pugsley.....£70 to £350

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Works Loan,
47, Victoria Street, S.W.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Major H. Pilkington, C.B., R.E.....£2,000
Deputy do., C. Colson £1,000
Chief Draughtsman, H. Fidler.
Assist. Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott-Smith.

Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves,
Admiralty, Whitehall.—£4,541.

Admiral Superintendent, Vice-Admiral Edward Hobart Seymour, C.B. £1,619
Assist., Capt. Arthur D. Fanshawe, A.D.C....£1,000
Secretary, James Bramble, R.N. £497
Clerk, Charles H. Rowe .....£200 to £269
Clerks, 2nd Div., G. A. Neilson, G. J. Prentice, £70 to £350

Royal Marine Office, 21 Northumberland Av., W.C.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brasnel Tuson, K.C.B.....£1,500
Assistant ditto, Col. Frederic Vincent G. Bird £800
Deputy-Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (*also Judge-Advocate*), Colonel Chas. Harington Scafe.
Quartermasters, Majs. T. W. Davies, John J. Hoare,
Naval Intelligence Department—£7,694.
Director, Capt. Lewis A. Beaumont, A.D.C. £1,000
Assistant Directors, Captain Richard W. White, Captain Charles G. Dicken .....each £700
Naval Staff, Comrs. Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, Thos. P. Walker, Leicester F. G. Tippinge, C.B. £500
Marine Staff, Lt.-Col. Lourenço Ed
Captains H. F. Mackay, R.M.
Holman, R.M.L.I., Lieut. John
R.M.L.I. .....
Clerk, R. Wynne Simpson .....
Clerks, 2nd div., H. Broadbent, R
Rickman, F. G. C. Young .....
Greenwich Hospital Depa
Director of Hospital, George T. La
Clerk in Charge, George H. H. Ca
Accountant, John Burrell .....
Clerks, 2nd div., L. Setacci, A. A.

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION, AND THEIR SECRETAR

Nore	*Vice-Adm.* Henry Fredk. Nicholson, C.B.	Wildfire	*Sec.*,
Portsmouth	*Adm.* Sir Nowell Salmon, K.C.B., *VC*.	Nelson's Victory	*Sec.*,
Plymouth	*Adm.* Hon. Sir Edm. R. Fremantle, K.C.B.	Vivid	*Sec.*,
Queenstown, Ireland	*Rear-Admiral* Claude Edward Buckle ...	Warspite	*Sec.*,
Channel Squadron...	*Vice-Adm.* Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, K.C.B.	Majestic	*Sec.*,
	Rear-Adm. Armand T. Powlett (2nd) ...	Magnificent.....	*Sec.*,
Mediterranean.....	*Adm.* Sir Michl. Culme-Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.	Ramillies.....	*Sec.*,
	Adm. Sir John O. Hopkins (*March*).....	Revenge	*Sec.*,
	Rear-Adm. Robert H. Harris (2nd)	Trafalgar	*Sec.*,
North America and West Indies	*Vice-Adm.* James Elphinstone Erskine...	Crescent	*Sec.*,
	Commodore Herbt. W. Dowding, *Jamaica*	Urgent.....	*Sec.*,
Pacific.....	*Rear-Adm.* Henry St. L. Bury Palliser...	Impérieuse.....	*Sec.*,
China.....	*Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B. .	Centurion	*Sec.*,
	Rear-Adm. Charles Lister Oxley (2nd) ...	Grafton	*Sec.*,
	Commodore, S. C. Holland, *Hong Kong*...	Tamar	*Sec.*,
East Indies	*Rear-Adm.* Edmund Chas. Drummond...	Bonaventure ...	*Sec.*,
Australia	*Rear-Adm.* Cyprian Arthur Geo. Bridge	Orlando	*Sec.*,
Cape and West Africa	*Rear-Adm.* Harry H. Rawson, C.B.	St. George	*Sec.*,
S.E. Coast of America	*Captain* Charles James Norcock (*senior*)	Retribution ...	*Sec.*
Training Squadron...	*Commodore*, George Lambart Atkinson...	Active	*Sec.*,
Portsmouth Dockyd.	*Rear-Admiral* Ernest Rice (Supt.)...	Asia	*Sec.*,
Devonport Dockyard	*Rear-Adm.* Henry John Carr (Supt.) ...	Indus	*Sec.*,
Chatham Dockyard .	*Rear-Adm.* Hilary G. Andoe, C.B. (Supt.)	Algiers.....	*Sec.*,
Malta Dockyd. (Supt.)	*Rear-Admiral* Richard Duckworth-King	Hibernia.....	*Sec.*,
Supt., Naval Reserves	*Vice-Adm.* Edwd. Hobart Seymour, C.B.	Alexandra.....	*Sec.*,

FLAG OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST. (68)

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET. (3)

H.R.H. Prince of Wales (*hon.*).
H. I. M. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia (*hon.*).
H.R.H. Duke Alfred of Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B.
Milne, Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B.
Ray, Lord John, G.C.B.
Commerell, Sir Jno. E., G.C.B., *VC*
Clanwilliam, Earl of, G.C.B.

ADMIRALS. (10)

Lyons, Sir Algernon McLennan, K.C.B., A.D.C.
Salmon, Sir Nowell, K.C.B., *VC* (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Baird, Sir John K. Erskine, K.C.B.
Culme-Seymour, Sir M., Bt.. K.C.B.
Richards, Sir Fd. W., G.C.B. (*Adty*).
Heneage, Sir Algernon C.F., K.C.B.
Hunt-Grubbe, Sir Walter James K.C.B. (*Royal Naval College*).
Rowley, Charles John.
Fremantle, Hon. Sir Edm. Robt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*C.-in-C., Plymth.*)
Hopkins, Sir J. Ommanney, K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).

VICE-ADMIRALS. (20)

D'Arcy-Irvine, St. Geo. C., C.B.
Fairfax, Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Erskine, James Elphinstone (*C.-in-C., North America & West Indies*).
Nicholson, Henry Frederick, C.B. (*C.-in-C., Sheerness*).
Buller, Sir Alexander, K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., China*).
Jones, Loftus Francis.
Adeane, Edward Stanley, C.M.G.
Tracey, Richard Edward.
Hotham, Sir Chas. Frederick, K.C.B.
Scott, Lord Chas. T. M. D., C.B.
More-Molyneux, Sir R. H., K.C.B.
Bowden-Smith, Nathaniel.
Kerr, Lord Walter Talbot, K.C.B. (*Comdg. Channel Squadron*).
Morant, George Digby.
Seymour, Edward Hobart, C.B. (*Supt. of Naval Reserves*).
St. John, Henry Craven.
Kennedy, William Robert.
Fisher, Sir John Arbuthnot, K.C.B. (*Controller at Admiralty*).
Stephenson, Henry Fredk., C.B. (*Equerry to Pr. of Wales*).
Fane, Charles George.

REAR-ADMIRALS. (35)

Domvile, Compton Edward.
Bedford, Sir Fredk. Geo. Denham, K.C.B. (*Admiralty*).
Markham, Albert Hastings.
Dale, Alfred Taylor.
Buckle, Claude Edward (*Ireland*).
Duckworth-King, Richard (*Supt. Malta Dockyard*).
Rawson, Harry Holdsworth, C.B. (*C.-in-C., Cape and West Africa*).
Bridge, Cyprian Arthur George (*C.-in-C., Australia*).
Drummond, E
(*C.-in-C., East*
Cardale, Charles
Church, Edmun
Fullerton, Joh
A.D.C., C.B., C.
Palliser, Henry
(*C.-in-C., Pac*
Rice, Ernest (*Po*
Vander-Meulen.
Andoe, Hilary
Dockyard).
Powlett, Arma
Channel Squad
Hastings, Alex.
Lloyd, Rodney
Clayton, Franci
Alington, Arth
Carr, Hny. Jno.
Oxley, Chas. Li
Harris, Robert
Mediterranean
Pearson, Hugo
Fellowes, John,
Penrose - Fitz
Cooper.
Wilson, Arthur
Douglas, Archib
Ordnance Com
St. Clair, Wm.
Lake, Atwell Pe
Noel, Gerard H.
Brackenbury, Jo
Jackson, Thom
Hamond, Richa

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WITH THEIR GUNS, TONNAGE, AND (within brackets) HORSE-POWER.

Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS; those ships in commission on Nov. 1, 1896, have an asterisk * prefixed, and the names of their principal officers attached; those marked † are sailing vessels, and those with a ‡ are paddle steamers.

*ABYSSINIA, 4, 2900 tons (900), Coast Defence for India, Bombay. *Lieut. in command*, Henry A. Lyall; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry E. Wingfield; *Assist.-Paym.* Frederick W. F. Vining.

ACHILLES, 16, 9820 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas F. Brown.

**Acorn*, 8, 970 (1200), screw sloop, S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Arthur C. Woods; *Surg.* Herbert P. Shuttleworth; *Paym.* Wm. L. Gill; *Eng.* John A. Hibbard; *First Lt.* Arth. H. Fanshawe.

**Active*, 12, 3080 (2400), 2nd cl. cruiser, Training Squadron. *Commodore*, Geo. Lambart Atkinson; *Comm.* Claud A. W. Hamilton; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Blackwell; *Staff-Surg.* J. B. Bowden Triggs; *Staff-Paym.* Chas. A. R. F. Dunbar; *Fleet-Eng.* William H. White.

**Æolus*, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* Robert L. Groome; *Staff-Paym.* George J. Clow; *Fleet-Eng.* John F. Ryder; *Surg.* Jonathan Shand; *First Lt.* Richd. F. Phillimore.

AGAMEMNON, 6, 8660 (4500), 2nd cl. battleship, Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* John McCarthy.

AGINCOURT, 17, 10600 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Staff-Comm.* Bertram Edmund William Gwynne; *Fleet-Eng.* (vacant).

AJAX, 6, 8660 (4500), 2nd cl. battleship, Chatham. *Staff-Comm.*, Philip H. Wright; *Fleet-Eng.* Thos. Burnes.

**Alacrity*, 4, 1700 (3000), despatch vessel, China. *Comm.* Francis G. De Lisle; *Paym.* Francis R. Luke; *Surg.* John H. Pead; *Chief Eng.* James Ryan; *First Lieut.* Arthur L. Cay.

Alarm, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* George R. Taylor.

**Albacore*, 4, 560 (500), 2nd cl. gunboat, particular service. *Lieut. and Comm.* Robert B. Abdy; *Sub-Lieut.* Reginald D. Scott; *Surg.* John C. Rowan, M.B.

‡*Alberta*, 370 (1000), Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Capt.* William Burgess Goldsmith; *Engineer*, Joseph H. H. Ireland.

**Alecto*, 2, 620 (350), special service, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut.-Comm.* Charles E. Pritchard; *Surg.* Reginald T. A. Levinge; *Assist.-Paym.* Harry Johnson Britten; *Assist.-Eng.* Thomas James Dawson.

Alert, 6, 960 (1400), sloop, Chatham. *Lieut.*, Herbt. A. Adams; *Eng.*, Herbt. John Leader.

*ALEXANDRA, 18, 9490 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship, Coastguard, Portland. *Vice-Admiral*, Edward Hobart Seymour, C.B. (Naval Reserves); *Capt.* William Harvey Pigott; *Comm.* Francis A. A. G. Tate; *Chap.* Rev. *Staff-Surg.* Wm. G. Jack; *Fleet-Paym.* Archibald Court; *Fleet-Eng.* William Blake Rock; *First Lieut.* Cresswell J. Eyres.

Algerine, 6, 1050 (1400), sloop, Devonport. *Lieut.* Harry Beaumont Heygate; *Eng.* Alfred W. Littlewood.

**Algiers* (late *Anson*), 5260 tons, flag-ship, Chatham Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Hilary Gustavus Andoe, C.B.; *Capt.* Albert Baldwin Jenkings; *Assist.-Paym. in charge*, Albert Greenwood.

Amelia (late *Hawk*), 416 tons (150), Coastguard, tender to *Dreadnought*, Bantry.

Amphion, 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Chief Eng.* John James Carey.

Andromache, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Staff-Eng.* James E. Duncan Graham.

*ANSON, 10, 10600 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Wm. F. S. Mann, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Ian Reidhaven Grant; *Chaplain*, Rev. John E. S. Johnson; *Staff-Surg.* George R. D. Charlton; *Fleet-Paym.* Cecil P. Walker; *Staff-Eng.* John R. J. Pedrick.

Ant, 1,254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Antelope, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Devonport. *Chief Eng.* George C. Bath.

Apollo, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* George Parsons.

**Archer*, 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, China. *Comm.* Charles E. Kingsmill; *Paym.* George Whitcroft; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. H. Michell; *Surg.* Hubert Holyoake; *First Lieut.* Henry I. W. Nevile.

Ardent, 6, 265 (4300), torpedo-boat destroyer, tender to *Ramillies*, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Godfrey H. B. Mundy; *Eng.* Wm. H. Meadus.

Arethusa, 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Staff-Eng.* George Thomas Simmons.

Argus, 2, 300, Coastguard service, Bantry.

Arrogant, 10, 5750 (10000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Chief Eng.* George A. Haggarty.

Arrow, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

†*Asia*, 3594 tons, flag-ship, Portsmouth Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Ernest Rice; *Capt.* Alex. George McKechnie; *Assist.-Paym.* Richd. B. Hosking.

**Assaye*, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat for India's Naval Defence, Bombay. *Lieut.* Michael W. Farewell, Royal Indian Marine; *Eng.* Frank R. Stuttaford.

**Astræa*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry Deacon Barry; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Hall; *Staff-Surg.* John L. Barrington; *Staff-Paym.* Denham R. Kelsey; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. F. Pamphlett.

AUDACIOUS, 18, 6010 (3300), 3rd cl. battleship, Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* William Bromley.

AURORA, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* Samuel G. Follett.

*AUSTRALIA, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. armoured cruiser, Coastguard, Southampton Water. *Capt.* Wm. A. Dyke Acland, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Edwd. H. Blair; *First Lieut.* Frank J. Thring; *Chaplain*, Rev. John Henry Pitman; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. G. Kynaston Barnes, M.D.; *Staff-Paym.* George V. Rashleigh; *Fleet-Eng.* John Moysey.

Badger, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Banshee, 6, 290 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Mediterranean (tender to *Nile*). *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest L. C. Muntz; *Eng.* Charles H. Hill.

*BARFLEUR, 14, 10500 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Reginald Neville Custance; *Comm.* Lewis Knox Bell; *First Lieut.* John H. Robertson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Icely; *Staff-Surg.* Myles O'C. McSwiny; *Fleet-Paym.* Francis R. C. Whiddon; *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas New.

Barham, 6, 1830 (4700), 3rd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. Milton.

**Barracouta*, 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Henry Joseph Keane, C.M.G.; *First Lieut.* Frank E. C. Ryan; *Paym.* Montague Stephens; *Chief Eng.* Fredk. T. W. Curtis; *Surg.* George Hewlett.

**Barrosa*, 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Jas. Startin; *First Lieut.* Marcus R. Hill; *Staff-Surg.* Jos. R. McDon-

nell; *Paym.* Stanley E. Elliott; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. J. Mabb.

**Basilisk*, 8, 1170 (2000), sloop, S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Edward Percy Ashe; *First Lieut.* Charles G. Bolton; *Staff-Surg.* John Dowson; *Paym.* Charles D. M. Farrant; *Eng.* James A. Reynolds.

**Beagle*, 8, 1170 (2000), sloop, Portsmouth, *Lieut.* Robert N. Lawson; *Eng.* William Ryan.

BELLEISLE, 4, 4870 (2600), Coast Defence ship, Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* Thomas Whetby.

BELLEROPHON, 20, 7550 (4000), 3rd cl. battleship, Devonport. *Fleet-Eng.* James Shirvell.

**Bellona*, 6, 1830 (4700), 3rd cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Comm.* Paul Warner Bush; *First Lieut.* George C. Cayley; *Paym.* Warwick A. Green; *Staff-Eng.* Geo. G. Goodwin; *Surg.* John Douglas Hughes.

***BENBOW, 12, 10600 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, Coastguard, Greenock. *Capt.* Eustace Rooke; *Comm.* Wm. Ricketts; *Chaplain*, Rev. Herbert H. Mitchell; *Staff-Surg.* James H. Beattie; *Staff-Paym.* John Morris Bruce; *Fleet-Eng.* William H. Davis.

***BLACK PRINCE, 28, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, training-ship for boys, Queenstown. *Comm.* Fredk. G. C. Langdon; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph W. Longrigg; *Staff-Surg.* Charles James; *Staff-Paym.* Andrew J. Ramsay; *Fleet-Eng.*, Henry J. Lock; *First Lieut.* Edward M. Hale.

**Blake*, 12, 9000 (20000), 1st cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Arthur C. B. Bromley; *Comm.* John Arthur Tuke; *First Lieut.* Cecil E. E. Carey; *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredk. A. Sims; *Fleet-Surg.* Alfred Patterson; *Staff-Paym.* John Arthur Wood; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Henry Burner.

**Blanche*, 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Red Sea. *Comm.* Hon. Alexander E. Bethell; *First Lieut.* Philip S. Watson; *Paym.* Charles E. F. Webb; *Chief Eng.* George Ramsay.

Blazer, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Blenheim*, 12, 9000 (20,000), 1st cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Francis C. B. Bridgeman-Simpson; *Comm.* Bernard Currey; *First Lieut.* Joseph R. Bridson; *Chaplain*, Rev. James H. Blunn; *Staff-Surg.* Geo. Sprey Smith; *Staff-Paym.* David J. Macdonald; *Staff-Eng.* John Fielder.

**Blonde*, 6, 1580 (3000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Peyton Hoskyns; *Staff-Surg.* James Lawrence Smith; *First Lt.* Thomas W. Kemp; *Paym.* Francis W. Osburn; *Eng.* Albert J. Carnt.

Bloodhound, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Boadicea, 14, 4140 (4500), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Staff-Comm.* Hubert Heath Sabben; *Staff-Eng.* Henry John Walker.

**Bonaventure*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, flagship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Edmund Chas. Drummond; *Capt.* Fredk. Samuel Inglefield; *Comm.* Wm. John Grogan; *Chaplain*, Rev. Jas. Julian Smith; *Fleet-Surg.* Robt. Bentham; *Staff-Paym.* Alfred Hensley Sherris; *Fleet-Eng.* Thos. Rule; *First Lt.* Evelyn R. Le Marchant.

Bonetta, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

Boomerang, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Sydney, N.S.W. *Chief Eng.* Edward Gallery.

**Boscawen*, 4579 tons, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Comm.* Cecil Burney; *Chaplain*, Rev. Edwd. L'E. Fawcett; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. H. Norman; *Staff-Paym.* Francis B. Pritchard.

Bouncer, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.

Boxer, 6, 265 (4300), torpedo-boat destroyer, Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* William S. Lambert; *Eng.* Walter K. Williams.

Brazen, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow (completing for sea); *Engineer*, John W. Ham.

Brilliant, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* William Richard Apps.

**Brisk*, 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Comm.* Fredk. St. G. Rich; *First Lt.* Carlton V. de M. Cowper; *Paym.* Charles E. H. Meredyth; *Staff-Eng.* William J. Brown; *Surg.* Percy V. Jackson.

**Britannia*, 6201 tons, training-ship for naval cadets, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Arthur Wm. Moore, C.M.G., A.D.C.; *Comm.* Henry Savile; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Wm. Plant; *Staff-Surg.* James Porter; *Staff-Paym.* William G. E. Penfold.

†Briton, 1408 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Kessock Ferry, Inverness. *Lieut. and Comm.* George H. Miller; *Staff-Surg.* James C. F. Whicher.

Bruiser, 6, 265 (4300), torpedo-boat destroyer Mediterranean. *Lieut.-Comm.* Arthur Halsey; *Eng.* Edwin W. Cudlip.

Bulldog, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

Bustard, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.

**Buzzard*, 8, 1140 (2000), sloop, North America and West Indies. *Comm.* George L. B. Bennett; *Lieut.* Clement Cooper Horne; *Staff-Surg.* Jeremiah Sugrue, M.D.; *Paym.* Arthur Wilson *Eng.* Ernest F. Sparks.

CÆSAR, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship. Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Edwin Little.

**Caledonia*, 3880 tons, training-ship for boys, Queensferry, N.B. *Comm.* Robert S. D. Cumming; *First Lieut.* Alex. Y. C. M. Spearman *Chaplain*, Rev. Wilfrid W. Nicholson; *Staff-Surg.* Samuel W. Vasey; *Staff-Paym.* George Jacob Mills.

Calliope, 16, 2770 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Henry C. Goldsmith.

**Calypso*, 16, 2770 (4000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Training Squadron. *Capt.* Henry L. F. Royle, D.S.O.; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick Ball; *Staff-Surg.* Hubert W. A. Burke; *Staff-Paym.* William B. Clark; *Fleet-Eng.* Charles W. Thorne.

**Cambrian*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B.; *First Lieut.* Francis G. Dineley; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thos. W. Robinson; *Staff-Surg.* Francis A. Jeans; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. S. Richardson; *Chief-Eng.* Charles F. H. Tilbrook.

†Cambridge, 4971 tons, gunnery ship, Devonport *Capt.* Richard Horace Hamond; *Comm.* Charles Pellew Ogle; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Cole Stebbing; *Staff-Surg.* Arthur Wm. May; *Fleet-Paym.* Samuel Edmond Lark.

**CAMPERDOWN, 10, 10600 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. Wm. Craigie; *Comm.* Ian Mackenzie Fraser, D.S.O.; *First Lieut.* Edward L. Lang; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles Moore; *Staff-Surg.* Horace Ximenes Browne *Fleet-Paym.* Edward Worth Newenham; *Fleet-Eng.* Alfred Palmer.

Carysfort, 9, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport.

**CENTURION, 14, 10500 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, flag-ship, China. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Spencer H. M. Login *Comm.* Keppel Wade; *Chaplain*, Rev. John E. S. Mason; *Fleet-Surg.* Chas. C. Godding; *Fleet-Eng.* John Pitt; *Fleet-Paym.* George Lawless.

**Champion*, 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Training Squadron. *Capt.* Chas. Henry Cross; *First Lieut.* Robert H. Anstruther; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas T. Griffiths; *Staff-Surg.* George A. Dreaper; *Staff-Paym.* Henry S. Baskerville; *Chief Eng.* Frederick M. Cottam.

Charger, 6, 250 (3100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* Thomas R. Reynolds.

**Charybdis*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* John Mackenzie McQuhae; *First Lieut.* Edgar G. H. Gamble; *Staff-Surg.* Charles W. Sharples; *Paym.* Arthur J. Brown; *Staff-Eng.* Henry J. Rampling.

Circe, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, tender to *Mersey*, Harwich. *Lieut.-Comm.* Hon. Francis C. B. Addington; *Lieut.* Charles H. Forbes; *Eng.* Arthur F. Kingsnorth.

Cleopatra, 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Fleet Eng.* James J. Walker.

†Clyde, 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Francis Gilbert Jones; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander M. French; *Fleet-Paym.* Robt. J. M. Macleod.

‡Cockatrice (late *Bramble*), 6, 715 (1000), 1st cl. gunboat, Mediterranean and Danube. *Comm.* Edmond J. W. Slade; *First Lieut.* Ernest F. Gregory; *Surgn.* George A. Waters, M.D.; *Asst.-Paym.* Gilb. Graham; *Asst.-Eng.* Wal. J. Leighton.

Cockchafer, 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, tender to *Kilnburgh*, Queensferry, N.B.

**Collingwood*, 10, 9500 (9500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Wm. Marrack; *Comm.* Herbert W. Savory; *First Lieut.* Harry H. Stileman; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles W. C. Ingles; *Staff-Surg.* Charles E. Geoghegan; *Fleet-Paym.* James A. Bell; *Fleet-Eng.* George J. Fraser.

**Colossus*, 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, Coastguard, Holyhead. *Capt.* Edwd. H. M. Davis, C.B.; *Comm.* Henry A. Phillipps; *First Lt.* Robt. J. Prendergast; *Chap.*, Rev. Octavius R. F. Hughes; *Staff-Surg.* Jas. McC. Martin; *Staff-Paym.* Henry A. Malaher; *Fleet-Eng.* James C. Larg.

Comet, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Comus*, 10, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Pacific. *Capt.* Henry Hart Dyke; *First Lieut.* John S. Luard; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Kane; *Staff-Surg.* Edmund Corcoran; *Paym.* Fredk. W. Mortimore; *Staff-Eng.* James Lane.

Conflict, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* George Pascoe.

Conqueror, 6, 6200 (6000), 3rd cl. battleship, Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* Charles H. Hopkins; *Fleet-Eng.* William S. Stribling.

Conquest, 9, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport.

Constance, 14, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport.

Contest, 6, 290 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. S. Q. Carr, C.M.G.; *Eng.* Wm. G. Glanville.

**Cordelia*, 10, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Commodore*, Hon. Maurice A. Bourke; *First Lieut.* John M. de Robeck; *Chaplain*, Rev. Walter B. K. Francis; *Staff-Surg.* Hugh W. Macnamara; *Staff-Paym.* Geo. B. Townesend; *Chief Eng.* Richard W. Green.

**Cossack*, 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Comm.* William B. Fisher; *Staff-Surg.* Robert H. Nicholson; *Paym.* Fredk. W. I. Airey; *Chief Eng.* John M. Downer; *First Lt.* Herbert J. O. Millar.

**Crescent*, 13, 7700 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, North America and West Indies. *Vice-Adm.* Jas. Elphinstone Erskine; *Capt.* Fras. Powell, C.B.; *Comm.* Thos. B. S. Adair; *Chap.* Rev. Ralph V. Wilson; *Fleet-Surg.* Robert Grant; *Fleet-Paym.* Richard Williams; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Cook.

**†Cruiser*, 1130 tons, training-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Henry P. Routh; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander G. Wildey; *Paym.* Alexander E. Cubitt; *First Lt.* Walter Lumsden.

Cuckoo, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

**Curacoa*, 12, 2380 (2000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Comm.* Thos. H. M. Jerram; *Paym.* John Riches; *Staff-Eng.* Robert S. G. Norgate; *Surg.* Joseph C. Wood; *First Lieut.* Bertram M. Chambers.

Curlew, 4, 950 (1200), 1st cl. gun-vessel, Devonport. *Engineer*, Oliver Richard Paul.

Cyclops, 4, 3560 (1200), Coast Defence ship, Chatham. *Fleet-Eng.* George John Ross.

**†Dædalus*, 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Bristol. *Lieut. & Comm.* Herbert George Paris; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Henry Patterson; *Fleet-Paym.* Silas Winter Parker.

**Daphne*, 8, 1140 (2000), sloop, China. *Comm.* Arthur A. C. Galloway; *First Lieut.* John Knox Laird; *Paym.* Scarlett de V. Taylor; *Chief Eng.* Mark Blakeman; *Surgeon*, Arthur E. Kelsey.

Daring, 4, 280 (4200), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut.-Comm.* Henry Thompson; *Eng.* William W. Lawrance.

**Dart*, 470 tons (250), Surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* William V. Howard; *First Lieut.* John F. Parry; *Surg.* Albert O. Bobardt; *Assist.-Paym.* Percy Herbert Franklin; *Eng.* Septimus Ham.

Dasher, 6, 250 (3100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Engineer*, Jasper W. A. Parrott.

Decoy, 4, 280 (4200), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Comm.* Arthur Horatio Shirley; *Engineer*, Albert E. Tompkins.

Dee, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Malta.

**Defiance*, 5270 tons, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Henry B. Jackson; *First Lieut.* Herbert Orpen; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Austin; *Staff-Surg.* Thos. E. H. Williams; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. H F. Kay; *Fleet-Eng.* Richd. Jas. Wheeler.

Desperate, 6, (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham (completing for sea). *Engineer*, Edmund Edward Bond.

**Devastation*, 4, 9330 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship, Devonport. *Capt.* William M. Lang; *Comm.* Alexander E. Stewart; *First Lt.* P. G. V. Vander Byl; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis Flynn; *Staff-Surg.* John D. Henwood; *Staff-Paym.* Thomas Guard; *Fleet-Eng.* Frederick A. Cocks.

Diana, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Lieut.* Crawford Maclachlan; *Chief Eng.* Fras. T. George.

Dido, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Glasgow (completing for sea). *Staff Eng.* John Wm. Agnew.

**Dolphin*, 4, 925 (750), sloop, Plymouth. *Comm.* Jas. P. Montgomery; *Paym.* Ralph B. Marwood; *Surg.* Fredk. J. Burns; *1st Lieut.* Rich. Sullivan.

Don, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Malta.

Doris, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Barrow-in-Furness (completing for sea). *Chief Eng.* John A. H. Hicks.

Dragon, 6, 290 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Mediterranean (tender to *Barfleur*). *Lieut.-Comm.* Wm. F. Blunt; *Eng.* Chas. E. Shorey.

**Dreadnought*, 4, 10820 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, Coastguard, Bantry. *Capt.* Anson Schomberg; *Commander* William O. Story; *First Lieut.* Duncan Macpherson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Roberts; *Staff-Surg.* Richard E. Biddulph; *Staff-Paym.* Edward G. Edwards; *Fleet-Eng.* David John Gyles.

**Dryad*, 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Frederick Sidney Pelham; *Lieut.* Martin T. Daniel; *Chief Eng.* John W. Pleming; *Surg.* Charles S. Woodwright.

**Duke of Wellington*, 6071 tons, depôt ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wollaston C. Karslake; *Comm.* Algernon H. Anson; *Chaplain*, Rev. John A. Dougherty; *Fleet-Surg.* John A. M'Adam; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. B. Ramsey; *First Lt.* Peter O. Cazalet.

†Durham, 1815 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Leith. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wilford Fredk. Forrest; *Fleet-Surg.* Edwd. Wentworth Luther.

†Eagle, 2340 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Robert H. Archer; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. Rogerson White, C.B.; *Fleet-Paym.* T. F. Harrison.

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Eclipse, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Thomas D. L. Sheppard; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. Henry Pibworth.

Edgar, 12, 7350 (12,000), 1st cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Chief Engineer*, Marlin Stuart.

*EDINBURGH, 9, 9420 (5500), 2nd cl. battleship, Coastguard, Queensferry, N.B. *Capt.* John R. E. Pattisson; *Comm.* Charles Goodhart May; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alwyne C. H. Rice; *Fleet-Surg.* Everard H. Saunders; *Staff-Paym.* Edward H. Truscott; *Fleet-Eng.* George S. Newton.

Egeria, 4, 940 (700), surveying vessel, Sheerness. *Lieut.* Frederick Chas. Learmonth; *Engineer*, Edward J. Campbell.

‡*Elfin*, 93 tons (170), tender to Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Staff-Comm.* George A. Broad. *Engineer*, Peter T. Crichton.

*EMPRESS OF INDIA, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Angus MacLeod; *Comm.* Oliver A. Stokes; *Chaplain*, Rev. Cecil Archer; *Fleet-Surg.* John Dudley; *Staff-Paym.* George Finlay; *Fleet-Eng.* William G. Parsons.

*‡*Enchantress*, 1000 tons (1100), special service vessel, Portsmouth. *Staff-Comm. in command*, Philip Daniel Ouless; *Staff-Comm.* Fredk. W. E. H. Smith; *Fleet-Eng.* Charles W. Nibbs.

**Endymion*, 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Capt.* Wm. Wilson; *Comm.* Robert H. J. Stewart; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry W. Paul; *Fleet-Eng.* Richd. Samuel Hamm.

**Esk*, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Hong Kong. *Lieut. and Comm.* Herbert Paris Barton; *Surg.* Henry Newport Stephens.

*†*Excellent*, 1, 508 (380), gunnery ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Edmund Fredk. Jeffreys; *Comm.* Charles Henry Bayly; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Patrick Dawson; *Fleet-Surg.* Evelyn R. H. Pollard; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry Williams Hunt; *First Lieut.* Montague E. Browning.

Fame, 6 (5400 f.d.), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham. *Engineer*, Henry L. Manning.

**Fearless*, 4, 1580 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Charles E. Gladstone; *Staff-Surg.* Edward C. Ward, M.D.; *Paym.* Wm. V. T. Leonard; *Chief Eng.* Fredk. W. Wells; *First Lieut.* Lewis Clinton-Baker.

Ferret, 4, 280 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles W. S. Leggatt; *Engineer*, William H. S. Moysey.

Fidget, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Firebrand*, 4, 455 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Vernon Maud; *Surg.* Herbert L. Penny; *Assist.-Paym.* Theodore T. Lanyon; *Assist.-Eng.* Robert J. Block.

Fire Queen, 446 tons (500), special service vessel, tender to *Victory*, Portsmouth. *Staff-Comm.* Thomas Hawkins Smith.

**Flora*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, particular service, East Indies. *Capt.* Fredk. Hutchinson; *Staff-Surg.* Evan St. M. Nepean; *Paym.* Charles E. C. Webb; *Chief Eng.* Albert E. L. Westaway; *First Lieut.* Henry F. Aplin.

**Forte*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Randolph F. O. Foote; *First Lieut.* Edmund R. Pears; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ebenezer T. Fyffe; *Chief Eng.* Jas. M. Thompson; *Staff-Surg.* Henry S. Jackson; *Paym.* Edward D. Hadley.

Forth, 12, 4050 (5700), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Staff-Eng.* George W. Barry.

**Fox*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Geo. Aug. Giffard; *First Lieut.* Fredk. K. C. Gibbons; *Chaplain*, Rev. Augustine R. Price; *Staff-Surg.* Patrick B. Handyside; *Paym.* Alfred E. Bourchier; *Chief Eng.* Ewind K. Odam.

Gadfly, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Cape of Good Hope.

*GALATEA, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, coastguard ship, Hull. *Capt.* Count Frederick C. Metaxa; *Comm.* John G. Heugh, D.S.O.; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Morton; *Staff-Surg.* Robert W. Anderson; *Staff-Paym.* Bernard G. Lloyd-Evans; *Fleet-Eng.* Joseph Monk; *First Lieut.* Thomas F. Clinton Duncas.

**Ganges*, 3594 tons, training-ship for boys, Falmouth. *Comm.* Charles Henry Coke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Richd. H. Donovan; *Staff-Surg.* Anthony Kidd; *Fleet-Paym.* Clement P. Penny.

**Gibraltar*, 12, 7700 (12,000), 1st cl. cruiser, Zanzibar. *Capt.* Harry F. Hughes-Hallett; *Comm.* Henry Pearson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ernest F. H. Smith; *Staff-Surg.* Edward H. Williams; *Fleet-Paym.* Alfd. G. Hill; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. H. Matthews.

GLATTON, 2, 4910 (2000), coast defence ship, Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Henry Chas. Stansmore.

**Gleaner*, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Cuthbert G. Chapman; *Surg.* Wm. E. Marshall; *Eng.* Wm. R. Parker. *First Lieut.* John E. T. Harper.

**Goldfinch*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Australia. *Lieut. and Comm.* Selby H. B. Ash; *Surg.* Thos. D. Halahan; *Assist.-Paym.* Philip Le H. De la Garde; *Eng.* Frederick G. Jacobs.

GORDON, 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, Devonport. *Chief Eng.* Wm. T. Wiggins.

Gossamer, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Kingstown. *Lieut. and Comm.* Philip G. Tillard; *Engineer*, Arthur T. Webb.

**Grafton*, 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship of Second-in-Command, China. *Rear-Adm.* Charles L. Oxley; *Capt.* Edwd. Pitcairn Jones; *Comm.* Arthur W. Ewart; *Chaplain*, Rev. James H. Moriarty; *Staff-Surg.* Joseph Crowley, M.D.; *Fleet-Paym.* Ashley N. Innes; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. A. Howlett. *First Lieut.* Francis T. Barr.

Grasshopper, 1, 525 (2700), 1st cl. gunboat, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Walter J. Graham.

Griper, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, coast defence, Cape of Good Hope.

**Halcyon*, 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, Channel Squadron. *Comm.* William Graham White; *Surg.* William Bett; *Eng.* William H. James.

**Handy*, 6, 260 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alexander Gillespie; *Engineer*, Philip Hobbs.

HANNIBAL, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Pembroke Dock. *Fleet-Eng.* John S. Sanders.

Hardy, 6, (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry Blackett; *Engineer*, Harry G. Andrews.

Harrier, 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, Devonport. *Eng.* Lawrence Bell.

**Hart*, 6, 260 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hastings F. Shakespear; *Eng.* Ernest W. Rodet.

Hasty, 6, 250 (3100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Anthony F. Gurney; *Eng.* William Onyon.

Haughty, 6, (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Comm.* William de Salis; *Engineer*, Frank A. Allden.

Havock, 4, 240 (3400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Eng.* Frederick C. Williams.

Hawk, 520 tons (400), tender to *Alexandra*, for Coastguard service, Portland.

**Hawke*, 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Wm. Des Vœux Hamilton; *Comm.* James de C. Hamilton; *First Lt.* Rupert G. H. Blomfield; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ernest L. St. Aubyn; *Staff-Surg.* Leonard H. Kellett, M.D.;

Fleet-Paym. Gervase F. Mathew; *Staff-Eng.* Edwin Cornish.

Hazard, 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, Devonport; *Engineer*, Richard Collingwood.

**Hearty*, 2, 1300 (2100), Fishery Duties. *Comm.* Henry C. A. Baynes; *Surg.* Paul H. M. Star; *Assist.-Paym.* Desmond C. Roberts; *Eng.* Fredk. W. Austin; *First Lieut.* Angel H. Freeman.

**Hebe*, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Charles H. Umfreville; *Surg.* George R. MacMahon; *Eng.* George Pascoe.

HECATE, 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* James R. W. Quinn; *Fleet-Eng.* George M'Ewen.

**Hecla*, 6, 6400 (2400), torpedo depôt ship, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Richard H. Wellings; *Staff-Eng.* James Armstrong.

**‡Herald*, 82 tons (80), for river service, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut.-Comm.* Geo. A. C. Ward; *Surg.* John C. Ferguson.

HERCULES, 20, 8680 (8500), 3rd cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Staff-Eng.* Henry T. Hammond.

**Hermione*, 10, 4360 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Charles R. Arbuthnot; *Chaplain*, Rev. Reginald Dolby; *Staff-Surg.* Donald T. Hoskyn; *Paym.* John M. Lowry; *Fleet-Eng.* John W. Bennington; *First Lt.* Herbert C. C. Da Costa.

HERO, 6, 6200 (6000), 3rd cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Comm.* John Thirkill White; *Fleet-Eng.* James Leighton.

**†Hibernia*, 4149 tons, flag-ship, Malta Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Richard Duckworth-King; *Comm.* Stanley T. Dean-Pitt; *Fleet-Surg.* Horace E. F. Cross; *Fleet-Paym.* John K. Mosse.

**HOOD*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Chas. Carter Drury; *Comm.* John H. W. Theed; *Chaplain*, Rev. William C. Bourchier; *Fleet-Surg.* Richd. G. Brown; *Fleet-Paym.* Andrew C. Jeffreys; *Staff-Eng.* William J. Bevan; *First Lieut.* Edward F. B. Charlton.

Hornet, 4, 240 (3800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Engineer*, William McGregor.

HOTSPUR, 4, 4010 (2500), coast defence ship, Chatham. *Staff-Comm.* James Edmond Coghlan; *Eng.* Frederick J. Kingston.

**HOWE*, 10, 10300 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Robt. Wilbraham Stopford; *Comm.* Herbert N. Rolfe; *Chaplain*, Rev. Horace S. Wansbrough; *Fleet-Surg.* Archibald McKinlay; *Fleet-Paym.* Arthur Le B. Corrie; *Fleet-Eng.* Caleb John North.

**Humber*, 1640 tons (800), store-ship, China. *Comm.* Frank W. Wyley; *Surg.* Christopher L. W. Bunton; *Assist.-Paym.* Francis W. Preece; *Eng.* George W. Murray.

Hunter, 6, 260 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut.-Comm.* Herbert Granville Smith; *Engineer*, Thomas P. Jackson.

Hussar, 2, 1070 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, Devonport. *Engineer*, John A. Cook.

Hyæna, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

HYDRA, 4, 3560 (1200), coast defence ship, Sheerness.

**Icarus*, 8, 970 (1200), sloop, Pacific. *Comm.* Ernest James Fleet; *First Lieut.* John C. Watson; *Paym.* Ernest E. Silk; *Surg.* William J. Colborne; *Engineer*, Edward W. Liversidge.

ILLUSTRIOUS, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Chatham. *Fleet-Engineer*, Isaac Edwin Hurst.

**IMMORTALITÉ*, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* Edward Chichester; *Comm.* Frederic St. L. Luscombe; *First Lieut.* Spencer W. M. Beaumont; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. G. Gordon-Vaudin; *Staff-Surg.*, Herbert Canton; *Fleet-Paym.*, Chas. Raxworthy; *Staff-Eng.* Daniel Griffin.

**Imogene*, 460 tons (390), special service, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Edward Joseph Bain; *Lieut.* Geo. B. W. Young; *Surg.* Henry E. Tomlinson.

**IMPÉRIEUSE*, 14, 8400 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, Pacific. *Rear-Adm.* Henry St. L. B. Palliser; *Capt.* Chas. H. Adair; *Comm.* Somerset A. G. Calthorpe; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles E. Panter; *Fleet-Surg.* Robert W. Williams; *Staff-Paym.* Robert A. Moore; *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas H. Hyde; *First Lieut.* Wm. O. Boothby.

**†Impregnable*, 6557 tons, training-ship for boys, Devonport. *Capt.* Pelham Aldrich; *Comm.* Geo. F. S. Knowling; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Clarkson; *Staff-Surg.* William Tait; *Staff-Paym.* Frederick C. Good.

Inconstant, 16, 5780 (4200), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Lieut.* Henry M. W. P. Johnson; *Staff-Eng.* Henry Samuel Rashbrook.

**Indefatigable*, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Capt.* George A. Primrose; *Lieut.* Harry M. K. Betty; *Chief Eng.* Thomas C. E. Hughes; *Paym.* George H. Sturgess; *Staff-Surg.* James M. Rogers.

**†Indus*, 3653 tons, flagship, Devonport Dockyard. *Rear-Adm.* Henry John Carr; *Capt.* Henry Rose; *Assist.-Paym.* Alfred Withers Claxton.

**INFLEXIBLE*, 12, 11880 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, Portsmouth (guardship). *Capt.* Andrew K. Bickford, A.D.C., C.M.G.; *Comm.* Alexander Meldrum; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles J. Todd; *Staff-Surg.* James T. W. S. Kellard; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. O. Bedford; *Fleet-Eng.* Geo. F. Laird.

Insolent, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Intrepid*, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Arthur W. E. Prothero; *First Lieut.* Edward W. . Wemyss; *Staff-Surg.* George F. Dean; *Paym.* Cyril H. Jones; *Chief Eng.* Edwin J. Auston.

INVINCIBLE, 16, 6010 (3300), 3rd cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Staff-Eng.* John Stanmore Fussell.

Iphigenia, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Lionel F. W. Sanders; *Chief Eng.* John Adam Murray.

Iris, 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Chief Eng.* George Wm. Hudson.

IRON DUKE, 14, 6010 (3500), 3rd cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Robert L. Gambier Noel; *Fleet-Eng.* John A'Court.

Isis, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Glasgow (completing for sea). *Chief Eng.* Wm. T. Hocken.

**Jackal*, 750 tons (1200), Scotch fisheries. *Lieut. & Comm.* Armytage A. Lucas; *Surg.* Robert J. MacKeown; *Asst.-Paym.* William H. Campion; *Eng.* Henry C. W. Peel.

Janus, 6, 280 (3900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* Raymond A. Nugent; *Eng.* Alfred Hills.

Jaseur, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Portsmouth. *Lieut.-Comm.* Arthur Barry; *Surg.* Herbert H. Gill; *Eng.* Henry Richard Teed.

**Jason*, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur G. M. Meredyth; *Chief Eng.* Ernest J. Taylor; *Surg.* T. Gibbons.

Juno, 11, 5600 (9600), Plymouth. *Staff-Eng.* Wm. W. White.

JUPITER, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Glasgow (completing for sea). *Staff-Eng.* John Jones.

**Karrakatta*, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Australasian waters. *Comm.* Jas. Cuddy; *Chief Eng.* Wm. V. Juniper; *Surg.* Chas. F. Warren.

**Katoomba*, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australasian waters. *Capt.* John Edward Meryon; *First Lieut.* George Couper; *Staff-Surg.* Fredk. J. Lilly; *Staff-Paym.* Bourchier B. Savile; *Fleet-Eng.* William Elvy Beal.

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Kite, 2, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* John F. Murray-Aynsley.

Landrail, 4, 950 (1200), 1st cl. gun-vessel, Sheerness. *Eng.* Edwin Bell.

**Lapwing*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Richard Hawkesworth Story; *Surg.* George Henry Foott; *Asst.-Paym.* Fredk. Treglohan: *Eng.* Fredk. H. Hutchings.

Latona, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Basil H. Fanshawe; *Chief Eng.* Quintin Wm. King.

Leander, 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Henry Wallis.

Leda, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Southampton Water. *Comm.* Hubert Grant-Dalton; *Chief Eng.* Edward James Edgar.

†*Liberty*, 447 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Lionel Henry St. Croix Coxon.

*†*Lifey*, 3915 tons, store-ship, Coquimbo. *Staff-Comm. in comd.* William J. Symons; *Staff-Surg.* Edward G. Swan; *Fleet-Paym.* Beechey Rogers.

Lightning, 6, 280 (3900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Arthur H. D. Ravenhill; *Eng.* Ernest A. W. Head.

**Linnet*, 2, 756 (870), 2nd cl. gun-vessel, China. *Comm.* Robert C. Sparkes; *Surg.* George T. Bishop; *Assist.-Paym.* Horatio O. Jones; *Eng.* Robert B. Garde.

**Lion*, 3842, and *Implacable*, 3223 tons, training-ships for boys, Devonport. *Comm.* Thos. Y. Greet; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur C. Evans; *Staff-Surg.* William Eames; *Staff-Paym.* Chas. Vawdrey.

**Lizard*, 6, 715 (1000), 1st cl. gunboat, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Vivian O. L. Champion-de-Crespigny; *Surg.* Henry Wm. Finlayson; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry Palmerston White; *Eng.* James M. Simpson.

Lynx, 4, 280 (4400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lieut. Comm.* Oscar Valentin de Satgé; *Chief Eng.* Richard W. Jones.

*MAGDALA, 4, 3340 (1400), India's Naval Defence, Bombay. *Capt.* Walter S. Goodridge; *Staff-Surg.* Percy W. Bassett-Smith; *Chief Eng.* Wm. H. Adams; *Assist.-Paym.* Robt. E. Smith.

**Magicienne*, 6, 2950 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Plymouth. *Capt.* Arthur C. Clarke; *Fleet-Eng.* Richard H. Tregenna: *Surg.* Alfred H. L. Cox; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry E. O'Dowd.

Magnet, 430 tons (650), special-service vessel, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* James Webber.

*MAGNIFICENT, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship (flag-ship, Second-in-Command), Channel Squadron. *Rear-Adm.* Armand Temple Powlett; *Capt.* Charles J. Barlow, D.S.O.; *Comm.* Fredc. E. E. Brock; *Chaplain*, Rev. Richd. S. Hartley; *Fleet-Surg.* John Lyon; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry A. Scrivener; *Staff-Eng.* Walter Coleman.

**Magpie*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry Venn Wood Elliott; *Surg.* Fredk. F. Mahon; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry M. Ommanney; *Eng.* Harry R. Batchelor.

*MAJESTIC, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship (flagship), Channel Squadron. *Vice-Adm.* Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Arthur Barrow; *Comms.* E. E. Bradford and Henry K. Robinson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. R. Mullins; *Fleet-Surg.* Anthony Gorham; *Fleet-Paym.* Algernon Yockney; *Fleet-Eng.* Jas. D. Nicholson.

Malabar, 6211 tons (4000), troop-ship, Bermuda.

**Marathon*, 6, 2950 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, East Indies. *Capt.* Alexander W. Chisholm-Batten; *Staff-Paym.* William E. E. Read; *Staff-Eng.* Ernest Frank Ellis; *Surg.* Horace Elliott, M.D.; *First Lieut.* Henry H. Bruce.

MARS, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Birkenhead (completing for sea). *Staff-Eng.*, Benjamin J. Barnes.

†*Martin*, 508 tons, sailing brig, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Herbert Powley.

Mastiff, 3, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Medea*, 6, 2800 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, Southampton. *Comm.* Geo. H. C. MacArthur; *Lieut.* Henry B. Wroughton; *Staff-Surg.* Horatio S. R. Sparrow; *Staff-Paym.* Robert L. Dymott; *Chief Engineer*, Charles A. Moore.

Medina, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Medusa*, 6, 2800 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, drill-ship for R. N. Reserve, North Shields. *Comm.* Conyers Lang; *Staff-Surg.* Standish T. O'Grady; *Paym.* Edward W. Keey; *Staff-Eng.* Edward G. P. Moffett; *Lieut.* Ivan G. Humphreys.

Medway, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Melampus*, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Coast-guard, Kingstown. *Capt.* Oswald Peploe Tudor; *Comm.* James Knowles; *First Lt.* Moultrie B. Fowke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles M. Vaughan; *Staff-Surg.* Chaworth L. Nolan; *Staff-Paym.* Reginald B. Rigbye; *Staff Eng.* Walter Brown.

**Melita*, 8, 970 (1200), sloop, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Ernest A. Simons; *Paym.* Arthur W. Morrell; *Surg.* George G. Borrett; *Eng.* Wm. G. Ludgate. *First Lieut.* Wm. J. S. Alderson.

**Melpomene*, 6, 2950 (9000), 3rd cl. cruiser, particular service (en route to Cape). *Capt.* Geo. Robert Lindley, C.B.; *First Lieut.* Francis Bowden-Smith; *Staff-Surg.* John P. J. Coolican; *Chief Eng.* Alexander Kerr; *Assist.-Paym.* Augustus H. Brigstocke.

Mercury, 13, 3730 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Henry L. Dicks; *Chief Eng.* William F. Turner.

**Mersey*, 12, 4050 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Coast-guard, Harwich. *Capt.* George W. Hill; *Comm.* Henry J. Davison; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis J. Odell; *Staff-Surg.* George D. Twigg; *Staff-Paym.* Alfred W. Askham; *Fleet-Eng.* Edward Jackson. *First Lieut.* Henry Walter Sharp.

**Mildura*, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australasian waters. *Capt.* William McC. F. Castle; *Staff-Surg.* Alfred H. Miller; *Staff-Paym.* Fredk. B. J. Mathias; *Fleet-Eng.* Nicholas Meaden.

Minerva, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Lieut.* Edward B. Kiddle; *Chief Eng.* Joseph H. Pill.

MINOTAUR, 21, 10690 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, Portland. *Lieut.* Lawrence A. Tawney; *Fleet-Eng.* William Nicklin, D.S.O.; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Baker; *Staff-Paym.* Malcolm C. Murdoch; *Surg.* Joseph Chambers.

**Mohawk*, 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Comm.* Charles J. Graves-Sawle; *Paym.* Charles B. Dawes; *Chief Eng.* Wm. Whittingham; *Surg.* Charles Strickland. *First Lieut.* Louis J. MacHutchin.

MONARCH, 7, 8930 (8000), 3rd cl. battleship, Chatham. *Staff-Comm.* Thos. Barrington Moody; *Fleet-Eng.* John Gardner.

‡*Moorhen*, 2, 600 (390), Malta.

*‡*Mosquito*, 82 tons (80) (river service), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* John Nicholas; *Surg.* Walter H. S. Stalkartt.

Natal, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Reginald W. Kiddle; *Staff-Eng.* Hugh Hawkins.

*NARCISSUS, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st-cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* Wm. Carnegie C. Forsyth; *Comm.* Godfrey Gore-Browne, D.S.O.; *Chaplain*, Rev. Percy H. Jones; *Staff-Surg.* John S. Lambert; *Staff-Paym.*

Beresford C. Scott; *Staff-Eng.* John William Henwood; *First Lieut.* Norman B. Youel.

†*Nautilus*, 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frank H. Peyton.

*NELSON, 16, 7630 (5500), 1st cl. cruiser, particular service. *Capt.* (vacant); *Comm.* Henry L. Tottenham; *Staff-Comm.* Augustus Fane; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. H. Patterson; *Fleet-Paym.* Herbert F. Roe; *Staff-Eng.* John G. Stevens. *Lieut.* Henry L. Bethune.

NEPTUNE, 6, 9310 (6000), 2nd cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* William T. Allen.

Niger, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. gunboat, Queensferry, N.B. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edmund M. C. Cooper-Key; *Chief Eng.* Colin McK. Norris.

*NILE, 10, 11940 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Orford Churchill; *Comm.* Fredk. G. M'Kinstry; *First Lieut.* Claude W. M. Plenderleath; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph D. Dathan; *Fleet-Surg.* Robt. F. Yeo; *Fleet-Paym.* Charles F. W. Edwards; *Staff-Eng.* George Aborn.

*NORTHAMPTON, 12, 7630 (4500), 1st cl. cruiser, seagoing training-ship for boys, Chatham. *Capt.* Harry S. F. Niblett; *Comm.* Robert G. Fraser; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. H. H. Royse; *Fleet-Paym.* John Hynes; *Staff-Surg.* James C. Dow; *Fleet-Eng.* Richard G. Willby; *First Lieut.* Francis S. Miller.

NORTHUMBERLAND, 35, 10780 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* Richard G. Roe; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. H. Grant.

*Nymphe, 8, 1140 (2000), sloop, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Joseph Hounor; *Staff-Surg.* Harold F. D. Stephens; *Paym.* Wm. B. Penny; *Eng.* Ralph H. C. Ball; *First Lt.* Fras. W. R. Hewett.

Onyx, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Harwich. *Lieut.-Comm.* Lionel G. S. Hancock; *Eng.* Henry A. Madge.

Opossum, 6 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lt. and Comm.* Wm. G. E. Ruck-Keene; *Sub-Lt.* Visct. Kelburne; *Eng.* Frank D. Thomsett.

ORION, 4, 4870 (2600), 2nd cl. coast defence ship, Malta. *Fleet-Eng.* William T. Pover.

*ORLANDO, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st. cl. cruiser, flagship, Australia. *Rear-Adm.* Cyprian A. G. Bridge; *Capt.* Fredk. W. Fisher; *Comm.* Arthur W. Carter; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis C. Hartley; *Fleet-Surg.* Gerard J. Irvine; *Fleet-Paym.* Arthur S. C. Clarke; *Fleet-Eng.* William C. Fincham.

*‡*Osborne*, 1850 tons (2900), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Charles Windham; *Staff-Comm.* Herbert Roxby; *Fleet-Surg.* Alfred G. Delmege, M.D.; *Fleet-Eng.* James F. Babb; *Assist.-Paym* Hamnet H. Share; *Lieut.* Lord Gillford.

Pallas, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Richard P. Humpage; *First Lieut.* Charles A. Christian; *Staff-Surg.* George F. Wales; *Paym.* Charles Roach-Smith; *Chief Eng.* Albert V. Blake.

*Partridge, 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, North America and West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. G. Van Ingen; *Surg.* Alexander G. W. Bowen; *Asst.-Paym.* John E. Dathan; *Eng.* William A. Dathan.

*Peacock, 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Percy S. St. John; *Surg.* Edward T. Meagher; *Assist.-Paym.* Edward H. Innes; *Eng.* Herbert B. T. Cox; *First Lieut.* John Harvey.

Pearl, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Lieut.* Edwin H. Edwards; *Staff-Eng.* Arthur J. Johns.

*Pelican, 8, 1130 (800), sloop, North America and West Indies. *Comm.* Arthur J. Horsley; *Staff-Surg.* Hy. F. Iliewicz; *Paym.* Oliver F. Tuck; *Eng.* Robert B. Ayers; *Lieut.* Jno. Luce.

Pelorus, 8, 2135 (5000), 3rd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Lieut.* George C. Quayle; *Chief Eng.* Wm. C. Burnett.

†*Pembroke*, 5724 tons, depôt ship, Chatham. *Capt.* Robert F. Hammick; *Comm.* Hugh R. Evans; *Staff-Comm.* John Whitly Dixon; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis E. Pitman; *Fleet-Surg.* Charles A. Macaulay, M.D.; *Fleet-Paym.* Edwd. Robinson.

*PENELOPE, 8, 4470 (2700), depôt ship, Simon's Bay, Cape. *Comm.* Rowland E. Berkeley; *Fleet-Paym.* Thomas Winterbottom; *Fleet-Eng.* Charles H. Pellow; *Staff-Surg.* Joseph Henry Whelan, M.D.; *Lieut.* Wentworth V. Cole.

*Penguin, 2, 1130 (700), Surveying service. *Capt.* Arthur M. Field; *Paym.* Charles M. Mobberley; *Surg.* Fredk. W. Collingwood; *Eng.* William Toop; *First Lieut.* Willoughby P. Dawson.

Phaeton, 10, 4300 (5000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Chief Eng.* Frederick J. Flood.

*Pheasant, 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Pacific. *Lieut. & Comm.* Frank A. Garforth; *Surg.* Edgar F. Mortimer; *Eng.* Albert E. Collings; *Asst.-Paym.* Henry Constantine; *First Lieut.* Henry R. Shipster.

*Philomel, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Michael P. O'Callaghan; *Staff-Surg.* John E. Penn; *Paym.* Thomas J. Stovin; *Fleet-Eng.* Richard G. Callaway.

*Phœbe, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* Thos. MacGill; *Staff-Surg.* Edgar R. Dimsey; *Staff-Paym.* Wm. S. Andrews; *Staff-Eng.* Frederick D. Hobbs.

Phœnix, 6, 1050 (1400), sloop, Devonport. *Lieut.* John P. Shipton; *Eng.* Henry A. Gedye.

Pickle, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*Pigeon, 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Montague G. Cartwright; *Surg.* James W. W. Stanton; *Assist.-Paym.* Reginald P. Walker; *Eng.* Wilton P. Leahy.

*Pigmy, 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles J. T. Dormer; *Surg.* Fredk. D. Lumley; *Paym.* Charles James Ferguson; *Eng.* William C. Stevens.

Pike, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

†*Pilot*, 501 tons, sailing brig, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Frederick M. Walker.

Pincher, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*Pique, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* Alvin Coote Corry; *First Lieut.* John I. Graham; *Staff-Surg.* Edward J. Morley; *Staff-Paym.* Arthur K. Tuson; *Staff-Eng.* Matthew W. Ellis.

*Plassy, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Naval Defence, East Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Annesley B. Prance; *Surg.* Frank Bradshaw; *Eng.* Wm. J. Hender.

*Plover, 6, 755 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Spencer V. Y. de Horsey; *Surg.* Fredk. J. A. Dalton; *Assist.-Paym.* William L. Davy; *Eng.* Reuben Main; *Lieut.* James H. Dathan.

Plucky, 2, 195 (90), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

*Polyphemus, 2640 tons (5500), torpedo ram, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Herbert A. Warren; *Staff-Surg.* Edward R. D. Fasken; *Staff-Eng.* Thos. Green; *First Lieut.* Philip W. Dumas.

Porcupine, 6, 280 (3900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham. *Engineer*, Lewis E. Thumwood.

*Porpoise, 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, China. *Comm.* Francis R. Pelly; *Staff-Surg.* John Lloyd Thomas; *Paym.* Edward W. L. Street; *Staff-Eng.* William Lonnon.

Powerful, 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, Ports-

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mouth. *Lieut.* Logan Sutherland Stansfeld; *Staff-Eng.* Robert W. Edwards.

**President*, 1969 tons, drill-ship R.N., Reserve, West India Docks, London. *Comm.* Wm. MacCarthy Maturin; *Fleet-Surg.* William D. Wodsworth; *Fleet-Paym.* John H. Cleverton.

PRINCE ALBERT, 4, 3880 (1300), coast defence ship, Devonport.

PRINCE GEORGE, 16, 14900 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Alf. A. C. Parr; *Comm.* Fredk. A. Warden; *Staff-Eng.* William Hines.

**Pylades*, 14, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Horace R. Adams; *First Lieut.* Arth. T. Taylor; *Staff-Surg.* Alex. G. Andrews; *Paym.* John C. Bartlett; *Chief Eng.* James Barber.

Quail, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead (completing for sea). *Eng.* Chas. G. Taylor.

Racer, 8, 970 (850), sloop, Devonport (for instruction of naval cadets). *Comm.* Henry W. Steele; *Eng.* Francis J. Sercombe.

**Racoon*, 6, 1770 (4500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Powell C. Underwood; *Paym.* Howard Cleveland; *Chief Eng.* Wm. J. Black; *Surg.* Geo. Wilson; *First Lt.* Cecil I. Prowse.

**Rainbow*, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* Vernon A. Tisdall; *Staff-Surg.* Hamilton Meikle; *Paym.* Colville D. W. Kiddle; *Staff-Eng.* Thomas Thorne.

Raleigh, 24, 5200 (4200), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport.

**Rambler*, 2, 835 (650), surveying service. *Comm.* George E. Richards; *First Lieut.* William O. Lyne; *Staff-Paym.* Joseph Green; *Surg.* Alfred H. Jeremy; *Eng.* George P. Webster.

**RAMILLIES*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean (flag-ship). *Admi.* Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.; *Capt. and Chief of Staff*, Wm. Henry May; *Comm.* John R. Jellicoe; *Chaplain*, Rev. James Black; *Fleet-Surg.* Herbert M. Ellis; *Fleet-Paym.* George Liddell; *Staff-Eng.* William Henry Bramsdon.

Ranger, 6, (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Ernest K. Loring; *Eng.* John A. Richards.

**Rapid*, 12, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* John Casement; *Staff-Surg.* William M. Craig; *Paym.* Henry de C. Ward; *Chief Eng.* William P. Chapman.

**Rattler*, 6, 715 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Hon. George A. Hardinge; *Surg.* Reginald J. Fyffe; *Assist.-Paym.* Edmund F. Rowe; *Eng.* Charles W. Bolt.

Rattlesnake, 1, 550 (2700), 1st cl. gunboat, Portsmouth. *Eng.* Walter W. H. Rawlingson.

**Raven*, 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, Channel Islands. *Comm.* W. H. Somerset; *Lieut.* Edward Kelly; *Surg.* Beauchamp F. Parish; *Assist.-Paym.* Wingfield W. Alton; *Eng.* Ernest Haves.

Recruit, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow (completing for sea); *Eng.* William E. Hosken.

**Redbreast*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward H. Martin; *Surg.* Lancelot Kilroy; *Asst.-Paym.* George P. Wilson; *Eng.* Ernest C. Thornhill.

**Redpole*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Ernest H. Grafton; *Surg.* Montague L. B. Rodd; *Asst.-Paym.* Charles S. Inglis; *Eng.* Charlie Broadbent.

Redwing, 2, 461 (360), gunboat, Coastguard, Queensferry, N.B.

**Renard*, 2, 810 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Holyhead. *Lieut. and Comm.* Geo. A. Ballard; *Eng.* Arthur G. J. Faulds.

RENOWN, 14, 12350 (12000), 1st cl. battleship, Devonport. *Comm.* Arthur Y. Moggridge; *Staff-Eng.* Alfred Daniel Watson.

**REPULSE*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Ernest N. Rolfe, C.B., A.D.C.; *Comm.* Robert N. Ommanney; *First Lieut.* Cecil G. Treherne; *Chaplain*, Rev. Geo. H. Marwood; *Fleet-Surg.* Thomas C. Hickey; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry Dawson; *Fleet-Eng.* Wm. Henry Riley.

**‡Research*, 520 tons (450), surveying service, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wm. U. Moore; *First Lieut.* Herbert J. Gedge; *Surg.* Fredk. W. Stericker; *Paym.* Robert F. C. Eames; *Eng.* Chas. J. Hay.

**RESOLUTION*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Squadron. *Captain*, John Hugh Bainbridge; *Commander*, Henry B. Anson; *Chaplain*, Rev. George H. Trehearne; *Fleet-Surg.* Alfred T. Corrie; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. F. Woods; *Fleet-Eng.* Edwd. Norrington.

**Retribution*, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, senior officer's ship, South-East Coast of America. *Capt.* Charles J. Noreock; *First Lieut.* Henry J. L. Clarke; *Fleet-Surg.* Christopher Pearson, M.D.; *Staff-Paym.* John J. A. Sloan; *Staff-Eng.* Joseph H. W. H. Ellis.

**REVENGE*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, flagship, Mediterranean. *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, K.C.B. (March, 1897); *Capt.* Reginald Chas. Prothero; *Comm.* Michael S. Beatty; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh S. Wood; *Fleet-Surg.* John C. B. Maclean; *Fleet-Paym.* Richard B. White; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry Jolliffe.

**Ringarooma*, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australasian waters. *Capt.* Wm. Leckie H. Browne; *Staff-Surg.* Bassett C. E. F. Gunn; *Paym.* Charles S. Moore; *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas G. Coomber; *First Lieut.* Hugh T. Hibbert.

**Ringdove*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* James G. Bremer; *Surg.* James M. France; *Asst.-Paym.* Fredk. Belling; *Eng.* David J. Carruthers; *First Lt.* Wm. R. Willis.

Rocket, 6, 280 (4100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport.

**RODNEY*, 10, 10300 (11500), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* John H. Rainier; *Comm.* William W. Hewett; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur George Yates; *Fleet-Surg.* Henry L. Crocker; *Fleet-Paym.* Benjamin Urwick; *Fleet-Eng.* Chas. Lane; *First Lieut.* Ralph F. Ayscough.

Royal Arthur, 13, 7700 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Samuel Arthur Johnson; *Fleet-Eng.* James M. C. Bennett.

**ROYAL OAK*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Mediterranean (ordered home). *Capt.* Burges Watson; *Comm.* Arthur Thomas Stuart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick White; *Fleet-Surg.* Henry A. W. Richardson; *Staff-Paym.* Horatio Howell; *Fleet-Eng.* William J. Maudling.

**ROYAL SOVEREIGN*, 14, 14150 (13000), 1st cl. battleship, Channel Squadron, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Reginald F. H. Henderson, C.B.; *Comm.* Wm. B. Fawckner; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ernest G. Cull; *Fleet-Surg.* Arthur W. Russell; *Fleet-Paym.* William S. Watson; *Fleet-Eng.* John E. Chase; *First Lt.* Regd. A. Cave-Browne-Cave.

**Royalist*, 12, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australia. *Comm.* Ernest G. Rason; *Paym.* Walter H. J. Pym; *Surg.* Henry B. Beatty; *Eng.* Absalom Richard Rolle.

**RUPERT*, 4, 5440 (6000), port guardship, Gibraltar. *Comm.* Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence; *First Lieut* Amherst C. H. Pearson; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. J. Nash; *Fleet-Eng.* Robert C. Moon; *Surg.* Ernest D. Minter.

Sabrina, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

**St. George*, 12, 7700 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, Cape and West Africa. *Rear-Adm.* Harry

H. Rawson, C.B.; *Capt.* George Le C. Egerton; *Comm.* William S. Rees; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. Le P. T. Heaslop; *Fleet-Surg.* Bernard Renshaw; *Fleet-Paym.* William Trew; *Fleet-Eng.* William J. Abbott.

*†*St. Vincent*, 4672 tons, training-ship for boys, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Erasmus D. St. Andrew Ommanney; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. J. Wilby; *Staff-Surg.* George W. Bell; *Fleet-Paym.* Henry Marsh; *First Lieut.* Basil C. Barber.

Salamander, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Devonport. *Eng.* Alfred E. C. Deacon.

Salmon, 6, 270 (3600), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* John F. E. Green; *Eng.* James T. Willoughby.

Sandfly, 1, 525 (2700) 1st cl. gunboat, Malta. *Eng.* John T. H. Ward.

*Sans Pareil, 15, 10470 (14000), 1st cl. battleship (port guard), Sheerness. *Capt.* James Lacon Hammet; *Comm.* Charles H. Dare; *Staff-Surg.* John Ottley; *Fleet-Paym.* Walter H. Rae; *Staff-Eng.* Cornelius H. Steward; *First Lieut.* John A. Colwell.

Sappho, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Staff-Eng.* Arthur J. London.

**Satellite*, 8, 1420 (1400), 3rd cl. cruiser, Pacific. *Comm.* Albert C. Allen; *Paym.* James L. H. German; *Chief Eng.* Sidney G. Haddock; *Surg.* Jerome Barry; *First Lieut.* Francis W. Melvill.

Scorpion, 4, 2750 (1000), coast defence ship, Bermuda. *Eng.* Frederick Jarvis.

Scourge, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

**Scout*, 4, 1580 (3200), 3rd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Francis C. M. Noel; *Staff-Surg.* Edward J. Biden; *Paym.* George C. A. Boyer; *Chief Eng.* Sylvester Rawling.

**Scylla*, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Percy Moreton Scott; *Staff-Surg.* Alexander F. Harper; *Staff-Paym.* Edward Lander; *Chief-Eng.* Samuel Aston.

†Seaflower, 454 tons, sailing brig, Portsmouth. *Lieut. and Comm.* Henry G. Monckton.

**Seagull*, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur Barry; *Chief Eng.* Henry P. Vining; *Surg.* Herbert H. Gill.

**Seahorse*, 670 tons (1100), special surveying service. *Staff-Comms.* James E. Tully (in command) and Francis Roberts; *Surg.* Arthur W. B. Livesey; *Eng.* Charles T. D. Greetham.

†Sealark, 311 tons, sailing brig, Queensferry, N.B. *Lieut.-Comm.*, Alfred E. Tizard.

Seamew, 376 tons (150), tender to *Mersey*, for Coastguard service, Harwich.

Severn, 12, 4050 (6000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Lieut.* Edmund F. Talbot; *Chief Eng.* Henry C. McLean.

Shannon, 9, 5390 (2500), 1st cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Comm.* John Stanhope Clarke; *Chief Eng.* (vacant).

Shark, 6, 280 (4100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport.

**Sharpshooter*, 2, 735 (2800), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, particular service. *Comm.* Arthur Dodgson; *Chief Eng.* Arthur W. Turner; *Surg.* John A. L. Campbell; *First Lieut.* Geo. Trewby.

Sheldrake, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Hull. *Lieut. and Comm.* Edward Hamilton Currey; *Eng.* George William Noll.

Sirius, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Chief-Eng.* William George Mogg.

Skate, 6, 265 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Comm.* Lionel de L. Wells; *Eng.* Robert St. J. Raper.

**Skipjack*, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Colin Richard Keppel; *Surg.* Edwd. Cooper; *Eng.* John S. Gibson Sugars; *First Lieut.* Hugh J. G. Stack.

Skylark, 6, 284 (180), gunboat, Portsmouth.

Slaney, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.

Snake, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

Snap, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.

Snapper, 6, 270 (3600), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. & Comm.* Algernon E. B. Greville; *Eng.* Walter T. Stearn.

Spanker, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Frederick H. Eagles; *Eng.* Walter May.

**Sparrow*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry D. Wilkin, D.S.O.; *Surg.* Chas. G. Matthew; *Asst.-Paym.* Francis C. Leonard; *Eng.* Sidney J. Drake; *First Lieut.* William A. S. Dodds.

Sparrowhawk, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Clyde (completing for sea). *Eng.* Walter J. Kent.

**Spartan*, 8, 3600 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* Alfred Leigh Winsloe; *Staff-Surg.* John Acheson; *Staff-Paym.* Samuel R. Warn; *Staff-Eng.* Wm. Sharp; *First Lieut.* Wm. H. Baker-Baker.

Speedwell, 2, 735 (3500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Devonport. *Eng.* Marrack Sennett.

**Speedy*, 2, 810 (4500), 1st cl. torpedo gunboat, Channel Squadron. *Comm.* Chas. S. Elliot; *Surg.* Alfred J. Pickthorn; *Eng.* Henry T. Liversedge.

Spey, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**‡Sphinx*, 5, 1130 (1100), special service vessel, East Indies. *Comm.* Casper J. Baker; *Paym.* Richard E. S. Sturgess; *Chief Eng.* Stephen Hockey; *Surg.* Montague H. Knapp.

Spider, 1, 525 (2700), 1st cl. gunboat, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alfred Whitehouse; *Surg.* Cecil Howard Rock; *Eng.* Arthur R. Anderson.

Spitfire, 6, (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Newcastle-on-Tyne (completing for sea). *Eng.* Frank D. Thompson.

Star, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne (completing for sea). *Eng.* George E. Wheatley.

Starfish, 6, 265 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Reginald G. O. Tupper; *Eng.* Thomas S. Guyer.

Starling, 4, 465 (360), 2nd cl. gunboat, Greenock.

Staunch, 1, 180 (60), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

**Stork*, 465 tons (360), surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Cortland H. Simpson; *Surg.* Benjamin G. Heather; *Asst.-Paym.* Arthur R. G. Beal; *Eng.* Charles V. Eyre.

Sturgeon, 6, 265 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sheerness. *Lieut. and Comm.* Richard M. Harbord; *Eng.* William D. Chope.

Sultan, 16, 9290 (8000), 3rd cl. battleship, Portsmouth (recovered after shipwreck near Malta). *Staff-Comm.* Richard J. Rogers; *Fleet-Eng.* John R. D. Johnson.

Sunfish, 6 (4000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport. *Lieut. and Comm.* Alexander Farrington; *Eng.* William Denbow.

Superb, 22, 9170 (8500), 2nd cl. battleship, Coastguard, Chatham. *Comm.* Henry Preedy; *Fleet-Eng.* Matthew R. Miller.

Surly, 6, 280 (4100), torpedo-boat destroyer, Portsmouth. *Engineer*, Alexander Baker.

**Surprise*, 4, 1650 (3000), despatch vessel, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt; *Chief Eng.* Alfred Hart; *Surg.* Robert Hill; *Asst.-Paym.* Tom Seaman; *First Lieut.* R. Y. Tyrwhitt.

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Swallow, 8, 1130 (1500), sloop, Sheerness.
**Swift*, 2, 756 (870), 2nd cl. gun-vessel, China. *Comm.* Robert K. McAlpine; *Surg.* John Menary; *Asst.-Paym.* Harry M. C. Elliott; *Eng.* Ernest D. Mallinson.
SWIFTSURE, 18, 6910 (3500), 3rd class battleship, Portsmouth. *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas Morris.
Swordfish, 6 (4570 T.D.), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham. *Eng.* William W. Hardwick.
**Sybille*, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Gerald Walter Russell; *Staff-Surg.* Wm. S. Lightfoot; *Fleet-Paym.* Robert L. Hoskyn; *Staff-Eng.* James J. Frost.
**Talbot*, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Capt.* Edward Harpur Gamble; *Comm.* Lewis Bayly; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wilson Highmoor; *Staff-Surg.* John Leonard Aherne; *Paym.* Frederick G. W. Taylor; *Staff-Eng.* Geo. B. Alton.
**Tamar*, 4650 tons (2500), receiving-ship, Hong Kong. *Capt.* (*Commodore*), Swinton C. Holland, A.D.C.; *Comm.* Wm. H. F. Taylor; *Staff-Comm.* Chas. R. H. Robinson; *Staff-Surg.* Saml. Keays; *Staff-Paym.* Frederic H. M. Whitfeld.
**Tartar*, 6, 1770 (3500), 3rd cl. cruiser, North America and West Indies. *Comm.* Fredk. G. Stopford; *Paym.* Maurice G. F. B. Fenwick; *Staff-Eng.* John L. Michell; *Staff-Surg.* Edwd. B. Townsend; *First Lieut.* Edward C. Villiers.
Tauranga, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Sydney, New South Wales.
Tay, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Devonport.
Teazer, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Cowes (completing for sea). *Eng.* Percy Bingham.
Tees, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.
TEMERAIRE, 14, 8540 (6500), 2nd cl. battleship, Devonport. *Comm.* Edward Leah; *Fleet-Eng.* William H. C. Gale.
Terpsichore, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Staff-Eng.* William Henry Gay.
**Terrible*, 14, 14200 (25000), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Wilmot H. Fawkes; *Comm.* Charles E. Madden; *Lieut.* William P. Lodder; *Staff-Eng.* John S. Rees.
**TERROR*, 1844 tons, floating battery (armour-plated), receiving ship, Bermuda. *Captain* Charles P. Giffin Hicks; *Staff-Comm.* Arthur R. P. Bawden; *Staff-Surg.* James O'B. Williams; *Staff-Paym.* Sidney W. Wright; *Insp. of Machinery*, George H. Weeks.
Thames, 12, 4050 (5700), 2nd cl. cruiser, Devonport. *Lieut.* Alexander Keith Jones; *Chief Eng.* John David Rees.
**Theseus*, 12, 7350 (12000), 1st cl. cruiser, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Charles Campbell, C.B.; *Comm.* Sackville H. Carden; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh K. Moore; *Staff-Surg.* Charles F. Newland; *Staff-Paym.* Edward H. Banks; *Fleet-Eng.* Andrew Spalding.
Thetis, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Lieut.* Thomas Brandreth; *Staff-Eng.* John G. L. Baker.
Thrasher, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead (completing for sea). *Eng.* Wm. R. Parsons.
Thrush, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* Archibald P. Stoddart; *Surg.* Percy Hamilton Boyden; *Assist.-Paym.* Henry C. F. C. Parker; *Eng.* Harry Basson; *First Lieut.* Denis B. Crampton.
**THUNDERER*, 4, 9330 (7000), 2nd cl. battleship (port guard), Pembroke Dock. *Capt.* Herbert W. B. Gibson; *Comm.* Augustus L. K. Knapton; *Chaplain*, Rev. George Goodenough; *Staff-Paym.* Richd. P. Hawkshaw; *Fleet-Eng.* Henry J. J. G. Moon; *Surg.* Frederick A. Brice.
Tickler, 1, 265 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Cape.
Torch, 6, 960 (1400), sloop, Sheerness. *Lieut.* Launcelot C. Cox; *Eng.* Alfred E. Straw.
Tourmaline, 12, 2120 (1800), 3rd cl. cruiser, Sheerness.
**TRAFALGAR*, 10, 11940 (12000), 1st cl. battleship (flag-ship, 2nd in command), Mediterranean. *Rear-Adm.* Robert H. Harris; *Capt.* Harry Tremenheere Grenfell; *Comm.* Herbert G. King-Hall, D.S.O.; *Chaplain*, Rev. David Richards; *Fleet-Surg.* William E. Breton, M.D.; *Fleet-Paym.* John W. Seccombe; *Fleet-Eng.* John R. B. Wright; *First Lieut.* Harry Jones.
Traveller, 700 tons (1100), special-service vessel, Devonport. *Lieut. & Comm.* Richd. A. Cathie.
Trent, 4, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Sheerness.
Tribune, 8, 3400 (9000), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* John E. Johnson.
**‡Triton*, 410 tons (350), surveying service, Sheerness. *Comm.* George Pirie; *Staff-Comm.* Lucas G. Stovin; *Surg.* Henry W. Hull; *Eng.* Joseph E. Lancashire.
TRIUMPH, 14, 6640 (3500), 3rd cl. battleship, Devonport. *Staff-Comm.* Frank John Harwood; *Fleet-Eng.* Thomas Agnew.
Tweed, 3, 363 (200), 3rd cl. gunboat, Hong Kong.
**Tyne*, 3560 tons (1200), troop-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Charles A. Forlong; *Staff-Surg.* George Welch; *Assist.-Paym.* George A. Koe; *Eng.* Frederick Wise.
**UNDAUNTED*, 12, 5600 (8500), 1st cl. cruiser, China. *Capt.* John S. Hallifax; *Comm.* Thomas H. Fisher; *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward R. Borthwick; *Staff-Surg.* John J. Dinnis; *Fleet-Paym.* Edwin R. Brown; *Staff-Eng.* Alfred Rayner.
**†Unicorn*, 1447 tons, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Dundee. *Lieut. & Comm.* William F. G. Clarke; *Fleet-Surg.* Stewart F. Hamilton.
**†Urgent*, 2801 tons, depôt ship, Jamaica. *Capt.* (*Commodore*) Herbert Ward Dowding; *Comm.* Wm. Barrington May; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry C. F. Hunter; *Assist.-Paym.* Sidney B. Hinshelwood; *Surg.* Walter Bowden, D.S.O.
Venus, 11, 5600 (9600), 2nd cl. cruiser, Chatham. *Lieut.* Edward Reeves; *Staff-Eng.* Harry Howard Meadus.
**†Vernon*, 5481 tons, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* John Durnford, D.S.O.; *Comm.* Chas. J. Briggs; *Staff-Surg.* Timothy J. Crowley; *Fleet-Paym.* Charles J. Pawsey; *Eng.* Lindsay J. Stephens; *First Lieut.* Stuart Nicholson.
Vesuvius, 245 tons (350), special torpedo vessel, Portsmouth. *Lieut. & Comm.* Dudley R. De Chair.
†Victor Emanuel, 5157 tons, Hong Kong. Vide *Tamar*.
**‡Victoria and Albert*, 2470 tons (2400), Royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* Jno. R. T. Fullerton, C.B., C.V.O., A.D.C. (in command); *Comm.* George J. S. Warrender; *Staff-Comm.* Archibald G. Douglas; *Depy. Insp.-Gen.* Henry C. Woods, M.D.; *Fleet-Paym.* Wm. H. Bowen; *Fleet-Eng.* Elijah Tricker; *First Lt.* Hon. Robert F. Boyle.
VICTORIOUS, 16, 14,900 (12,000), 1st cl. battleship, Chatham. *Comm.* Chas. S. Nedham; *Fleet-Eng.* Francis J. Moore.
**Victory*, 2164 tons, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir Nowell Salmon, VC, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Wollaston C. Karslake; *Flag Lieut.* Pennant A. I. Lloyd; *Comm.* William J. Scullard; *Chief Inspec. of Machinery*, James Wootton; *Fleet-Surgeon*, Wm. H. Stewart.
Virago, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead (completing for sea). *Eng.* Thos. H. Pounds.
**Vivid*, 550 tons (425), flag-ship, Devonport. *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund Robt. Fremantle, K.C.B.,

C.M.G.; *Capt.* Chas. Johnstone; *Comm.* Charles W. Winnington-Ingram; *Staff-Comm.* (in command) Wm. Way; *Chaplain*, Rev. John H. Berry; *Fleet-Surg.* Thomas M. Sibbald; *Fleet-Paym.* Richard E. Moore; *Chief Insp. of Machinery*, James J. Finch.

* *Volage*, 12, 3080 (2400), 2nd cl. cruiser, Training Squadron. *Capt.* Richard Nigel Gresley: *Chaplain*, Rev. Ernest J. Vaughan; *Staff-Surg.* William R. M. Young; *Paym.* James H. F. Campion; *Staff-Eng.* Charles Underhill.

* *Vulcan*, 8, 6620 (12000), torpedo depôt ship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Chas. G. Robinson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hamilton Macdonald; *Staff-Surg.* Henry W. D. Walsh; *Staff-Paym.* Henry J. Ollard; *Staff-Eng.* Frederick Worth.

* *Wallaroo*, 8, 2575 (7500), 3rd cl. cruiser, Australasian waters. *Capt.* Walter H. B. Graham; *Staff-Paym.* William R. Dodridge; *Staff-Eng.* John S. Watch; *Surg.* Edward H. McSherry, M.D.

† *Wanderer*, 925 tons, training brig for boys, Portland. *Lieut. and Comm.* Reginald A. Allenby.

WARRIOR, 32, 9210 (4000), 1st cl. cruiser, Portsmouth.

* WARSPITE, 14, 8400 (10000), 1st cl. cruiser, flagship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Claude E. Buckle; *Capt.* Fredk. R. Boardman, C.B.; *Comm.* Sidney Hughes; *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward H. Good; *Staff-Surg.* Michl. Ronan; *Fleet-Paym.* Mountagu Bertie Williams; *Fleet-Eng.* Frederic G. Whittaker; *First Lieut.* Drury St. A. Wake.

* *Waterwitch*, 620 tons (450), surveying vessel, Australian station. *Comm.* James W. Combe; *Assist.-Paym.* Robert R. Hastings; *Surg.* Fred. A. Capps; *First Lieut.* Fredk. C. C. Pasco.

Wave, 308 tons (250), special-service vessel, Dartmouth.

Weasel, 1, 254 (110), 3rd cl. gunboat, Portsmouth.

* *Widgeon*, 6, 805 (1200), 1st cl. gunboat, Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. and Comm.* John H. S. Burder; *Surg.* Charles S. Facey; *Asst.-Paym.* Gustavus C. Rochfort; *Eng.* Arthur P. L. Dupen.

* *Wildfire*, 453 tons (360), flag-ship, Sheerness. *Vice-Adm.* Henry Fredk. Nicholson, C.B.; *Staff-Capt.* (in command) Albert R. Wonham; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph Reed; *Fleet-Surg.* Wm. E. Bennett; *Staff-Paym.* Robert M. Pearson; *Inspector of Machinery*, William W. Chilcott.

* *Wild Swan*, 8, 1130 (800), sloop, Pacific. *Comm.* Macvey Napier; *First Lieut.* William D. Church; *Paym.* Charles H. A. Ward; *Surg.* Horace B. Marriott; *Eng.* Harold Gaisford.

WIVERN, 4, 2750 (1000), coast defence ship, Hong Kong. *Staff-Eng.* John Kerr.

Wizard, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Cowes.

* *Wye*, 1370 tons (700), store-ship, particular service. *Staff-Comm. in command*, Walter Sandys Chambré; *Surg.* John Jenkins; *Asst.-Paym.* Lawrence A. Bebb; *Eng.* Nathaniel E. Green.

Zebra, 6 (4500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chatham (completing for sea). *Eng.* James F. A. Hastings.

Zephyr, 6 (3850), torpedo-boat destroyer, Devonport (completing for sea). *Eng.* Harry J. Meiklejohn.

NAVAL AIDES DE-CAMP TO THE QUEEN.

Adm. of Fleet, H.R.H. Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G. (*personal*).

Captain H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G., K.T. (*personal*).

Lyons, *Adm.* Sir Algernon McLennan, K.C.B. (*first and principal*).

Fullerton, *Rear-Adm.* John Regd. Thos., C.B., C.V.O. (*Royal Yacht*).

Captains:

Fanshawe, Arthur Dalrymple.
Ingles, John.
Beaumont, Lewis Anthony.
Bruce, James Andrew Thomas.
Holland, Swinton Colthurst.

Rolfe, Ernest Neville, C.B.
Moore, Arthur William, C.M.G.
Bickford, And. Kennedy, C.M.G.
Acland, William Alison Dyke.
Mann, William Fredk. Stanley.

Marine—

Campbell, *Colonel* William, R.M.A.
Crosbie, *Col.* Adolphus Brett.

HON. PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN.

Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B.
Dugald M'Ewan, M.D.
James John Louis Donnet, M.D.
Sir John Watt Reid, K.C.B., M.D.

HON. SURGEONS TO THE QUEEN.

Sir James Jenkins, K.C.B., M.D.
Timotheus John Haran.
Sir James Nicholas Dick, K.C.B.
William Harris Lloyd, M.D.

HON. CHAPLAINS TO THE QUEEN.

Rev. James Henry Lang, M.A.
Rev. John Cawston, D.D.
Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.

Navy Pay.

ANNUAL PAY OF EFFECTIVE OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

ADMIRAL (home command), including table money and allowance in lieu of servants, £3,420 to £3,967. Vice-Admiral (according to where serving), £2,555 to £3,102. Rear-Admiral £1,642 to £2,737. Commodore (2nd class), £410 to £602; extras, £365 to £730. Captain, £410 to £602; extras, £91 to £328. Staff-Captain, £511; extras, £84 to £141. Commander, £365; extras, nil to £141. Staff-Commander £219 to £410; extras, £84 to £159. Lieutenant in command, £201 to £274; extras, £84 to £141. Lieutenant, £182 to £256; extras, nil to £73. Chief Officer, £201; extras, nil to £38. Sub-Lieutenant, £91; extra for navigating duties, £45. Senior Mate, £119 to £137. Second Mate, £91 to £100. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Chief Gunner, and Chief Boatswain, £164. Gunner, and Boatswain, £100 to £150. Petty Officer, and leading Seaman, £32 to £181. Able, ordinary, and 2nd class ordinary Seaman, £24 to £106. Boy, £9 to £18.

Fleet-Surgeon £493 to £602; extras, £46 to £91. Staff-Surgeon, £383 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £210 to £284. Chaplain, £210 to £401.

Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat, £639. Inspector ditto, £548. Chief Engineer, £237 to £401; extras, £18 to £255. Engineer, £160 to £219; extras, £18 to £164. Assistant ditto, £110 to £137; extras, £18. Engine-room Artificer, £100 to £137. Stoker, £30 to £91. Chief Carpenter, £164; extras, £5 to £9. Carpenter (officer), £100 to £150.

Naval Instructor, £219 to £401. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant, £46. Domestic, from £17.

With their guns, tonnage, and (within brackets) their indicated horse-power under forced draught, except in the case of the *Andromeda*, *Albion*, *Canopus*, and *Furious*, where the H.P. under natural draught is given. Armoured vessels have their names printed in CAPITALS, and vessels building in private yards have an asterisk * prefixed.

**Albatross*, 6 (7500), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
**ALBION*, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship, Blackwall.
**Amphitrite*, 11000 tons, first-class cruiser, Barrow-in-Furness.
Andromeda, 16, 11000 (16500), first-class cruiser, Pembroke.
**Angler*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
**Arab*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
**Argonaut*, 11000 tons, first-class cruiser, Glasgow.
**Ariadne*, 11000 tons, first-class cruiser, Glasgow.
**Ariel*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
**Avon*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Barrow-in-Furness.
**Bat*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Bittern*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Barrow-in-Furness.
**Bullfinch*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Hull.
CANOPUS, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship, Portsmouth.
**Chamois*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Cheerful*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
**Coquette*, 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
**Crane*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Cygnet*, 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
**Cynthia*, 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
**Diadem*, 16, 11000 (16500), first-class cruiser, Glasgow. (Launched Oct. 20, 1896.)
**Dove*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Hull.
**Earnest*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
**Electra*, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
**Europa*, 16, 11000 (16500), first-class cruiser, Glasgow.
**Express*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
**Fairy*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
**Fawn*, 6 (5900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Fervent*, 6 (3850), torpedo-boat destroyer, Paisley.
**Flirt*, 6 (5900), torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Flying Fish*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Foam*, 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer, Chiswick.
Furious, 10, 5750 (10000), second-class cruiser Devonport.
**Gipsy*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
Gladiator, 10, 5750 (10000), second-class cruiser Portsmouth.
**GLORY*, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship Birkenhead.
GOLIATH, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship Chatham.
**Griffon*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
**Kestrel*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
**Leopard*, 6, (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Barrow-in-Furness.
**Locust*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
**Mallard*, 6 (5400), torpedo-boat destroyer Chiswick.
**Mermaid*, 6 (5800), torpedo-boat destroyer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
**Niobe*, 16, 11000 (16500), first-class cruiser, Barrow-in-Furness.
OCEAN, 16, 12950 (13500), first-class battleship Devonport.
**Osprey*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
**Otter*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Barrow in-Furness.
**Pactolus*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
**Panther*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
**Pegasus*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Perseus*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Hull.
**Pomone*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Sheerness.
**Prometheus*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser Hull.
Proserpine, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser Sheerness.
**Pyramus*, 8, 2135 (7000), third-class cruiser, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
**Seal*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.
Spartiate, 11000 tons, first-class cruiser, Pembroke Dock.
**Sylvia*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sunderland.
Vindictive, 10, 5750 (10000), second-class cruiser Chatham.
**Violet*, 6 (6000), torpedo-boat destroyer, Sunderland.
**Vulture*, 6, torpedo-boat destroyer, Glasgow.
**Whiting*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Jarrow-on Tyne.
**Wolf*, torpedo-boat destroyer, Birkenhead.

Of the above, the five battleships, *Albion*, *Canopus*, *Glory*, *Goliath*, and *Ocean*; the four first-class cruisers *Amphitrite*, *Argonaut*, *Ariadne*, and *Spartiate*; the six third-class cruisers *Pactolus*, *Pegasus*, *Perseus*, *Pomone*, *Prometheus*, and *Pyramus*, and 28 of the torpedo-boat destroyers, form part of the building programme for 1896-97, as announced by Mr. Goschen in March, 1896; but contracts for three second-class cruisers, which were also then promised, and which were to complete the programme, have not, at the time of going to press, been given out. Of the vessels building, the most remarkable are the destroyers *Albatross* and *Express*. The former is guaranteed by her builders, Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft, a speed of 32 knots, or about 36¾ land miles, per hour, a speed equal to that of most ordinary trains. Yet even this great speed will be exceeded in the case of the *Express*, which is guaranteed by Messrs. Laird to do no less than 33 knots an hour upon trial. What those figures, undreamt of three or four years ago, mean, will be better understood if we imagine the *Albatross* and *Express*, the fastest vessels in the world, to be opposed to one another in warfare. Owing to their lowness in the water, they would not be likely to sight one another at a greater distance than 10 miles. If they did this, and if, at the instant of sighting, the commander of each headed at full speed for his opponent, the two vessels might be in actual collision within the short space of 10 minutes, and they would be within easy gunshot of one another in about 5 minutes.

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GROSS ESTIMATE, £22,774,318; NET, £21,823,000; NET INCREASE, £3,122,000.

THE principal points of difference between the Estimates for this year and its predecessor are increases in votes 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 15, amounting to £3,538,700, and decreases in votes 2, 5, 8 (matériel), and 13, amounting to £416,700 (votes 4 and 16 are unaltered). The following tabular statement gives at one view the cost of this branch of the public service for three years:—

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Supplementary (net).	Appropriations in Aid.	Net Vote.	Expended.	No. of Officers and Men.	
	£	£	£	£	£	Seamen.	Marines.
1894-95	18,371,713	200,000	1,305,613	17,366,100	—	57,026	15,363
1895-96	19,613,821	—	912,821	18,701,000	—	61,945	15,363
1896-97	22,774,318	—	951,318	21,823,000	—	65,757	15,861

The estimated total number of officers, seamen, boys, coastguard, and Royal Marines available for sea service is 85,793, and of other services 7,957, total 93,750; an increase of 4,900.

The gross total of the several votes is shown in the following abstract, and in the succeeding details will be found the net total of each, after deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

1. Wages to Officers, Seamen, &c. ...	£4,536,100
2. Victualling and Clothing	1,800,544
3. Medical Establishments & Services	180,382
4. Martial Law	10,630
5. Educational Services	111,578
6. Scientific Services	74,180
7. Royal Naval Reserves	229,911
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—	
I. Personnel	2,116,915
II. Matériel	2,387,000
III. Contract Work	5,423,480
9. Naval Armaments	2,600,855
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs ...	624,900
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services ...	198,746
12. Admiralty Office	245,560
Total Effective Services	£20,540,781

NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

13. Half-pay, Reserved & Retired Pay	£761,258
14. Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,052,090
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	324,889
Total, Non-Effective Services ...	£2,138,237

SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLONIES.

16. Additional Naval Force in Australasian Waters, Annuity payable under	£95,300
Grand Total	£22,774,318

1. *Wages to Officers, Seamen, and Marines.*—Net total £4,419,800, an increase of £286,300, chiefly caused by provision for additional numbers, and by variations in rates of pay and allowances. The sub-heads are: Wages of officers, seamen, and boys, £3,702,431—increase £256,509; coastguard, wages £209,747—increase £315, and contingencies £54,32 — decrease £150; royal marines, wages £513,611—increase £10,094, and contingencies £16,220 — increase £345; royal marine divisions, salaries £6,348—increase £30, and contingencies £14,062—increase £230; recruiting expenses £19,358—increase £6,344. The appropriations in aid, in reduction of the gross amount of the vote, are £116,300. The details of those receiving pay, &c., are as follows:—14 flag officers, 3,132 commissioned officers, 588 subordinate officers, 1,108 warrant officers, and 56,420 petty officers, seamen, &c., making a total of 61,262. Of 9,795 boys, 4,495 are for service in the fleet, and 5,300 under instruction in training-ships. In the coastguard service there are 90 commissioned officers, 231 chief officers, and 3,879 petty officers, seamen, &c. In the Royal Marines the headquarters staff consists of 5 commissioned officers, 3 warrant officers, and 4 staff sergeants and sergeants; for the service afloat, 113 commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer, 416 staff sergeants and sergeants, 284 buglers, and 8,059 rank and file; and for the service ashore, 247 commissioned officers, 24 warrant officers, 774 staff sergeants and sergeants, 284 buglers and musicians, and 5,622 rank and file, a total of 15,836 for this branch of the service.

2. *Victualling & Clothing.*—Net total £1,369,600, an increase of £2,500. The sub-heads are: Salaries and allowances £17,312—decrease £54; wages of artificers £44,660 — increase £1,504; wages of crews of victualling-yard boys £5,677 —increase £48; wages, &c., of police £5,550—decrease £19; extra pay to artificers £35—as last year; rents, water, and contingencies £1,876—increase £15; provisions and allowances in lieu £837,894—increase £24,864; payments for provisions not taken up £329,500—increase £30,700; beer-money, and excess cost of rations £15,100 —increase £3,300; mess-traps £6,250 — decrease £3,950; light, and allowances in lieu £38,890—increase £2,730; seamen's clothing, soap, and tobacco, £338,200 — decrease £6,300; marine clothing, &c. £78,200—increase £2,410; victualling stores £38,900—increase £1,732; marine barrack stores £19,500—increase £1,810; freight, lighterage, &c. £23,000—increase £3,000. Appropriations in aid amount to £430,944.

3. *Medical Establishments and Services.*—Net total £156,200, an increase of £4,800. The heads are: Salaries £35,694 — increase £51; wages £26,750—increase £221; police £3,511—decrease £16; extra pay £400; rents, water, &c. £1,317—decrease £65; gas and electric lighting £2,510—increase £210; contingencies £2,000. Medicines and medical stores, including hospital and infirmary provisions, instruments, &c. £83,000—increase £3,000; subsistence of seamen at sick quarters £19,500—increase £1,000; contributions in aid of lock hospitals £2,350—as last year; and miscellaneous disbursements £3,350 — increase £250. The gross amount is reduced by £24,182, appropriations in aid.

4. *Martial Law.*—The net total is £10,600—as last year. The heads of expenditure are —Courts-martial £1,500—increase £100; Naval Prisons, Lewes £3,625; Bodmin £2,024; Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Cape, Ascension, and Coquimbo £1,461; conveyance of prisoners £1,200; and subsistence abroad £820. The ap-

propriations in aid under this vote amount to only £30.

5. *Educational Services.* — The net total is £81,300, an increase of £1,900. The details are: —Royal Naval College, Greenwich, salaries, wages, and allowances £26,474—decrease £14, and contingencies £10,451 — decrease £110. Training of naval cadets costs £24,726 — increase £946; educational staff for the Fleet £19,294—increase £1,872; training school for engineer students £13,630—increase £1,632; expenses of boys in training ships £6,330—increase £1,570; expenses connected with medical candidates £450—as before; examinations £2,143—increase £151; inspection of naval schools £771—decrease £230. Dockyard schools cost £2,966, and contingencies £43—increase £33; and royal marine barrack schools £3,175, and contingencies £205—increase £2; with contributions in aid of schools £900—as before. The appropriations in aid amount to £30,278.

6. *Scientific Services.*—Net total £63,300—an increase of £1,900. The salaries, &c., of the Royal Observatory amount to £6,916—increase £74, some details of which will be found on p. 163. The contingent expenses are £1,185, a decrease of £715. The Cape Observatory includes an astronomer at £800, a first assistant at £550, and other salaries and apparatus make a total of £4,252- increase £200. Expenses in connection with the photographic mapping of the heavens £630. The total estimated cost (£9,050) is to be spread over a term of years, £4,850 being for Greenwich and £4,200 for the Cape of Good Hope. The salaries, &c., of the Hydrographical Department amount to £13,114—decrease £56; for drawing and engraving charts the expense is £9,350, and for printing and mounting them £9,300. In 1895 there were 176,527 charts sold, producing £10,670. Coast and other surveys carried on in various parts of the world cost £17,300—increase £111. The cost of the Naval Museum at Greenwich is set down at £724—decrease £5; and the Compass Department at £1,700 — as before. The expense of the "Nautical Almanac" is £3,845 — increase £214. The average annual sale of the Almanac has been recently about 12,500, the number sold in 1887 (15,371) dropping to 11,750 in 1889, with a rise in 1891 to 13,477, followed by a fall in 1893 to 11,978: the number sold in 1895 was 12,109. Chronometers are estimated to cost £3,914, and there are items of £250 contributed to the funds of the Institution of Naval Architects and £300 to the Royal United Service Institution. The appropriations in aid amount to £10,880.

7. *Royal Naval Reserves.* — The net total is £229,800—an increase of £14,200. The sub-heads are: Royal Naval Reserve £223,387 — increase £13,104; reserve of retired officers, &c. £6,500—increase £1,250; Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers £24—a decrease of £76. In the Reserve the number of officers provided for is 1,600, and seamen, &c. 24,200. Retired officers and men number 6,520. Compensation to the officers and men of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers for abolition of the corps £24—decrease £76. Appropriations in aid £111.

8. *Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.*—This vote is divided into three sections, the net amount of each being:— *Personnel* £2,104,000 (increase £264,000), *Matériel* £2,251,000 (decrease £404,000), and *Contract Work* £5,386,000 (increase £1,970,000) —giving a total of £9,741,000, and showing, as compared with last year, a net increase of £1,860,000. The total appropriations in aid under the three sections amount to £186,395. The Estimates here notify that "provision has been made for new construction in the above vote to the extent of—Section 1, £1,081,700; Section 2, £1,130,900; Section 3, £5,022,274. Total, £7,234,874."

Under the first section—*Personnel*—the sub-heads are—*Dockyards at Home:* Salaries £157,115—decrease £2,303; wages, and hire of teams £1,680,343—increase £285,821; police £37,853—decrease £209; contingencies £5,330—increase £130. The numbers and aggregate salaries of officials at the home dockyards are as follows—Portsmouth, 260 officials £46,882; Devonport, 214 officials £39,169; Chatham, 188 officials £34,058; Sheerness, 103 officials £19,541; Pembroke, 67 officials £13,666; Deptford Storeyard, 19 officials £3,537; Haulbowline, 3 officials £399; Portland Coaling Depôt, 2 officials £163. The total officials for the above dockyards number 899, against 898 in 1895-96, and their salaries amount to £157,115 against £159,418 in the previous year. The total number of artificers and labourers to be employed in the dockyards at home is rather more than last year, being 23,350 against 19,370, and their wages amount to £1,680,343. The police number 396, their wages being £37,853. *Abroad*, the items are: Salaries, &c. £54,701—increase £2,429; wages, &c. £170,353 — increase £5,875; police £10,290—decrease £177; contingencies £930—as last year.

The second section—*Matériel*—includes: Timber, masts, deals, &c. £130,000 — decrease £22,000; metals and metal articles £1,149,000 — decrease £278,174; coals for yard purposes £53,000—decrease £5,000; hemp, canvas, &c. £112,000—decrease £53,000; paint, oils, pitch, and similar articles £290,000—decrease £70,000; electrical, torpedo, and other apparatus £90,000 — decrease £10,000; coals for steam vessels £500,000—increase £25,000; freight £35,000 — as before; rents, water, &c. £18,905 — increase £94; gas £9,905—increase £300.

The third section—*Contract Work*—includes: Propelling machinery £2,332,380—increase £1,145,695; auxiliary machinery £42,412—decrease £3,163; hulls of contract-built ships £2,347,580—increase £737,046; repairs and alterations £77,230—increase £2,040; inspection £45,000 — increase £10,000; gun mountings and air-compressing machinery £471,258—increase £59,675; machinery for shore establishments £59,000—increase £14,000; royal reserve of merchant cruisers (subvention for right of pre-emption or hire as armed cruisers or transports) £48,620—increase £3,147.

The amount expended on *New Construction* detailed in the Navy Expense Accounts in the year 1895-96, is estimated at £4,405,019 on the vessels building by contract, and £3,291,448 on Dockyard-built ships, and £69,179 for small vessels. The total estimate for New Construction includes also £991,754 for re-construction, &c., £1,075,214 for sea stores, coals, &c., and £1,039,305 for establishment, and miscellaneous charges; the whole sum thus amounts to £10,871,919.

9. *Naval Armaments.* — The net total is £2,543,200—an increase of £850,000. The larger items are: Salaries and allowances £20,537—increase £922; wages of artificers £101,068—increase £5,159; wages of police £15,949—increase £1,923; for guns £801,900 — increase

£369,500; projectiles and ammunition £1,010,200—increase £348,780; torpedoes and gun-cotton £212,000—increase £36,200; small arms, &c. £323,400—increase £90,370; inspection £80,000—increase £5,000; freight £23,000—as last year. The appropriations in aid amount to £57,655.

10. *Works, Buildings, and Repairs.*—Net total £618,400, an increase of £71,400. Salaries amount to £30,500—increase £1,500; and the charge for new works, additions, &c., is for dockyards at home £185,395—increase £89,085; abroad £68,925—increase £15,320; naval barracks £7,700—increase £6,700; marine barracks £7,700—increase £3,600; prisons £1,000—as last year; hospitals and infirmaries £16,410—increase £1,460; educational vote £5,850—increase £2,850; observatories £1,500—decrease £3,200; coastguard stations £11,850—increase £400; naval armaments £36,650—increase £3,635; storehouses and works £22,718—decrease £58,922; minor new works £70,670—increase £762; ordinary repairs at home and abroad £125,000—increase £2,545; interest on branch railways into naval yards and maintenance £1,510—as before; redemption of rent-charges on ditto £4,396—as before; pay of seamen on works abroad £3,260—decrease £13; compensations, &c. £296—as last year; grants in aid of works £8,520—increase £3,127. The appropriations in aid amount to £6,500.

11. *Miscellaneous Effective Services.*—Net total £189,200, an increase of £12,400. The amounts of chief importance are—passage money and conveyance of officers, seamen, &c. £110,000—increase £9,600; expenses attendant on commanders-in-chief £3,800—decrease £100; piloting and towing ships of the Navy £18,000—increase £1,000; telegraphic communications £9,500—increase £500; lodging allowances to officers £11,500—increase £2,300; allowances for stationery £3,600—as before; compensation for damage £3,000—as before; expense of committees £3,000—increase £500; naval attachés abroad £2,000—as before; lighthouses, &c. £3,520—decrease £770; percentage to banks £1,500—as before; loss by exchange and discount £1,000—as last year; advertisements £2,000—increase £70; water police £5,826; allowances to ministers of religion £4,900; to religious and other institutions £1,300; and miscellaneous payments and allowances (including the conveyance by sea of the Royal Household, and the entertainment of royal personages) £10,600. The appropriations in aid amount to £9,546.

12. *Admiralty Office.*—Total net cost £236,800—a decrease of £400. The sub-heads are: Salaries, wages, &c. £239,075—increase £4,669; travelling expenses £7,800—as before; contingencies £3,685—increase £171. The cost of the several departments, and details of the principal salaries, will be found at pp. 219 and 232. The appropriations in aid amount to £8,760.

The votes for non-effective services are as follows:—

13. *Half Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay.*—The net sum required is £749,000, being a decrease of £12,300. Half pay amounts to £59,536—decrease £3,529, the recipients being 3 admirals of the fleet, 6 admirals, 15 vice-admirals, 23 rear-admirals, 145 officers, 5 engineers, 10 medical officers, 3 chaplains, 2 naval instructors, 1 secretary, 29 accountants, and 1 royal marine officer; reserved and retired pay £669,018—decrease £6,801; commutation of retired pay £25,054—decrease £2,688; and gratuities to officers on retirement £7,650—as before. On the reserved list there are 13 officers, requiring £1,715; 1,977 on the retired list £584,210; and 253 retired marine officers £85,808. Appropriations in aid £12,258.

14. *Naval and Marine Pensions.*—The net total of the vote is £1,030,100, an increase of £22,200. The amount is thus distributed: Pensions to 84 retired naval officers £4,740—as last year; to 1,012 engineers, subordinate officers, &c. £93,000—as last year; to 27,996 seamen and marines £778,400—increase £20,400; for good and meritorious services £6,400, in amounts of £300 annually to flag officers, £150 to captains, of £150 to £200 to marine officers, and of £100 to medical officers. The pensions for conspicuous bravery amount to £400, being £80 to 8 recipients of the Victoria Cross, £300 to 12 men who have received a medal for conspicuous gallantry, and £20 to 2 sergeants of Royal Marines "for distinguished conduct in the field." Pensions for wounds amount to £4,750 among 94 officers, and commutation of naval pensions to £4,070. The sum of £123,750 is payable to 2,303 widows of naval officers—increase £250; £7,400 to 125 widows of marine officers—increase £200; £12,000 to 159 widows and relatives of officers, seamen, and marines slain; £680 in compassionate allowances to late officers of the navy and marines; and £16,500 in compassionate allowances, which includes £14,750 to 1,069 children of deceased naval and marine officers. Appropriations in aid amount to £21,990.

15. *Civil Pensions and Gratuities.*—Net total £324,400, an increase of £7,100. The items are: Superannuation allowances to civil officers £118,000—increase £6,500; to artificers £165,000—increase £300; pensions and allowances to coastguard (506 persons) £28,000—as before; special gratuities £300; contribution in aid of Pension Funds £11,100—increase £560; commutation of civil pensions £964—decrease £257; and special pensions to officers £1,525—as before. Appropriations in aid £489.

16. *Additional Naval Force in Australasian Waters.*—This is an extra vote for services in connection with the Colonies, and under an arrangement made between the Imperial and Australasian Governments the sum of £95,300 is required as the seventh instalment of an annuity to meet the first cost of seven vessels for the protection of floating trade in Australasian waters. A contribution of £35,000 is payable by the Colonies, leaving £60,300 as the net amount of the vote.

The number of officers and men borne on ships' books, and for whom provision is made in these Estimates, is:—Fleet service—officers and seamen 61,262, boys 4,495; Coastguard, 4,200; Royal Marines 15,836; other services 7,957; total 93,750.

According to the Parliamentary Return of the 12th Aug. 1896, the number of ships built and *building* was, Battleships 45; *building*, 12. Cruisers, Armoured, 18; Protected, 87; *building*, 29; Unprotected, 16. Coast Defence, 15. Torpedo vessels, 35. Torpedo-boat destroyers, 42; *building*, 48. Torpedo boats, 101. Special vessels, 3. Total 362 of all classes—or including the 99 building, 461.

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In the following List will be found the Names and Stations of the Principal Military and Naval Officers, such as the public have most occasion to communicate with on matters of business.

ALDERSHOT.—*Gymnasia. Inspr.*, Col. Geo. M. Fox; *Assist.*, Capt. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone.

ALDERSHOT.—*School of Signalling*, £1,242. *Inspector*, Lt.-Col. Claude Kennedy; *Assist.*, Maj. Elmhirst Rhodes, D.S.O.

ALDERSHOT.—*In command*, General H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. *Deputy Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. John Talbot Coke. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Herbert S. Gould Miles. *Comm. R.A.*, Maj.-Gen. James Alleyne, C.B. *Comm. Cavalry*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Sir Arthur W. Mackworth, Bart. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Col. Frank Graham Wintle, D.S.O. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. William Morgan Playfair; *Princ. Med. Officer*, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Thomas Fras. O'Dwyer, M.D. *Chaplains*, Revds. Geo. Kirkwood (P.), Walter H. Milner, J. Corbett (R.C.), W. B. L. Alexander (R.C.), J. B. C. Murphy, L. J. Matthews (R.C.), R. J. D. Oliver, H. T. Coney; A. G. M. Wetherall. *Veterinary Officer*, Lt.-Col. Henry Thomson. ——*Military Prison: Medical Officer*, Brig.-Surg. Wm. Fredk. Ruttledge. *Governor*, Capt. Ralph A. Henderson.

ASCENSION.—*Naval Yard. In charge*, Capt. John Edrie Blaxland. *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. V. Rainier.——*Staff-Surg.*, Charles W. Buchanan-Hamilton. *Fleet-Paym.*, Abraham Turner.

BELFAST.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Henry Le G. Geary, C.B., R.A. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Arthur FitzRoy Hart, C.B. *Comm. R.A.*, Lt.-Col. J. R. S. O. Hewitt (Londonderry). *Comm. R.E.*, Lt.-Col. James Cameron. *Ordn. Officer*, Capt. C. K. Greene. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Gelston. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Mich. Cogan.

BERMUDA.—*Naval & Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £8,152. *In charge*, Capt. Charles P. Giffin Hicks, £907. *Staff-Comm.*, Arthur R. P. Bawden, £473. *Chief Engineer*, George H. Weeks, £676. *Storekeeper & Cashier*, H. C. Maule, £600. *Asst. Civ. Eng.*, B. O'D. Townshend. *Chaplain*, Rev. John Cavanagh, £410. *Staff-Surg.*, Jas. O'B. Williams, £550. *Constructor*, W. H. Gard, £622. ——*Dep. Inspr.-Gen.*, Thos. Browne, M.D., £879.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Royal Small Arms Factory. Wages* £56,000. *Supt.*, Lt.-Col. Francis W. J. Barker.

BODMIN.—*Naval Prison. Deputy Gov.*, Capt. Pearson Campbell Johnstone, R.N., £669.

BRIXTON.—*Military Prison. Governor*, Capt. G. S. Haines.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £3,755. *Staff-Comm.*, James F. Foot, £537. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, T. S. Veale, £600. *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur P. Hill, £425. *Chief Eng.*, Samuel J. Robins, £519. *Civ. Eng.*, E. A. W. Barnard.——*Fleet-Surgeon*, Isaac Hen. Anderson, M.D., £660. *Medical Storekeeper and Cashier*, Wm. Edward Davidson.

CHATHAM.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., R.E. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Geoffry Barton, C.B. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Michael Henry Saward. *Comm. R.E.*, Colonel James Fellowes. *Chief Ordnance Officer*, Major Geo. James Butcher. *Dist. Paymaster*, Lt.-Col. Chas. Fredk. Carey. *Senior Med. Off.*, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Richard Henry Quill, M.B. *Chaplains*, Revds. Wm. Foster R. Buckle, John Alex. Hatton.

CHATHAM.—*Royal Hospital* (Melville). *Salaries*, £2,700. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Henry Macdonnell, £834. *Staff-Surg.*, Alexr. J. Johnston, £491.

CHATHAM.—*School of Military Engineering*, £15,300. *Comm.*, Maj.-Gen. Thos. Fras r. C.B., C.M.G. *Assist. Commd.*, Lt.-Col. Wm. Geo. Morris, C.M.G., R.E. *Brig.-Major and Sec.*, Major Fredk. Crofton Heath, R.E. *Adjt.*, Capt. Reginald Ulick H. Buckland.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—*Salaries*, £34,058. *Adm. Sup.*, Hilary Gustavus Andoe, C.B., £1,883. *Civil Asst.*, J. G. Wildish, £1,000. *Staff-Capt.*, W. H. James, £600. *Chief Construc.*, W. James, £700. *Chief Engineer*, Wm. Geo. Littlejohns, £650. *Suptg. Engineer*, Thomas Sims, £500. *Storekeeper*, W. P. S. Burton, £600. *In charge of Expense Accounts*, W. G. Roff, £626. *Cashier*, T. Watson, £500. *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredk. J. Matthews, £500. *Fleet-Surgeon*, Jas. L. Sweetnam, £581. *Constrs.*, J. Millard, J. Apsey, £400 to £550. *Assist. Engineer*, Geo. Elbrow, £491. *Civ. Eng.*, T. C. Hunter, £280.

CHELSEA.—*Royal Hospital*, £27,440. *Governor*, Field-Marshal Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B. *Lt.-Gov. and Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Walker Robinson, C.B. *Assist. Sec.*, John Dowling. *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph H. Sutton Moxly. *Phys. & Surg.*, Surg.-Col. Thomas Ligertwood, M.D. *Deputy Surg.*, W. J. Macnamara, M.D. *Adjutant*, Major Henry C. Barton Gray.

CHELSEA.—*Duke of York's Royal Military School*, £10,100 (Boys, 550). *Comm.*, Col. George Atherley Wm. Forrest. *Qr.-Mast. & Adjt.*, Capt. Edward Chas. Thomas. *Medical Officer*, Brig.-Surg. John H. Connell Whipple, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Geo. Hubert Andrews, M.A. *Head Master*, Lieut. William Irwin.

CHESTER.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., C.M.G. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Colonel Robert Auld. *Comm. R.A.*, Lt.-Col. Arthur Jas. Dunnage. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Wm. Randall Slacke. *Chief Ordnance Offr.* (vacant). *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Henry Mapleton Compigné. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. John Henry Hughes. M.D.

COLCHESTER.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Charles John Burnett, C.B. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Aug. Wms. Morris. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Chas. Wm. Thomson. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Henry J. Wolsteyn Gehle. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Maj. Thos. Preston Battersby. *Dist. Paymaster*, Col. Richard Oliffe Richmond. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. John Maturin. *Chaplains*, Revds. J. Bellord (R.C.), P. F. Raymond, Ernest W. M. Norris.

COQUIMBO.—*Staff-Surg.*, Edward Goffe Swan.

CORK.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. John Fryer, C.B. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Chas. Pilcher Temple, D.S.O. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Edmund Hunt Holley. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Herbert Jekyll, C.M.G. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Major Jas. Blackwood Archdale. *Dist. Paym.*, Maj. J. Kennedy McCausland. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Edwd. Riordan. *Chaplain*, Rev. John Hackett.——*Military Prison, Med. Off.*, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Ulick Albt. Jenings, M.D.

CURRAGH CAMP.—*In command*, Major-Gen. Boyce Albert Combe, C.B. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Ralph Edward Allen. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. James Fox Brough. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. George Alex. Cockburn. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Capt. Thos. Wyatt Hale. *Senior Med. Officer*, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. Henry J. W. Barrow. *Dist. Paym.*, Maj. Gordon Dewar. *Chaplains*, Revds. E. G. F. Macpherson, J. T. Bird (P.).

DARTMOUTH.—*Royal Naval Cadets' Sick Quarters. Staff-Surgeon*, James Porter.

DEPTFORD.—*Royal Victoria Victualling Yard. Salaries*, £8,555. *Superint.*, Francis H. Miller.

£850. *Naval Storekeeper* (vacant), £550. *Inspector of Victualling Stores*, W. A. Stone, £560. *Fleet-Surg.*, Richard S. P. Griffiths, £655. *Fleet-Paym.*, Thomas Mitchell, £626.

DEVONPORT.—*In command*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Wm. E. Forestier-Walker, K.C.B. *Assistant Adjt.-Gens.*, Cols. Jonathan Wm. Elmes, Wm. Smith Cooke, and George Poignand. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Rowland Walkey. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Mark Sever Bell, V.C., C.B., A.D.C. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Francis Edw. Mulcahy. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Thos. Palmer Senior. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Jn. Butler Hamilton, M.D. *Chaplains*, Revds. Edw. J. Hardy (Plymouth), E. W. M. Norris, F. Bickerstaffe-Drew (R.C.)

DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—*Salaries*, £39,169. *Adm. Sup.*, Henry John Carr, £1,883. *Civil Asst.*, G. Crocker, £1,000. *Staff-Captain*, James R. Osborn, £600. *Chief Constructor*, H.R.Champness, £700. *Chief Eng.*, Robert Mayston, £650. *Sup. Civil Eng.*, F. W. Kite, £500. *Queen's Harbour-Master*, Staff-Capt. George J. Tomlin, £600. *Storekeeper*, Edgar Besant, £600. *Cashier*, P. Basden-Smith, £500. *Chaplain*, Rev. Eugène Sullivan, £427. *Fleet-Surg.*, Matthew F. Ryan, £581. *In charge of Expense Accounts*, D. C. Simpson, £650. *Constructors*, T. Mitchell, H. Pledge, £400 to £550. *Assist. Engineer*, R. H. Andrews, £400. *Assistant Civ. Engrs.*, Lewis Parr, A. D. Shortridge.

DOVER.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Francis Butler, K.C.B. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. John Spence. *Comm. R.A.*, Colonel Emilius Clayton. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Edmd. D. Collins O'Brien. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Lionel Fred. Graham. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. John Johnson Tuck. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Henry Comerford, M.D. *Chaplains*, Revds. Samuel P. H. Statham, J. M. Simms (P.), Harwood Little.

DUBLIN.—(For Staff at Headquarters, see p. 190.) *In command*, Maj.-Gen. Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Henry Lawrence Dundas. *Comm. R.E.*, Lt.-Col. Chas. Hervey Bagot. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Jn. Langford Wheeler. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Edmd. Howard Gorges. *Chaplains*, Revds. Erasmus H. Goodwin, David Nickerson, Chas. Fredk. Baines, T. H. Chapman (P.), Arthur G. Pentreath.—*Military Prison*, *Med. Off.*, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Nathaniel Alcock.

DUBLIN.—*Royal Hibernian Military School*, £7,500. *Comm.*, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hall. *Qr.-Mr. and Adjt.*, Capt. Benj. Smyth. *Med. Off.*, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Jn. H. Whittaker. *Chaplains*, Revds. R. Foster (E.), J. M. Hamilton (P.), M. Donovan (R.C.). *Head Master*, Lieut. Wm. Gooding.

DUBLIN.—*Royal Hospital* (Kilmainham), £5,650. *Master*, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C. *Sec.*, L. F. Banks. *Phys. and Surg.*, Wm. Carte. *Adjt.* Captain Joshua Fielding.

EDINBURGH.—*In command*, General Edward Fras. Chapman, C.B., R.A. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Edwd. Lee Street. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. Harry Wm. Rooke. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Wm. Henry Patten. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Lt.-Col. Henry Hammersley St. George. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Edward Roberts. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Richard Hugh Carew, D.S.O. *Presbyterian Chaplain*, Rev. Jas. Robertson.

ENFIELD LOCK.—*Royal Small Arms Factory. Wages*, £257,000. *Supt.* (vacant).

ESQUIMALT.—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £3,814. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, W. H. Lobb, £821. *Fleet-Engineer*, Joseph Laugmaid, £465. *Assist. Civil Eng.* (vacant).—*Staff-Surg.*, Gilbert Kirker, M.D., £535.

GIBRALTAR.—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,842. *In charge*, Capt. James A. T. Bruce, A.D.C., £983. *Chief-Eng.*, Jas. H. Gilbert, £427. *Suptg. Civil Eng.*, D. C. Leitch, £ . *Assistant in charge*, M. W. Millett, £500.—*Surgeon*, Edward P. Mourilyan.

GOSPORT.—*Discharge Depôt: Lt.-Col.*, Stephen J.M. Jopp. *Adjt.*, Capt. A. Jas. Mitchell. *Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Osmond M. Johnston. *Chaplains*, Revds. Riddall Morrison, Tim. Twomey (R.C.), F. B. N. Norman-Lee.—*Mil. Prison: Gov.*, Lt.-Col. H. Waring. *Med. Off.*, Surg.-Capt. Edwd. Chandler.

GOSPORT.—*Royal Clarence Victlng. Yard* (Weevil). *Salaries*, £3,333. *Supt.*, Wm. Scott, £700.

GREENWICH.—*Royal Hospital. Visitor & Governor* (vacant). *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel Kenah. *Curator Painted Hall*, William F. Yeames, R.A.

GREENWICH.—*Royal Hospital School.—Supt.* Capt. William Collins. *Chapl.*, Rev. Samuel Kenah. *Medical Officer*, Geo. Wm. Armstrong. *Cashier & Storekeeper*, Edward M. Roe. *Civ. Eng.*, J. G. Loughborough. *Head Master*, G. C. Pulsford.

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,453. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Andrew Vizard, £600. *Engineer*, Henry Humphreys, £320.

HASLAR.—*Royal Hospital* (Gosport). *Salaries*, £8,043. *Inspector-Gen.*, Duncan Hilston, M.D., £1,089. *Dep.-Insp.-Gens.*, Richd. W. Coppinger, M.D., Thomas Bolster (each) £833. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, W. H. E. Mitchell, £200. *Chaplain*, Rev. William S. Harris, £500. *Fleet-Surgs.*, John Tyndall, Thomas D. Gimlette, each £700. *Clerk*, William A. Stevens.

HAULBOWLINE.—*Royal Alexandra Victualling Yard. Salaries*, £919. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Edwin Anderson, £503; *Assist.*, H. M. Miller. *Civ. Eng.*, C. S. A. Richardson; *Asst.* H. E. Oakley.

HAULBOWLINE.—*Royal Hospital* (Cork). *Salaries*, £1,038. *Fleet-Surgeon*, Wm. B. Drew, £603.

HONG KONG.—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £9,303. *In charge*, Commodore Swinton C. Holland, A.D.C., £841. *Staff-Capt.* (vacant). *Chief Engineer*, Josiah P. Thomas, £500. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, W. Tarn, £820. *Suptg. Civ. Eng.*, Owen Ordish, £ . *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederic A. J. Gace, £483. *Chief Constructor*, N. Black, £611. *Eng.*, Edwd. A. E. Crowley, £340.—*Dep. Inspector-Gen.*, George Macleau, £879.

HOUNSLOW (*Kneller Hall*).—*Royal Military School of Music*, £2,200. *Commandant*, Col. Farquhar Glennie. *Qua'mast. & Adjt.*, Capt. Frederick H. Mahony. *Musical Dir.*, Lieut. Arth. J. Stretton.

HYTHE.—*School of Musketry*, £6,100. *Comm.*, Col. Geo. Paton, C.M.G. *Dep.-Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Capt. John Dutton Hunt. *Chief Instr.*, Lt.-Col. Fras. Geo. A. Wiehe. *Qua'mast. and Adjt.*, Lieut. F. Bourne. *Surg.*, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H. J. Rose.

JAMAICA.—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £2,326. *In charge*, Commodore Herbert W. Dowding. *Staff-Comm.*, William T. Thompson. *Storekeeper and Accountant*, G. Coles, £650. *Engineer*, Robert K. Herbert, £256.—*Dep. Inspector-Gen.*, James W. Fisher, M.D., £879.

LEWES.—*Naval Prison. Gov.*, Captain Malcolm M'Neile, R.N., £350. *Chaplain*, Rev. George Leigh Blake, £500.

LONDON (Horse Guards, Whitehall).—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Methuen, C.B. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Wm. Henry Mackinnon. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Killingworth R. Todd. *Brig.-Major*, Capt. Hen. G. Deane Shute. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Major Percival Geo. Parkinson. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Jas. Graham Hamilton. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Thomas O'Farrell, M.D. *Chaplains*, Revds. H.

H. Beattie, LL.D. (P.), Henry A. Darnell, Ernest F. Newman (*Caterham*), Reginald Moseley.

London.—*Roy. Army Cloth. Dept.* (Grosvenor Road). *Salaries*, £12,600; *Wages*, £38,000. *Director*, Guy Douglas A. Fleetwood Wilson, C.B. *Assist.*, H. D. De la Bère. *Storekeeper*, H. L. Kennedy. *Med. Officer*, Jas. Henry Reynolds, *V.C.* *Insp. of Colours*, Sir Albert W. Woods, K.C.M.G.

London.—*The Tower. Constable*, Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B. *Lieut.*, General John Hart Dunne. *Major*, Lt.-Gen. George Bryan Milman, C.B. *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Sidney Randall. *Med. Officer*, Surg.-Capt. Henry P. G. Elkington. *Keeper of Regalia*, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. D. Middleton, K.C.M.G.

Malta.—*Naval Yard. Salaries*, £14,550. *Adm.-Supt.*, Richard Duckworth-King, £1,930. *Staff-Capt.*, Thos. Roberson, £550. *Chief Constructor*, W. H. Whiting, £675. *Chief Engr.*, Richard J. Tench, £532. *Suptg. Civil Engineer*, W. J. Clarke, £675. *Storekeeper*, J. R. R. Whitmarsh, £550. *Chaplain*, Rev. Richard D. Lewis, £374. *Fleet-Surgeon*, Horace E. F. Cross, £605. *In Charge of Expense Accounts*, H. Vella. *Assist. Civil Eng.*, (*temp.*), Walter Attard.——*Victualling Yard*, £1,138. *Supt. Storekeeper*, J. Collins, £550.——*Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, James H. Martin, D.S.O., £879. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, David J. Low.

Netley.—*Army Medical School*, £7,700. *Professors:*—*Clinical and Mil. Surgery*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Flack Stevenson. *Mil. Medicine*, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Henry Cayley. *Mil. Hygiene*, Surg.-Col. James L. Notter, M.D. *Pathology*, Almroth E. Wright, M.D. *Secretary*, Surg.-Capt. Wm. Wilfrid Webb. *Chaplains*, Revds. Reginald F. Collins (R.C.), Thos. Patterson Mullins, LL.D.

Pembroke Dockyard.—*Salaries*, £13,366. *Capt. Supt.*, Chas. J. Balfour, £1,125. *Queen's Harb.-Master*, Staff-Capt. Wm. L. Dodds, £600. *Chief Constr.*, Henry Cock, £700. *Storekpr. and Cashier*, H. J. Laslett, £500. *Civil Engineer*, E. Aslat. *Chap.*, Rev. Alex. Nicolls, £550. *Fleet-Surg.*, Rd. A. Mowll, M.D., £546.——*Assist. Adjt.-Gen.* (for Severn Defences), Col. Thos. Robt. Disney.

Plymouth.—*Royal Hospital, Sal.*, £5,953. *Insp.-Gen.*, H. F. Norbury, C.B., M.D., £1,089. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Robert Hay, M.D., £834. *Fleet Surg.*, Henry Thompson Cox. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, Henry Vaughan Forrest, £200. *Chapl.*, Rev. John Brabazon, £400. *Fleet-Surg.*, Mich. Fitzgerald, £581. *Clerk*, Mozart Vinning.

Plymouth.—*Royal Marine Barrack Dispensary*, *Fleet Surg.*, George Bell Murray.

Plymouth.—*Royal William Victualling Yard. Salaries*, £2,204. *Superintendent*, E. C. A. Capel, £600. *Civil Engr.* (vacant).

Portland.—*Royal Naval Sick Quarters. Staff-Surg.*, Ernest Edward Bray.

Portland Breakwater.—*Civil Engineer* (*temp.*), Donald Macfarlane. *Dep. Cashier*, Geo. Egan.

Portsmouth.—*In command*, Lt.-Gen. John Davis, C.B. *Asst. Adjt.-Gens.*, Col. E. S. Creek, Col. R. S. Liddell, Col. J. H. Laye. *Comm. R.A.*, Maj.-Gen. Stuart Jas. Nicholson. *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Francis Mascall. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. William Hughes. *Princ. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Edwd. Corrigan Markey, C.B. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Col. D. D. T. O'Callaghan. *Chaplains*, Revds. W. Le Grave (R.C.), T. F. Falkner.

Portsmouth.—*Royal Marine Artil. Infirm.* (Eastney). *Fleet-Surg.*, Edwd. E. Mahon, C.B. (£655).

Portsmouth.—*Royal Marine Infirmary* (Forton). *Fleet-Surg.*, Richd. Dormer White, M.D., £546.

Portsmouth Dockyard.—*Salaries*, £46,882. *Adm. Supt.*, Ernest Rice, £1,883. *Civil Asst.*, L. G. Davies, £1,000. *Harbour-Master*, Staff-Capt. James Cole, £600. *Chief Constr.*, J. A. Yates, £700. *Chief Engr.*, John T. Corner, £566. *Supt. Eng.*, Major H. S. Exham, R.E., £800. *Storekeeper*, W. Hynes, £600. *Cashier*, W. R. Ternan, £675. *Chaplain*, Rev. William Law, £539. *Fleet-Surg.*, Wm. H. Stewart, £588. *In charge of Expense Accts.*, W. R. Thomas, £593. *Constr.*, E. Beaton, £400 to £550. *Asst. Engrs.*, Ed. R. Vine, J. A. Hodgson, £400 to £500. *In charge of Gun Mountings*, D. E. Smith, £366. *Civil Engr.*, J. B. Hunt.

Sheerness Dockyard.—*Salaries*, £19,541. *Capt. Supt.*, John Coke Burnell, £1,125. *Staff-Capt.*, Alfred Thomas, £600. *Chief Constructor*, H. H. Ash, £700. *Chief Engineer*, Wm. W. Chilcott, £540. *Assist. Civil Engr.*, C. Millard, £300. *Storekpr.*, J. E. Rattenberry, £500. *Chapl.*, Rev. J. Reed, £480. *Fleet-Surg.*, Wm. E. Bennett, £601. *In charge of Exp. Accts.*, T. E. Dexter, £500. *Cashier & Sec.*, H. M. Dixon, £500.

Shoeburyness.—*School of Gunnery*, £13,420. *Comdt.*, Col. R. MacGregor Stewart, C.B., A.D.C. *Chief Instructs.*, Cols. R. W. Rainsford-Hannay (*Woolwich*), G. H. Marshall, A. A. Saunders (*Golden Hill*), J. F. Bally, J. Perrott (*Devonport*). *Brig.-Maj.*, Maj. N. B. Inglefield, R.A. *Adjt.*, Capt. A. J. Mullins, R.A. *Chaplain*, Rev. Marcus Wellesley Churchward.

Shornecliffe.—*In Command*, Maj.-Gen. Edward Alex. Wood, C.B. *Dep. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. H. T. W. Allatt. *Brig.-Major*, Capt. R. Boileau Gaisford. *Chaplains*, Revds. A. S. Norfolk, C. W. Keatinge (R.C.), John Benoy.

Sydney.—*Naval and Victualling Yards. Salaries*, £4,598. *Naval Off. in ch.*, Capt. Wm. McC. F. Castle. *Storekeeper*, E. A. de Ridder, £974.

Walmer.—*Royal Marine Infirmary. Fleet-Surg.*, John Kelly Conway, M.D., £621. *Royal Marine Barracks. Clerk of Works*, J. W. Perry.

Waltham Abbey.—*Royal Gunp. Fact. Wages*, £55,000. *Superint.*, Col. John Becher Ormsby. *Officers in charge of Danger Bldngs.*, Capt. Fred. Lewis Nathan, R.A., Lieut. Archie S. Buckle, R.A.

Woolwich.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. John. Fredk. Maurice, C.B., R.A. *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Fredk. Geo. Slade, C.B. *Comm. Horse & Field Artil.*, Col. Robt. D. Eliott-Lockhart. *Comm. R.E.*, Lt.-Col. Woodforde G. Du Boulay. *Dist. Paymaster*, Col. C. H. Chauncy. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Sparks M. Price. *Veterinary Off.*, Lt.-Col. Jas. Kettle. *Recruiting Officer*, Lt.-Col. H. Kilgour. *Chaplains*, Revds. Chas. Gregson, R. E. Kavanaugh (R.C.), C. F. O'Reilly, W. G. Howard.

Woolwich.—*Artillery College*, £9,900. *Director*, Col. Charles Trench. *Staff Offr.*, Lt. L. R. Kenyon, R.A. *Artil. Profrs.*, Lt.-Col. E. M. Baker, Maj. G. R. Townshend, Maj. P. A. MacMahon.

Woolwich.—*Ord. Factories*, £2,143,258. *Wages*, £945,746. *Dir.-Gen.*, W. Anderson, C.B., M.I.C.E.——*Roy. Arsenal. Supt. Carriage Fact.*, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Sydenham Clarke. *Supt. Laboratory*, Col. E. Bainbridge; *Supt. Gun Factory*, Capt. John Ingles, R.N., A.D.C.; *Supt. Build. Wks.*, Col. M. T. Sale, C.M.G. *Med. Offs.*, Sg.-Lt.-Col. J. M. Beamish, Sg.-Cap. A. Perry, Sg.-Cap. S. G. Allen.

Yarmouth.—*Royal Hosp. Salaries*, £1,022. *Fleet-Surg. in charge*, John Wilson, M.D., £600. *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh Bellamy, M.A.

York.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Reginald T. Thynne, C.B. *Assist. Adjt.-Gen.*, Col. Wm. Francis Vetch. *Comm. R.A.*, Col. H. St. J. V. Thomas-Le Marchant; *Comm. R.E.*, Col. Alured De Vere Brooke. *Chief Ordnance Offr.*, Major Thos. Heron. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Paul Dennis Costa. *Pr. Med. Off.*, Surg.-Col. Wm. Deane Wilson, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Berkeley Dowding.

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England is "established" in its recognition as the national organisation for the maintenance of Christian belief and practice, and its clergy are an estate of the realm; the Sovereign is one of its members, and its supreme governor on earth; the free exercise of its inherent rights as a Church is guaranteed, and its authority, when lawfully exercised, is enforced. The Church has taken a large share in the promotion of civilisation, education, and philanthropic enterprise, and has exercised a powerful moral influence towards order, peace, and national progress.

The Church of England took its rise in 597, when Ethelbert, the pagan King of Kent, was baptized by missionaries sent by Gregory, the Bishop of Rome. The Italians only converted, permanently, the small kingdom of Kent; but they made the first beginning of the Church of England. East Anglia and Wessex were converted by other foreigners. The great impetus to the spread of the faith was given by two English Northumbrian Kings, who had been taught by the Scotic (Celtic) Church from its centre at Iona. By their influence the new faith was established in by far the largest part of the country.

The Church of the Britons, whom the pagan English had driven away to the West, continued a separate existence in its mountainous retreats, and took no part in the conversion of the English. It had merged its organization in that of the English Church as early as the Norman times. The Church of England and Wales is one.

About the years 660 to 680, the principal Kings of the English Heptarchy learned to take united action in Church matters, and that was the beginning of the unity of England. It was not till 150 years later that England became in any sense one kingdom. At that time, A.D. 828, the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and York had long been in existence, and the Bishoprics of London, Rochester, Winchester, Lichfield, Worcester, Hereford, and the originals of the Sees now called Chester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Norwich, Chichester, Durham, as also four Bishoprics since merged in others. Thus, to speak generally, the present organization and geographical arrangement of the Church of England is older by a century and a half, in some parts by two centuries and more, than the Kingdom of England.

The Church of England passed unbroken through the Norman Conquest. Lanfranc was consecrated the first Norman Archbishop of Canterbury by nine English Bishops. The Reformation under Henry VIII. is the most important landmark in its existence, and at the Reformation the Bishoprics of Chester, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, and Gloucester were formed. In the present century, to meet the wants of the growing populations, the sees of Ripon, Manchester, St. Albans, Liverpool, Wakefield, Truro, Newcastle and Southwell have been created. There are now two Archbishops, 32 diocesan (Bishops of whom 24 have seats in the House of Lords), and 17 Bishops Suffragan. The Anglican Episcopate has spread far and wide. There are 90 colonial and missionary bishoprics, the first being that of Nova Scotia in 1787; and 80 American bishoprics, the first in 1784. The growth in modern times may be seen from the invitations to the Lambeth Conference of Bishops in communion with the Church of England: in 1867, 144; 1878, 173; 1888, 211; for 1897, 247.

The Convocations of Canterbury and York are the deliberative bodies of the Church of the Southern province and the Northern province respectively. The archbishops and bishops, the deans and archdeacons, sit in Convocation *ex officio*, and there are elected representatives of the Cathedral Chapters and the beneficed clergy. In accordance with ancient custom, Convocation cannot make ecclesiastical laws or canons without the permission of the Sovereign.

There are about 14,000 parishes, and in half of these the income of the incumbent is less than £130 a year. The estates of the Bishoprics and Cathedrals are in the main managed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay the incomes of the bishops, &c., and spend the balance in improving the endowments and buildings of parishes, providing funds for additional clergy, and endowing new parishes. The whole number of clergy, beneficed and not beneficed, is about 23,000; the Archdeacons (90 in number) and Rural Deans (810) are the officers through whom the bishop of the diocese regulates their proceedings. Each diocesan bishop has a Court with legal officials, for the trial of cases that arise.

The sums raised by voluntary contribution during the period from April, 1894, to March, 1895, as given in the "Church Year Book" for 1896, amounted to about £5,850,000, exclusive of offerings by Churchmen made direct to societies and independently of the parochial clergy (or for the general maintenance of hospitals and similar institutions). In the 25 years from 1860 to 1884, £35,000,000 was given for Church building and work of that kind, £7,000,000 for Home Mission work, £10,000,000 for Foreign Missions, £22,000,000 for Elementary Education, £4,000,000 for Charitable Work, and £2,000,000 for Clergy Charities; with a total of £81,000,000. Some of the most important items are exclusive of the action of Societies, and a vast amount of charity is never put on record.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD ACCORDING TO RELIGIONS.*

Protestants	137,000,000
Roman Catholics	216,000,000
Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian Churches.	95,000,000
Total Christians	448,000,000
Buddhists and Brahmins	672,000,000
Mohammedans	200,000,000
Jews	7,000,000
Other Creeds	125,000,000
Total non-Christians	1,004,000,000

* From Meyer's *Konversations-Lexikon.*

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Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D. 1896
(Lambeth Palace, S.E.) [Signs F. Cantuar.]

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Provincial Dean, The Bishop of London.
Provincial Chancellor, The Bishop of Winchester.
Provinc. Vice-Chancellor, The Bishop of Lincoln.
Provincial Precentor, The Bishop of Salisbury.
Provincial Chaplain, The Bishop of Rochester.
Bishop Suffragan of Dover, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (1890). (Precincts, Canterbury.)
Dean, Very Rev. F. Wm. Farrar, D.D. (1895) £1,400*
Canons Residentiary (each £700).

G. Rawlinson, M.A. 1872	Bishop Eden, D.D. 1890
F. J. Holland, M.A. 1882	W. P. Roberts, M.A. 1895
Archd. Smith, M.A. 1887	A. J. Mason, M.A. 1895

Organist, William Henry Longhurst, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Benj. Fredk. Smith, M.A., *Maidstone*.....1887
Rt. Rev. Geo. Rodney Eden, D.D., *Canterbury* 1890
Beneficed Clergy, 427; *Curates*, &c., 199.
Vicar-Gen. of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Domestic Chaplains, Rev. E. L. Ridge, M.A.; Rev. G. S. Pownall, M.A.; Rev. F. Halsey, M.A.
Principal Reg. of Province and Diocese, Sir John Hazzard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secs., H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1, Sanctuary, S.W.

York. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Wm. Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D. '91
(Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs William Ebor.]
Bishop Suffragan of Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1889
Bp. Suff. of Hull, Rt. Rev. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D. 1891
(St. Mary's Vicarage, Scarborough.)
Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons Resident. (each £700, red. temp. to £400).

Jas. Fleming, B.D. 1877	C. C. Mackarness, M.A. 1896
Bishop Blunt, D.D. 1882	
Henry Temple, M.A. 1895	

Organist, John Naylor, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Rt. Rev. Robert J. Crosthwaite, D.D., *York* ...1884
Ven. James Palmes, D.D., *East Riding* 1892
Ven. Hen. Walker Yeoman, M.A., *Cleveland*...1882
Ven. , *Sheffield* 1896
Beneficed Clergy, 626; *Curates*, &c., 250.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, Lord Grimthorpe, Q.C., LL.D.
Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.
Secretary, Thos. Shepherd Noble, Lendal, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Mandell Creighton, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury).....1896
(St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.) [Signs M. Londin.]

Bishops Suffragan.
Marlborough, Rt. Rev. Alfred Earle, D.D. 1888
(St. Botolph's Rectory, Bishopsgate, E.C.)
Stepney, Rt. Rev. George Forrest Browne, D.C.L. 1895
(Amen Court, E.C.)
Bp. Assistant for Northern and Central Europe, Right Rev. Thomas Edw. Wilkinson, D.D. ..1886
(42 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W.)
Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Robert Gregory, D.D. (1891), Deanery, Doctors' Commons, £2,000
Canons Residentiary (three at £1,000, one £666).

H. Scott-Holland, M.A. '84	W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890
Achd Sinclair, D.D. (£666)	Bishop Browne, D.C.L. 1891

Organist, George Clement Martin, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. William M. Sinclair, D.D., *London* (1889).
Ven. Robinson Thornton, D.D. *Middlesex* (1893) £333
Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates*, &c., 1015.
Chancellor of Dioc., Thos. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. W. Lee, 1, Dean's Court, E.C.
Secs. & Chapter Clerk, Harry Wilmot Lee and Frederic Hugh Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, D.D. 1881
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

R. Duckworth, D.D. 1875	B. Wilberforce, D.D. 1894
Ven. C. W. Furse, M.A. '83	Charles Gore, M.A. 1894
Robert Eyton, M.A. 1895	

Organist, John Frederick Bridge, MUS.D.
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon Duckworth, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Charles W. Furse, M.A.....1895
Receiver-General, John Charles Thynne.
Chapter Clerk, Charles St. Clare Bedford.
Precentor, Rev. J. Troutbeck, D.D.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D. 1890
(Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)
[Signs B. F. Dunelm.]
Assist. Bp., Rt. Rev. Dan. Fox Sandford, D.D. 1889
(Boldon Rectory, Newcastle-on-Tyne.)
Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. £2,000 1894
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Dr. H. B. Tristram 1873	Archdcn. Hamilton 1882
Dr. A. S. Farrar ...1878	Dr. George Body ...1883
Archdcn. Watkins 1880	Dr. H. Kynaston ...1889

Organist, P. Armes, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Henry Wm. Watkins, D.D., *Durham*.....1882
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., *Auckland* 1882
Beneficed Clergy, 243; *Curates*, &c., 207.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L. 1891
Registrar, Hon. and Rev. Lowther J. Barrington.
Deputy and Acting do., John Booth, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A. Durham.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Randall Thos. Davidson, D.D. 1895
(Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Randall Winton.]
Bishop Suffragan of Guildford, Rt. Rev. George Henry Sumner, D.D. 1888
Bishop Suffragan of Southampton, Rt. Rev. George Carnac Fisher, D.D. 1896
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Rd. Wood Stephens, M.A. 1894
Canons Res., each £450 to £550 (*nominally* £910).

W. P. Warburton, M.A. '84	Archd. Sapte, M.A., 1888
Bishop Sumner, D.D. 1885	Archd. Haigh, M.A., 1890
Arthur S. Valpy, M.A. 1895	

Organist, G. B. Arnold, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Rt. Rev. George H. Sumner, D.D., *Winchester* 1885
Ven. Henry Haigh, M.A., *Isle of Wight* 1886
Ven. John Henry Sapte, M.A., *Surrey* 1888
Beneficed Clergy, 558; *Curates*, &c., 347.
Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore-Browne, M.A.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge.
Surrey Regist. W. P. Moore, Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, H. W. & F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

* The following Deans and Chapters several years ago, in lieu of fixed annual money payments, preferred to take estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income, and are consequently suffering more or less from the present agricultural depression:—Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Gloucester, Norwich, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, York.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Daniel Lewis Lloyd, D.D. ...1890
(Palace, Bangor, Carnarvonshire.)
Dean, Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A. (1884) ...£700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Williams, M.A. 1882 | E. Williams, B.A. ...1888
Archdeacon Pryce 1884 | D. W. Thomas, M.A. 1891
Organist, T. Westlake Morgan.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. John Pryce, M.A., *Bangor* 1897
Ven. Thomas Williams, M.A., *Merioneth* 1891
Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates*, &c., 70.
Chancellor, James Edmund Vincent, M.A. ... 1891
Registrar, Secretary and Chapter Clerk, R. Hughes Pritchard, M.A., Bangor.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bp., Rt. Rev. Geo. Wyndham Kennion, D.D. 1894
(Palace, Wells, Somerset.)
Dean, Very Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D. (1891) £1,000
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
T. D. Bernard, M.A. 1868 | Geo. Buckle, M.A. ...1887
C. M. Church, M.A. 1879 | Archd. Ainslie, LL.D. '95
Organist, Percy C. Buck, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Aug. Otway Fitzgerald, M.A., *Wells* 1863
Ven. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., *Bath*.....1895
Ven. Alexander C. Ainslie, LL.D., *Taunton* ..1896
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates*, &c., 136.
Chancellor, Thomas Englesby Rogers, M.A.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, Rd. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bristol.

(*At present attached to Gloucester.*)
Bishop, Right Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D.
Dean, Very Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D. (1891) £1,400
Canons Residentiary (each £650).
H. Robeson, M.A. ...1884 | Jas. G. Tetley, M.A. 1892
Alf. Ainger, LL.D. ...1887 | S. A. Barnett, M.A. 1893
Organist, G. Riseley.
Archdeacon, Ven. H. Robeson, M.A. (1892) ...£180
Chancellor, Arthur Becher Ellicott, M.A., 1891.
Registrar and Secretary, William Hurle Clarke.

Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Wareing Bardsley, D.D. ...1892
(Rose Castle, Carlisle, Cumberland.)
Bp. Suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Right Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. (The Abbey, Carlisle) ...1889
Dean, Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.D. (1884) £1,225
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Archd. Prescott, D.D. '70 | Bp. of Barrow, D.D. 1888
T. K. Richmond, M.A. 1883 | Archd. Diggle, M.A. 1896
Organist, H. E. Ford, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Ven. John Eustace Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* ...1883
Ven. Thompson Phillips, M.A., *Furness* (1893) £200
Ven. J. W. Diggle, M.A., *Westmorland* (1896) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates*, &c., 107.
Chancellor, Richard Saul Ferguson, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. ...1889
(The Palace, Chester.) [Signs F. J. Cestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886) ...£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Archd. Barber, M.A. 1886 | G. R. Feilden, M.A. 1888
A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | Arthur Gore, D.D. 1893
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, M.A., MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* 1886
Ven. Chas. M. Woosnam, M.A., *Macclesfield* ...1893
Beneficed Clergy, 269; *Curates*, &c., 197.
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
Registrar, John Gamon, Chester.
Deputy Registrar, Richard Farmer, Chester.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer, & Gamon, Chester; and H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
Private Secretary, Rev. F. S. M. Bennett, B.A.

Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D. 1895
(The Palace.) [Signs Edward R. Cicestr.]
Dean, Very Rev. R. W. Randall, D.D. (1892) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Bishop Tufnell, D.D. 1882 | Jos. S. Toulon, M.A. 1888
Archd. Mount, M.A. 1887 | R. E. Sanderson, D.D. 1889
Organist, F. J. Read, MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Francis John Mount, M.A., *Chichester* ...1887
Ven. Robert Sutton, M.A., *Lewes* 1888
Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates*, &c., about 188.
Chancellor, Thos. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk, and Registrar, Sir Robert George Raper, Chichester.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D. 1886
(Palace, Ely; & Ely House, Dover St., Piccadilly.)
Dean, Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D. (1894) £1,220
Canons Residentiary (each £570).
Ven. W. Emery, B.D. 1870 | A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. '82
E. C. Lowe, D.D. 1873 | V. H. Stanton, D.D. 1889
Ven. Chapman, M.A. 1879 | Bp. Macrorie, D.D. 1892
Organist, Thomas Tertius Noble.
Archdeacons.
Ven. William Emery, B.D., *Ely* (1864) £600
Ven. F. R. Chapman, M.A., *Sudbury* (1870) ...£200
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873)...£200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates*, &c., 230.
Chancellor, Albert Gray, M.A.
Registrar & Secretary, Wm. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Lond. Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Hy. Bickersteth, D.D. 1885
(The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs E. H. Exon.]
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. W. H. Knight-Bruce (Bovey Tracey, Devon).
Dean, Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D. (1883) £2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Arch. Sandford, M.A. 1888 | R. E. Trefusis, M.A. 1889
C. I. Atherton, M.A. 1889 | W. J. Edmonds, B.D. 1890
Organist, Daniel Joseph Wood, MUS.DOC.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, M.A., *Exeter* (1888), £50
Ven. Chas. Thos. Wilkinson, D.D., *Totnes* (1888), £200
Ven. A. E. Seymour, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1890), £200
Benefices 508; *Incumbents*, 495; *Curates*, &c., about 240.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L. (1888).
Registrar and Secretary, Arthur Burch, Exeter.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Gloucester [and Bristol]. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D. ...1863
(Palace, Gloucester, and 55, Great Cumberland Place, W.)
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Saml. Edwd. Marsden, D.D.

Gloucester.

Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D. (1886) £1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
E. D. Tinling, M.A. 1867 | Archd. Sheringham 1889
M. F. St. John, B.D. 1884 | J. P. A. Bowers, M.A. '90
Bartholomew Price, D.D. 1892

Organist, Charles Lee Williams, MUS.B., £250.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. John W. Sheringham, M.A., *Gloucester*...1881
Ven. Henry Rudge Hayward, *Cirencester* 1882
Benefced Clergy (*Glo. & Br.*), 498; *Curates, &c.*, 190.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A. 1891
Registrar and Sec., B. Bonnor, J.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Percival, D.D. 1895
(The Palace, Hereford.)
Dean, Very Rev. Hon. James Wentworth Leigh, D.D. (1894) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Sidn. L. Smith, M.A. 1877 | Chas. S. Palmer, M.A. 1892
H. F. Bather, M.A. 1892 | F. M. Williams, M.A., '96
Organist, George Robertson Sinclair.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Hon. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, M.A., *Heref.* 1887
Ven. Henry Francis Bather, M.A., *Ludlow* ...1892
Benefced Clergy, 352; *Curates, &c.*, 81.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, James Beresford Atlay, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry Child Beddoe, Hereford.
Lond. Sec., H. W. Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Hon. and Right Rev. Augustus Legge, D.D. (The Palace, Lichfield) 1891
Bishop Suffragan of Shrewsbury, Right Rev. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., D.D. ...1888
(Edgmond Rectory, Salop.)
Dean, Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D.D. (1892) £1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. 1855 | C. Mortimer, M.A....1890
Chas. Bodington ..1888 | Archdeacon Scott...1894
Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Ernald Lane, M.A., *Stoke-on-Trent*.....1888
Ven. Melville Horne Scott, M.A., *Stafford* 1888
Ven. Charles Bulmer Maude, M.A., *Salop* 1895
Benefced Clergy, 480; *Curates, &c.*, 279.
Chancellor, Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, M.A.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., R. R. Redmayne, B.A., The Close, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. 1885
(The Old Palace, Lincoln.)
Dean, Very Rev. Edw. C. Wickham, D.D. (1894) £2,000
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archdcn. Kaye, M.A. 1863 | Jac. Clements, M.A. 1878
E. T. Leeke, M.A....1877 | H. R. Bramley, M.A. 1895
Organist, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Wm. Fredk. John Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln*...1863
Ven. George Gresley Perry, *Stow* (£200) 1893
Benefices, 581; *Curates, &c.*, 122.
Chancellor, Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, John Swan, Lincoln.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Chas. Ryle, D.D. 1880
(Palace, 19 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool.)
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Peter Sorenson Royston, D.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Wm. Francis Taylor, D.D., *Liverpool*.....1895
Ven. Thos. John Madden, M.A., *Warrington*...1895
Benefced Clergy, 205; *Deaneries*, 11; *Curates, &c.*, 250.
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D., D.C.L.
Registr, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, 53, Lord St., Lpl.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer, & Gamon, 53 Lord St.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D. 1883
(The Palace, Llandaff.)
Dean, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D. (1879) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archdcn. Griffiths 1877 | Griff. Roberts, M.A. 1889
Archdeacon Bruce 1885 | H. R. Johnson, M.A. 1895
Organist, George G. Beale, MUS.B., £140.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Ven. John Griffiths, B.D., *Llandaff* 1877
Ven. Wm. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* 1886
Benefced Clergy, 246; *Curates, &c.*, 228.
Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.
Registrar & Sec., Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff.
Apparitor-General, Fred. J. Smith.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
Hon. London Sec., H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D.D. ..1886
(Bishop's Court, Higher Broughton, Manchester.)
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Francis A. Randal Cramer-Roberts, D.D., Vicarage, Blackburn, 1888.
Dean, Very Rev. Edward Craig Maclure, D.D. (1890).....£1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Wm. Crane, M.A. ...1871 | Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. 1884
C. W. Woodhouse, M.A. '74 | Ewd. L. Hicks, M.A. 1892
Organist, James Kendrick Pyne.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. James Maurice Wilson, M.A., *Manchester* 1890
Ven. Robert A. Rawstorne, M.A., *Blackburn*...1885
Ven. Arthur Frederick Clarke, M.A., *Lancaster* 1896
Benefced Clergy, 523; *Curates, &c.*, about 370.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood, M.A.
Diocesan Registry and Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D.....1896
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)
Archdeacons.
Ven. G. H. Hamilton, D.D., *Northumberland*...1882
Ven. Henry John Martin, M.A., *Lindisfarne* ...1882
Organist, John E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
Benefced Clergy, 167; *Curates*, 100.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, F.R.S.
Registrar, Hon. & Rev. Lowther J. Barrington, M.A.
Dep. & Acting Registrar, John Booth, Durham.
Sec., James H. Ingledew, 3 Dean St., Newcastle.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Norwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Sheepshanks, D.D.....1893
(The Palace, Norwich.)
Bishop Suffragan of Thetford, Right Rev. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, D.D. 1894
(North Creake, Fakenham.)
Dean, Very Rev. Wm. Lefroy, D.D. (1889)...£1,400
Canons Residentiary (each £700).
J. W. Heaviside, M.A. 1860 | Archdeacon Nevill 1873
C. K. Robinson, D.D. 1861 | Arthur B. Crosse 1893
Organist, F. A. Bates, MUS.D., £200
Archdeacons.
Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Norwich* (1878) ...£200
Ven. H. Ralph Nevill, M.A., *Norfolk* (1874)...£200
Ven. Richard H. Gibson, M.A., *Suffolk* (1892) £184
Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, D.D., *Lynn* (1894) ..£200
Benefced Clergy, 914; *Curates, &c.*, 225.
Chancellor, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, M.A.
Regis. and Sec., Wm. Thos. Bensly, LL.D., Norwich.
London Sec., Harry W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. William Stubbs, D.D. 1889
(Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs W. Oxon.]
Bishop Suffragan of Reading, Right Rev. James Leslie Randall, D.D. (Ch. Ch., Oxford) 1889
Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Francis Paget, D.D. (1892) £2,250
Canons Residentiary (£1,200—£1,500).
William Bright, D.D. 1868 | R. C. Moberly, D.D. 1892
William Ince, D.D. 1878 | W. Sanday, D.D. ...1895
S. R. Driver, D.D. ...1882 | Bishop Randall, D.D. 1895
Organist, Basil Harwood, MUS.B., £300.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Alfred Pott, B.D., *Berks* (1869) £200
Rt. Rev. Jas. L. Randall, D.D., *Oxford* (1895)
Ven. Cecil F. J. Bourke, M.A., *Buckingham* (1895) £300
Beneficed Clergy, 651; *Curates, &c.*, 233.
Chancellor, Henry William Cripps, Q.C.
Sec. & Registrar, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Philip Frank Eliot, D.D. 1891
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
J. Neale Dalton, M.A. 1885 | Marq. Normanby, M.A. '91
Bishop Barry, D.D. 1890 | Richard Gee, D.D. ...1894
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, MUS.D.

Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, D.D. 1896
(The Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs E. Petriburg.]
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L.
(Sibstone Rectory, Atherstone.)
Bishop Suffragan of Leicester, Rt. Rev. Francis Henry Thicknesse, D.D. (Precincts, Peterboro.) 1888
Dean, Very Rev. W. Clavell Ingram, D.D. (1893) £480
Canons Residentiary (each £240).
Bishop Thicknesse 1875 | Lewis Clayton, M.A. 1887
J. C. MacDonnell, D.D. '83 | F. Cecil Alderson, M.A. '90
Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.
Archdeacons.
Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D., *Northamp.* (1875) £80
Ven. Reg. P. Lightfoot, M.A., *Oakham* (1884) £200
Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.D., *Leicester* (1886) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Chancellor, George Holmes Blakesley, M.A. ...1891
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Sec. and Dep. Registrar, Henry Wm. Gates, M.P.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
(The Palace, Ripon.)
Bp. Suffragan of Richmond, Rt. Rev. John James Pulleine, D.D. (Stanhope Rectory, Darlington) '88
Dean, Very Rev. the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, D.D. (1895).....£1,000
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Wm. W. Gibbon, M.A. 1879 | Archd. Waugh, M.A. 1891
M. MacColl, M.A.... 1884 | Archd. Danks 1896
Organist, E. J. Crow, MUS. DOC., £200.
Archdeacons.
Ven. William Danks, M.A., *Richmond* (1894)...£200
Ven. Arthur T. Waugh, M.A., *Ripon* (1894) ... *nil*
Ven. Francis Chas. Kilner, M.A., *Craven* (1896) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 347; *Curates*, 192.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L. £250
Regist. and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.
London Secretary, H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Rochester. £3,800.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. 1895
(Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.)
[Signs Edw. Roffen.]
Bishop Suffragan of Southwark, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman, D.D. 1891
(Dartmouth House, Blackheath, S.E.)
Dean, Very Rev. S. R. Hole, D.D. (1888) ...£1,500
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
Geo. E. Jelf, M.A....1880 | Professor Cheyne, D.D. '86
Arch. Cheetham, D.D. '83 | Herbt. C. Pollock, M.A. '92
Organist, J. Hopkins.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Samuel Cheetham, D.D., *Rochester* 1882
Ven. John Richardson, D.D., *Southwark* (£200) 1882
Ven. Charles Burney, M.A., *Kingston* (£200)...1879
Beneficed Clergy, 342; *Curates, &c.*, 386.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, George Henry Knight, Rochester.
Secs., Day & Son, 28 Gt. George St., S.W.

St. Albans. £3,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Wogan Festing, D.D....1890
(21 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.)
[Signs J. W. Alban.]
Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, D.D. (Rectory, Chelmsford) 1894
Organist, George Gaffe, F.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., *St. Albans* (1883) £200
Bishop Johnson, D.D., *Colchester* (1894) £600
Ven. Thos. Stevens, M.A., *Essex* (1894) £450.
Beneficed Clergy, 627; *Curates*, 225.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S. (1891).
Registrar, George Henry Knight, Rochester.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 28 Great George St., S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Geo. Edwards, D.D....1889
(The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire.)
Dean, Very Rev. Watkin Herbt. Williams, M.A. (1892) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Jones, M.A. 1860 | Arch. Thomas, M.A. 1886
Archd. Howell, B.D. 1885 | John Owen, M.A. ...1892
Organist, Llewelyn Lloyd.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Hugh Jones, M.A., *St. Asaph* 1892
Ven. David Rd. Thomas, M.A., *Montgomery* ...1886
Ven. David Howell, B.D., *Wrexham*.....1890
Beneficed Clergy, 206; *Curates, &c.*, 106.
Chancellor, Wm. Trevor Parkins, M.A.
Registrar, Henry Asaph Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, John Pryse Lewis, Solicitor, Denbigh.

St. Davids. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, D.D. ...1874
(Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)
Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. John Lloyd, D.D. (St. Peter's, Carmarthen) 1890
Dean, Very Rev. E. Owen Phillips, D.D. (1895) £700
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
David Lewis, M.A. 1876 | W. Williams, B.A. 1893
Bishop Lloyd, D.D. 1890 | W. H. Davey, M.A. 1895
Organist, Herbert C. Morris, F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Ven. Geo. C. Hilbers, M.A., *St. David's* (1888) £279
Ven. J. H. Protheroe, M.A., *Cardigan* (1893) £200
Ven. Wm. Latham Bevan, M.A., *Brecon* (1895) £400
Ven. Shadrach Pryce, M.A., *Carmarthen* (1896) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 360; *Curates, &c.*, 130.
Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A. (1891).
Registrar & Sec., J. Hoyes Barker, Carmarthen.

Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. ...1885
(The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs J. Sarum.]
Dean, Very Rev. Geo. David Boyle, M.A. (1880) £600

Canons Residentiary (each £300).
Hon. D. H. Gordon 1860 | Edw. R. Bernard, M.A. 1889
Archd. Lear, M.A. 1862 | Archd. Buchanan ...1895
Organist, Charles F. South.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Thos. Boughton Buchanan, M.A., *Wilts*...1874
Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., *Sarum*.....1875
Ven. Francis Briggs Sowter, M.A., *Dorset* 1889
Benefced Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 227.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Fitzherbert Macdonald, Salisbury.
Deputies, K. Macdonald and Malden, Salisbury.
Secretary to the Bishop, Clifford Wyndham Holgate, M.A., Palace, Salisbury.

Sodor and Man. £1,800.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Norman D. J. Straton, D.D. 1892
(Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Archdeacon, Ven. Hugh Stowell Gill (1895)...£550
Benefced Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 34.
Chancellor and Vicar-Gen., Samuel Harris.
Registrar and Sec., Samuel Harris, Douglas.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Southwell. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. George Ridding, D.D. 1884
(Thurgarton Priory, Southwell.)
Bishop Suffragan of Derby, Rt. Rev. Edward Ash Were, D.D. (St. Werburgh's Vicarage, Derby) 1889
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. Thomas Henry Freer, M.A., *Derby* 1891
Ven. John Gray Richardson, M.A., *Notts* 1894
Benefced Clergy, 473; *Curates, &c.*, 200.
Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. R. G. Plumptre.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar, John Borough, Derby.
Deputy Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom, Nottingham.
Secretaries, John Borough, Derby; D'Oyley Scott Ransom, Nottingham.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Truro. ,000.

Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. John Gott, D.D. 1891
(Trenython, Par Station.) [Signs J. Truron.]

Canons Residentiary.
A. B. Donaldson, M.A. '85 | (Under 50 & 51 Vict.)
A. J. Worlledge, M.A. 1887 | B. G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1895
(Each of above £400.) | L. Estridge, M.A. ...1896
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. John Rundle Cornish, M.A., *Cornwall* (1888).
Ven. Henry H. Du Boulay, M.A., *Bodmin* (1892).
Organist, M. J. Monk, MUS.D.
Benefced Clergy, 231; *Curates*, 91; *other Clergy*, 38.
Chancellor, Robert Macleane Paul, M.A. (1888) Truro.
Registrar and Sec., Arthur Burch, Principal Registry, Palace Gate, Exeter.
London Secretary, Sir John Hassard, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Wakefield. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. Walsham How, D.D. (1888)
(Bishopgarth, Wakefield.)
Archdeacons.
Ven. Joshua I. Brooke, M.A., *Halifax* (1888) £200
Ven. William Donne, M.A., *Huddersfield* (1892) £200
Organist, J. N. Hardy, F.R.C.O.
Benefced Clergy, 167; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar and Sec., W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.
London Sec., H. W. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Worcester. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John James Stewart Perowne, D.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) ...1890
Bishop Suffragan of Coventry, Rt. Rev. Edmund Arbuthnott Knox (St. Philip's, Birmingham) 1894
Dean, Very Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D. (1891) £1,450
Canons (each £800).
David Melville, D.D. 1881 | T. L. Claughton, M.A. 1886
W. J. K. Little, M.A. 1881 | T. Teignmouth Shore 1890
Organist, Hugh Blair. MUS.B.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Ven. William Bree, D.D., *Coventry* 1887
Ven. William Walters, M.A., *Worcester* 1889
Rt. Rev. E. A. Knox, D.D., *Birmingham* 1894
Benefced Clergy, 493; *Curates*, 253; *non-parochial Clergy*, 180.
Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, M.A., Q.C.
Bishop's Sec., Registrar of Diocese, and Archdeaconries of Worcester, Birmingham, and Coventry, John Harvey Hooper, M.A., Worcester.
London Sec., Sir John Hassard, M.A., 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED).—*Archbishops and Bishops.*

Seat.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1891.)	Benefices.	Curates.	Bp's. Income.
Armagh...	Most Rev. W. Alexander, D.D. (*cons.* 1867)	1896 ...	62,593 ...	92 ...	18 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. Wm. C. Lord Plunket, D.D....	1884 ...	99,372 ...	155 ...	82 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. Joseph Ferguson Peacocke, D.D.	1894 ...	11,892 ...	73 ...	10 ...	1,500
Limerick .	Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.	1866 ...	11,271 ...	56 ...	12 annuity	3,015
Derry.....	Right Rev. George Alex. Chadwick, D.D.	1896 ...	55,424 ...	110 ...	26 ...	2,000
Cashel ...	Right Rev. Maurice FitzGerald Day, D.D.	1872 ...	10,258 ...	62 ...	17 ...	1,125
Cork	Right Rev. William Edward Meade, D.D.	1894 ...	35,889 ...	105 ...	32 ...	1,700
Ossory ...	Right Rev. Wm. Pakenham Walsh, D.D...	1878 ...	25,157 ...	110 ...	32 ...	1,500
Killaloe...	(Vacant)	1896 ...	10,619 ...	61 ...	10 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Right Rev. Samuel Shone, D.D.	1884 ...	36,297 ...	106 ...	23 ...	1,200
Clogher ...	Right Rev. Charles Maurice Stack, D.D...	1886 ...	43,410 ...	73 ...	16 ...	1,140
Tuam ...	Right Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D.....	1890 ...	11,563 ...	62 ...	11 ...	1,500
Down.....	Right Rev. Thomas James Welland, D.D.	1892 ...	186,958 ...	167 ...	63 ...	1,500

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.—*Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).
Honorary Secretaries, Very Rev. Mervyn Archdall, D.D.; Rev. Canon J. B. Crozier, D.D.; Gordon E. Tombe, J.P.; J. C. Meredith, LL.D.
Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870),
Thomas Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.

The Church of Ireland, founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century, existed as a separate Church for nearly 1300 years. From 1152 to 1560 she was in alliance with the Church of Rome. This ceased

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when, only two Bishops dissenting, she accepted the Reformation. By the Act of Union, 1800, she was united with the Church of England. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her ancient position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her property, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy, the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage) built by the clergy at their own cost, and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the bench of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.: —The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and three parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital now amounts only to £1,849,916, charged with annuities to 290 annuitants, £55,749. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £7,873,012, made up of *Commutation* £1,849,916, *Parochial Sustentation* £4,105,261, *Episcopal Sustentation* £449,163, *Glebes purchase* £329,291, *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,090,943

Since 1871, members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £4,696,864. The interest of the Parochial Sustentation Fund is £164,210. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1895, was £133,318, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £233,640.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland by the Census of 1891 was 602,300.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen ...	Hn. A. G. Douglas, D.D.	1883	45 ..	£611
Argyll	James Robt. A. Chinnery-Haldane, D.D..	1883	20...	543
Brechin.....	Most Rev. Hugh W. Jermyn, D.D., *Primus* (1886) *Registrar to Primus*,	1871	29...	738
Edinburgh..	John Dowden, D.D.....	1886	76	£1,000
Glasgow ...	Wm. T. Harrison, D.D.	1888	66...	£91
Moray	James B. Kelly, D.D...	1867	22...	463
St. Andrews	G. H. Wilkinson, D.D.	1883	40...	639

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 303. Parsonages, 143. Clergy, 300. Communicants, 39,664. Baptisms, 1894-95, 8,281.

The ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay deputies from each of the Presbyteries, and representatives from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), and the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 for his services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are about 1,733 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds that of all the other Presbyterian bodies united, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants in 1894 was 620,376. By it the sum of £429,851 was raised in 1894 for home and missionary purposes. Within the last 46 years 392 chapels, at a cost of £1,427,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there were in 1894, 392 new and 40 Parliamentary parishes, also 207 unendowed churches and 170 preaching and mission stations; a total of 1,733. The Presbyterian form of Church government as first set up in Scotland was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts; but at the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment, which it still preserves. In consequence of the action of the civil courts in certain cases of disputed settlements, confirmed by a decision of the House of Lords in 1842, about 289 parish ministers resigned their preferments and in 1843 founded the *Free Church*. MODERATOR, the Right Rev. Archibald Scott, D.D.

PRESBYTERIANISM HAS SEVERAL SUBDIVISIONS.

(1) *The Free Church of Scotland*, founded in 1843, is based on the great principle of the independence of the Church in its spiritual action, and holds as a consequence the right of each congregation to elect its own minister. The circumstances that led to the formation of this Church have been already mentioned. The sum of £367,000 was raised in the first year of the disruption, and by 1853 850 congregations had been formed. At the present day the Free Church is a fully organised body, consisting of a General Assembly, 16 synods, and 75 presbyteries. There are 1,165 ministers, with 1,094 congregations meeting in well-appointed churches built for them, of which about 50 are preaching stations. The General Assembly meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. Having no endowments, the clergy are mainly supported by the Sustentation Fund, which along with congregational supplements gives on an average £245 to each minister, three-fourths of whom are also provided with manses. The sum of £650,324 was raised in 1895-96 for the various purposes of the Church, including Missions. MODERATOR for 1896-97 is the Rev. the Hon. W. Miller, LL.D., C.I.E., of the Free Church, Madras.

(2) *The United Presbyterian Church*, which has 29 presbyteries, 577 churches, 613 ministers, and 191,881 members in Scotland and Ireland, who raised

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£343,839 in 1895 for its purposes. It has 873 missionaries, evangelists, and teachers in the East and West Indies, in Africa, China, and Japan. MODERATOR, 1896-97, the Rev. James Rennie, Glasgow.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1891, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 446,687. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 home presbyteries, 654 ministers, 565 congregations, with 104,838 communicants, 83,154 families, 9,176 Sabbath-school teachers, and 106,342 scholars. During the year 1895-96 this branch contributed by congregational effort £183,090 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £247,412. It possesses two Colleges, with a staff of 14 professors, and has 29 ordained with 4 medical missionaries in foreign parts. MODERATOR, 1896-97, Rev. H. M. Williamson, D.D., Belfast. *Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., Londonderry.

(4) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 12 presbyteries, 301 congregations, 11 preaching stations, and 69,632 communicants. It has a Theological College in London, and supports 55 missionaries abroad, including 22 women. In 1895 the amount raised for various purposes was £230,542. MODERATOR of Synod for 1896-97, Rev. J. T. McGaw, D.D.

(5) The less numerous divisions are: the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. (*See* page 250.)

WESLEYAN-METHODISTS. (*See* page 252.)

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, in England come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both episcopacy and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence, great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,594 churches and preaching stations containing 1,626,865 sittings; the number of ministers is stated as 2,816. Of these 127 are temporarily without pastoral charge, 74 are engaged in collegiate and tutorial duties, 42 are occupied in secretarial work, and 327 by reason of age or ill-health have retired from pastoral duty. CHAIRMAN, 1897, Rev. Charles A. Berry, D.D., Wolverhampton. *Sec.*, Rev. W. J. Woods, B.A. (Memorial Hall, Farringdon St.).

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 36 chapels. Its tenets are expressed in XV articles, founded on the XXXIX articles and Westminster Confession, but in some chapels the prayers of the Church of England are read.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In Great Britain and Ireland there were, in 1895, 3,809 chapels and 1,935 pastors. The members numbered 353,967, and Sunday scholars 513,638. In addition to the members in this country, the Baptists have numerous chapels and several hundred ministers in the Colonies. In the United States they form one of the most numerous religious bodies there, the "members" alone numbering somewhere about 4,000,000. Their missionaries are employed in India, Ceylon, China, Palestine, the West Indies, Africa, Brittany, and Italy.

The WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST ASSOCIATION is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. The form of Church government is presbyterian. At the present time the body numbers—chapels and places of worship, 1,486; ministers and preachers, 1,123; deacons, 5,309; communicants, 145,094; on probation, 2,931; Sunday-school teachers, 24,860; scholars and teachers, 195,354; number belonging to the congregations (including communicants), 306,669. A sum amounting to £230,105 was collected for various religious purposes in 1894. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday school, which is attended by adults as well as children: the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 221 English congregations with 14,740 communicants; all the rest are Welsh. MODERATOR of General Assembly, 1896, Rev. W. James, Aberdare.

The SALVATION ARMY is one of the most recent religious denominations, and one of the most successful. In Aug. 1896, the number of *Officers* was 12,035, of *Enrolled Soldiers* about 500,000, of *Corps* and *Outposts* 5,469, of *Junior Soldiers Corps*, 1,252, *Local Officers*, 25,126. The number of countries occupied was 44, and of languages used 28. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions under various denominations, including 27 Homes of Rest, 64 Rescue Homes for Fallen Women, 87 Slum Posts, 17 Prison Gate Homes, 77 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 30 Workshops and Factories, 31 Labour Bureaux, 7 Farms, &c. "GENERAL," William Booth.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—A complete list of these will be found at p. 253. The chief of them are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels, and other places of worship. The Society of Friends, which consists of 16,412 members in Great Britain, has 337 recorded ministers, including 136 women; their places of worship in 1895 numbered 353. *Central Office*, 12 Bishopsgate St. Without, E.C. The Moravians have about 50 congregations and preaching stations. The Catholic and Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 75 societies, with 6,063 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 80,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 80 synagogues, with about 100 ministers and readers (*Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Hermann Adler). The Jews support their own poor, and raise about £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. Their number throughout the world is computed at various totals. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and now a mosque has been opened for Moslems. Each year fresh names are added to the list, but it does not necessarily follow that there are so many new sects.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Ontario.....	Jno. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D. *Archbishop and Metrop.*	1862	129
Nova Scotia	Fredk. Courtney, D.C.L....	1888	101
Quebec	Andrew H. Dunn, D.D....	1892	63
Toronto ...	Arthur Sweatman, D.D....	1879	153
Fredericton	H. Tully Kingdon, D.D....	1892	72
Montreal ...	Wm. B. Bond, LL.D.	1879	95
Huron	Maurice S. Baldwin, D.D.	1884	145
Algoma ...	(vacant)		26
Niagara ...	J. P. Du Moulin	1896	70
Ottawa ...	C. Hamilton, D.D. (*cons.* '85)	1896	

PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.

Rupertsland	Robert Machray, D.D., *Archbp. of Rupertsland and Primate of All Canada*	1865	59
Moosonee ...	J. A. Newnham, D.D. ...	1893	9
Mackenzie River	Wm. Day Reeve, D.D.	1891	7
Saskatchewan / *Calgary* ...	W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D.	1887	29
Qu'Appelle	John Grisdale, D.D.	1896	20
Athabasca	Richard Young, D.D.	1884	5
Selkirk ...	W. C. Bompas, D.D. (*Cons.* '74)	1891	7
New Westminster..	John Dart, D.C.L...	1895	16
British Columbia,	W. W. Perrin, D.D.	1893	23

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Calcutta ...	E. R. Johnson, D.D. *Met.*	1876	191
Madras ...	Frederick Gell, D.D.	1861	263
Bombay ...	Louis George Mylne, D.D.	1876	68
Colombo ...	Regd. S. Copleston, D.D....	1875	71
Rangoon...	J. M. Strachan, D.D.	1882	28
Lahore.....	Henry J. Matthew, D.D....	1887	93
Travancore & Cochin	Edward Noel Hodges, D.D.....	1890	28
Chota Nagpore	Jabez C. Whitley, D.D.	1890	19
Lucknow...	Alfred Clifford, D.D.....	1892	72
Tinnevelly	Samuel Morley, D.D.	1896	

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland...	Wm. G. Cowie, D.D. (*Prim.*)	1869	70
Wellington	Frederick Wallis, D.D. ...	1895	26
Nelson.....	Chas. Oliver Mules, D.D....	1892	23
Christchurch	Churchill Julius, D.D. ...	1890	59
Waiapu ...	W. L. Williams	1895	38
Dunedin...	Saml. Tarratt Nevill, D.D.	1871	22
Melanesia.	Cecil Wilson, M.A.	1894	12

AUSTRALIA. Prov. of New South Wales.

Sydney.....	W. Saumarez Smith, D.D., *Primate of Australia, & Metrop. N.S.W.*	1890	152
Goulburn...	William Chalmers, D.D. ...	1892	40
Riverina ...	Ernest A. Anderson, D.D.	1895	14
Bathurst ...	Chas. E. Camidge, D.D. ...	1887	38
Newcastle..	G. H. Stanton, D.D. (*cons.* '78)	1890	44
Grafton & Armidale	Arthur Vincent Green, LL.D.	1894	25
Brisbane...	Wm. T. T. Webber, D.D.	1885	64
	J. F. Stretch, M.A. (*Coadj.*)	1895	
N. Queensland,	Chris. Geo. Barlow, D.D.	1891	22
Melbourne...	Field Flowers Goe, D.D.	1887	155
Ballarat...	Samuel Thornton, D.D.	1875	58
	H. E. Cooper (*Coadj.*)...	1895	
Adelaide ...	John Reg. Harmer, D.D.	1895	63
Perth	Chas. Owen L. Riley, D.D.	1894	24
Tasmania...	H. H. Montgomery, D.D.	1889	60
Rockhampton	Nathaniel Dawes, D.D....	1892	

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown..	W. W. Jones, D.D., *Met.*	1874	63
	A. G. S. Gibson (*Coadj.*)	1894	
Grahamstown,	Allan B. Webb, D.D....	1893	67
St. Helena .	Thos. Earle Welby, D.D.	1862	5
Bloemfontein,	John Wale Hicks, D.D..	1892	40
Natal	A. H. Baynes, D.D.....	1853	30
Zululand ...	Wm. M. Carter, D.D. ...	1891	14
St. John's...	Bransby L. Key, D.D. ...	1886	25
Pretoria.....	Henry B. Bousfield, D.D.	1878	22

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Apptd.	Clgy
Mashonaland	William Thos. Gaul.....	1894	2
Lebombo.....	Wm. Edm. Smyth, M.D.	1892	

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Jamaica ...	Enos Nuttall, D.D. *Primate*	1880	85
Assistant,	Chas. Fredk. Douet, D.D.	1888	
Guiana.....	Wm. Proctor Swaby, D.D.	1893	41
Barbados, &c.,	Herbert Bree, D.D.....	1882	72
Antigua ...	(vacant)		36
Nassau.....	Edward T. Churton, D.D.	1886	20
Trinidad ...	Jas. Thos. Hayes, D.D. ...	1889	16
Honduras..	George A. Ormsby, D.D.	1893	17

DIOCESES UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Caledonia.....	William Ridley, D.D....	1879	9
**China, Mid-*	Geo. Evans Moule, D.D.	1880	
**China, North*...	C. Perry Scott, D.D. ...	1880	7
**China, West*	W. Wharton Cassells, D.D.	1895	22
**Corea*	Charles J. Corfe, D.D....	1889	5
Falklands.....	Waite H. Stirling, D.D.	1869	22
Gibraltar.....	C. W. Sandford, D.D..	1873	73
Hokkaido (*Japan*),	P. K. Tyson, D.D.	1896	
**Honolulu* ...	Alfred Willis, D.D.....	1874	6
**Jerusalem* ...	Geo. F. P. Blyth, D.D.	1887	36
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*),	Hy. Evington, D.D.	1894	
**Likoma*	John E. Hine, D.D., M.D,	1896	
**Madagascar*			18
Mauritius.....	William Walsh, D.D....	1891	20
**Mombasa* ...	Alfd. Robt. Tucker, D.D.	1890	19
Newfoundland and Bermuda,	Llewellyn Jones, D.D.	1878	56
Osaka (*Japan*),	W. Awdry, D.D.	1896	
**South Tokyo*	E. Bickersteth, D.D. ...	1886	44
**Western Equatorial Africa* (*Niger, &c.*)	Herbert Tugwell, D.D.	1894	12
,, ,, *Asst.-Bps.*	C. Philipps	1893	
	I. Oluwole	,,	
Sierra Leone...	(vacant)		57
Singapore, &c.	Geo. Fredk. Hose, D.D.	1881	17
Victoria	(vacant).....	1895	30
**Zanzibar*.....	W. M. Richardson, D.D.	1895	22

* Missionary Bishops.

Bishops who have Resigned.

Name.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Res.
Chas. J. Abraham, D.D..	*Wellington* ...	1858	1870
Charles B. Alford, D.D..	*Victoria, China*	1867	1872
Hon. A. J. R. Anson, D.D.	*Qu'Appelle* ...	1884	1892
Alfred Barry, D.D.	*Sydney, N.S.W.*	1884	1889
Edwd. H. Beckles, D.D..	*Sierra Leone*.	1860	1870
Robt. C. Billing, D.D. ...	*Bedford* (*Suff.*)	1883	1895
Chas. H. Bromby, D.D. .	*Tasmania* ...	1864	1882
J. S. Burdon, D.D.	*Victoria, China*	1873	1895
Henry Cheetham, D.D. .	*Sierra Leone*.	1870	1882
R. Kestell-Cornish, D.D.	*Madagascar*...	1874	1896
Regd. Courtenay, D.D...	*Kingston*	1856	1879
Octavius Hadfield, D.D.	*Wellington, N.Z.*	1870	1893
Isaac Hellmuth, D.D. ...	*Huron*	1871	1883
Edmd. Hobhouse, D.D. .	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1858	1865
W. B. Hornby, *Nyasaland* (now *Likoma*)		1892	1894
Ernest G. Ingham, D.D.	*Sierra Leone*...	1883	1896
Henry L. Jenner, D.D..	*Dunedin, N.Z.*	1866	1871
G. W. H. Knight-Bruce	*Mashonaland*	1886	1894
W. K. Macrorie, D.D....	*Maritzburg* ...	1868	1892
Sam. E. Marsden, D.D....	*Bathurst*	1869	1885
John Mitchinson, D.D....	*Barbados*.....	1873	1881
F. A. R. C.-Roberts, D.D.	*Nassau*.....	1878	1886
Peter S. Royston, D.D. ..	*Mauritius* ...	1872	1890
Dan. F. Sandford, LL.D.	*Tasmania* ...	1883	1889
J. R. Selwyn, D.D.....	*Melanesia* ...	1877	1892
John M. Speechly, D.D. .	*Travancore*...	1879	1889
Thos. N. Staley, D.D. ...	*Honolulu*.....	1861	1870
Edmd. Craig Stuart, D.D.	*Waiapu*	1877	1893
E. Sullivan	*Algoma*	1882	1896
Wm. Geo. Tozer, D.D....	*Jamaica*	1863	1880
Edwd. W. Tufnell, D.D..	*Brisbane*	1859	1875

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In theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocations of Bishops and Clergy: there is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. Each Convocation consists of two Houses, the upper confined to the archbishops and bishops, the lower composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese in the Province of Canterbury, and by every archdeaconry in the Province of York. A fresh election is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London; Winchester; Bangor; Bath and Wells; Chichester; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester and Bristol; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; Llandaff; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; Salisbury; Southwell; St. Albans; St. Asaph; St. David's; Truro; Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Sumner, D.D.
The Very Rev. the Deans.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors:

BANGOR.—*Chapter*, Canon Thomas.
Clergy.—T. Edwards; E. Hughes.
BATH & WELLS.—*Chapter*, Canon Buckle.
Clergy, W. Michell; Edwin A. Salmon.
CANTERBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon Rawlinson.
Clergy, A. Whitehead; F. H. Murray.
CHICHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Sanderson, D.D.
Clergy, A. H. S. Barwell; J. J. Hannah.
ELY.—*Chapter*, Canon E. C. Lowe, D.D.
Clergy, J. H. Macaulay; W. Cunningham.
EXETER.—*Chapter*, Canon Edmonds.
Clergy, H. Tudor; R. Martin.
GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL.—*Chapters*, Canon St. John (*Gloucester*); Canon Tetley (*Bristol*).
Clergy, F. V. Mather; H. Procter.
HEREFORD.—*Chapter*, W. Poole.
Clergy, E. F. Clayton; C. S. Palmer.
LICHFIELD.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Sir L. T. Stamer, Bt.
Clergy, C. N. Bolton; E. Philips.
LINCOLN.—*Chapter*, Sub-Dean Clements.
Clergy, J. H. Overton; G. W. Jeudwine.
LLANDAFF.—*Chapter*, Prebendary C. J. Thompson.
Clergy, John T. Harding; F. W. Edmondes.
LONDON.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. G. F. Browne; Canon Duckworth (*Westminster*). *Clergy*, Preb. A. J. Ingram; (and a vacancy).
NORWICH.—*Chapter*, Canon C. K. Robinson.
Clergy, Constantine Frere; T. P. Garnier.
OXFORD.—*Chapter*, Canon William Bright.
Clergy, Edmund Savory; W. F. Norris.
PETERBOROUGH.—*Chapter*, Canon L. Clayton.
Clergy, W. Yates; H. L. Watson.
ROCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Jelf.
Clergy, Canons Clarke and Bristow.
ST. ALBANS.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, J. W. Irvine; J. M. Procter.
ST. ASAPH.—*Chapter*, Canon E. W. Edwards.
Clergy, David Evans; David Jones.
ST. DAVID'S.—*Chapter*, Canon Lewis.
Clergy, T. R. Walters; D. Jones.
SALISBURY.—*Chapter*, Canon T. L. Kingsbury.
Clergy, R. S. Hutchings; Canon E. S. Bankes.
SOUTHWELL.—*Chapter* (none).
Clergy, Charles Gray; C. J. Hamilton.
TRURO.—*Chapter*, A. J. Worlledge.
Clergy, A. C. Thynne; J. S. Tyacke.
WINCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon W. P. Warburton.
Clergy, Vernon Musgrave; W. Durst.
WINDSOR.—*Chapter*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Barry.
WORCESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Knox Little.
Clergy, W. W. Douglas; E. A. Waller.
Vicar-Gen., The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Parker Deane, *Registrar*, Sir John Hassard. [D.C.L., Q.C.
Actuary, Francis Cobb.
Apparitor-General, Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart.
Clerk, Arthur Ryder.

PROVINCE OF YORK.—Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Durham; Ripon; Chester; Carlisle; Manchester; Liverpool; Newcastle; Wakefield; Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, T. E. Espin, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province.
The Venerable the Archdeacons.

And the following Proctors:

YORK.—*Chapter*, Canon Randolph; Bishop Blunt. *Clergy*, Canon Faber; Canon Argles. *Clergy of Cleveland*, Rev. C. N. Gray; Canon H. Temple. *Of E. Riding*, Canon Watson; J. W. Stanbridge. *Of Sheffield*, J. Gilmore; W. R. Pim.
CARLISLE.—*Chapter*, Bishop Ware. *Clergy*, Canon Mathews; R. Bower. *Clergy of Westmorland*, Canon Stock; Canon Sherwen. *Clergy of Furness*, L. R. Ayre; Canon Bell.
CHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Feilden. *Clergy*, Canon Wood; W. E. Torr. *Clergy of Macclesfield*, Canon Gore; S. A. Boyd.
DURHAM.—*Chapter*, Canon Tristram. *Clergy*, Canon J. Baily; Canon H. E. Savage. *Clergy of Auckland*, Chancellor T. E. Espin; Canon D. R. Falconer.
LIVERPOOL.—*Chapter* (none). *Clergy*, Canons Jones and Blundell. *Clergy of Warrington*, Canons O. H. L. Penrhyn and G. H. Spooner.
MANCHESTER.—*Chapter*, Canon Crane. *Clergy*, Canon Birley; Hon. A. T. Lyttelton. *Lancaster*, Canon Hawkins; S. Hastings. *Blackburn*, Bishop Cramer-Roberts; Canon Rogers.
NEWCASTLE.—*Chap.* (none). *Clergy of Northumberland*, Canons J. M. Lister; P. Rogers. *Clergy of Lindisfarne*, Canons J. Waite and H. F. Long.
RIPON.—*Chapter*, Canon Wynter-Gibbon. *Clergy of Richmond*, R. P. Daniell-Bainbridge; V. J. Ryan. *Of Craven*, Canon Eddowes; A. J. G. Nash. *Of Ripon*, Canons Owen and Wood.
SODOR AND MAN.—*Clergy*, B. P. Clarke.
WAKEFIELD.—*Clergy of Halifax*, Canons Iven and Grenside. *Clergy of Huddersfield*, Canon J. W. Bardsley and W. F. Norris.
Archbishop's Commissioners.—Bishop of Beverley the Dean and Canons Residentiary of York.
Synodal Secretary.—Rev. Canon Wright, Rectory Stokesley, Yorkshire.
Registrar.—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

BRITISH MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE 25th annual summary of British contributions to Foreign Missions, compiled by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, of the Dane John, Canterbury, exhibits the amount collected in the United Kingdom by Missionary Societies. These amounts do not include balances brought forward, contributions from abroad, or sums derived from invested capital:—

Church of England Societies	£544.2[illegible]
Unsectarian Societies, Bible, Tract, &c.	184,2[illegible]
Nonconformist Societies in England	445.8[illegible]
Scottish & Irish Presbyterian Societies	200,4[illegible]
Societies of the Roman Catholic Church	12,9[illegible]
Total for Foreign Missions in 1895	**£1,387.6[illegible]**

Total in 1893, £1,228,257—in 1893, £1,375,571.

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The Roman Catholic Church.

(From a Roman Catholic Contributor.)

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Consists of that vast body of Christians throughout the world who, professing the same faith, and having the same Sacraments and same holy Sacrifice of the Mass, are united under one visible head, the Roman Pontiff, as Vicar of Christ, and Successor of St. Peter the Prince of the Apostles.

In the Catholic Church there is a *threefold office*. 1. The *teaching* office, with authority to teach Divine Truth, to condemn error, and to decide religious controversies. 2. The *priestly* office, with power to offer the holy Sacrifice, to administer the Sacraments, and to perform other sacred functions. 3. The *pastoral* office, with authority to rule and govern the Church.

1. The matter of the Church's *teaching* consists of the whole revealed word of God: namely, the doctrine contained in the Holy Scriptures; and the revealed doctrine, not written in the Holy Scriptures, which has come down by tradition from the time of the Apostles. This twofold doctrine includes, not only the truths which have been *explicitly* revealed, but also other truths which, necessarily following from them, have been revealed *implicitly*. — The Church's teaching is infallibly made known, (1) in those truths which, without being formally defined, are believed by the whole Church; (2) by the articles of recognised Creeds, and the definitions of œcumenical Councils; (3) by the Roman Pontiff "when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*,—that is, when, in discharge of the office of Pastor and Teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine, regarding faith or morals, to be held by the universal Church."

2. The *priestly* office of the Church is exercised, first, by the Bishops, in whom resides the plenitude of the Priesthood; secondly, by the Priests and other sacred ministers, to whom the Bishops communicate a part of their sacred power.—The Sacraments administered, and the holy Sacrifice offered in the Church, are everywhere the same; but with a difference of ceremonial, from which arises the distinction between the *Latin Rite* and the several kinds of *Oriental Rite*.

3. The *pastoral* office includes the whole of the Church's government, with its legislation and discipline. This legislation and discipline may vary; but the doctrine of the Church cannot change.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY, or governing body of the Catholic Church, consists of:—1. The Sovereign Pontiff, assisted by the Sacred College of Cardinals, and by about 20 Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical committees, of which the Cardinals are the chief members; and of which the most generally known are the Inquisition or Holy Office, the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, the Propaganda, the Index, and the Congregation of Sacred Rites. 2. The Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops. 3. The Apostolic Delegates, Vicars, and Prefects; and 4. certain Abbots and Prelates.

Subject to the Bishops, and co-operating with them in the sanctification and spiritual direction of the faithful, are the great body of the Priesthood. Next to these may be mentioned the many Religious Orders and Congregations of men and women, who, while attending to their own sanctification, render also good service to the Church for the sanctification of others, by education, and by various corporal and spiritual works of mercy and of charity.

The Sovereign Pontiff. Pope Leo XIII. (Vincent Joachim Pecci), the 258th Pope, counting from St. Peter, was born March 2, 1810; elected Pope Feb. 20, and crowned March 3, 1878.

The Cardinals. The Sacred College consists, when complete, of 70 Cardinals: namely, 6 Cardinal Bishops, whose dioceses are the six "suburban sees" near Rome; 50 Cardinal Priests (for the most part Archbishops or Bishops), whose "titles" as Cardinals are the "titular churches" of Rome; and 14 Cardinal Deacons.—The present number of Cardinals is 60: 5 Bishops, 51 Priests, and 4 Deacons; all of whom, except 12 Cardinal Priests and the 4 Deacons, are Patriarchs, Archbishops, or Bishops. Of these 60 Cardinals, 32 are Italian; 11 Austrian, German, or Polish; 5 French; 4 British subjects; 4 Spanish; 2 Portuguese; 1 of the United States; and 1 Belgian.—The first Cardinal Bishop is Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College; the first Cardinal Priest, Gustavus Adolphus von Hohenlohe; the first Cardinal Deacon, Theodolphus Mertel. Cardinal Rampolla is Secretary of State to His Holiness. Cardinal Ledochowski is Prefect of the Propaganda, the Sacred Congregation which is specially charged with the ecclesiastical affairs of non-Catholic countries, both of the *Latin* and of *Oriental Rite*.—The 4 British subjects in the Sacred College are: Cardinals Moran, Taschereau, Logue, and Vaughan, Archbishops respectively of Sydney, Quebec, Armagh, and Westminster, who are all Cardinal Priests.

Patriarchs, Archbishops, and *Bishops.* In the Catholic Church there are 10 Patriarchates, with 14 Patriarchal Sees, 8 of the Latin Rite and 6 of Oriental Rite; 191 Archiepiscopal Sees, 173 Latin and 18 Oriental; 772 Episcopal Sees, 719 Latin and 53 Oriental. Besides these 977 *Residential Sees*, as they are called, there are other Sees called *titular*—formerly called Sees *in partibus infidelium* (in infidel regions), which for the most part are assigned to those Archbishops and Bishops who are appointed to Apostolic Delegations, Vicariates, or Prefectures; or to the office of Coadjutor, Auxiliary, or Administrator. — There are 8 Delegations, 124 Vicariates, and 43 Prefectures Apostolic; of which, all the Delegations, and nearly all the Vicariates, are administered by Archbishops or Bishops.—The total number of Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, on January 1, 1896, was 1,295.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In *England*, from 1623 to 1850, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, with first 1, then 4, and afterwards 8 Districts or Vicariates; in 1850 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of one Archiepiscopal and 12 Episcopal Sees, now increased to 14. In *Scotland*, Catholics were under Bishops, as Vicars-Apostolic, from 1694 to 1878, with first 1, then 2, and afterwards 3 Districts or Vicariates; in 1878 the Hierarchy was restored, by the erection of 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees. In *Ireland*, the ancient Hierarchy has continued to this day. In *Wales* there is now a Vicariate.—Besides the United Kingdom, Hierarchies are established in British America, India, and Australasia.

There are now in the British Empire 28 Archiepiscopal and 102 Episcopal Sees; and 29 Vicariates and 11 Prefectures Apostolic. Including 10 Coadjutors and Bishops-Auxiliary, the number of Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 167, distributed as follows:—

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Archbishop.	Cons.	Clergy.
Westminster	Herb. Card. Vaughan	1872	390
	Bishops.		
Birmingham	Edward Ilsley	1879	231
Clifton	Wm. R. Brownlow	1894	105
Hexham and Newcastle	Thomas W. Wilkinson	1888	174
Leeds	William Gordon	1890	116
Liverpool	Thomas Whiteside	1894	364
Middlesbrough	Richard Lacy	1879	79
Newport	John C. Hedley	1873	66
Northampton	Arthur G. Riddell	1880	61
Nottingham	Edward G. Bagshawe	1874	116
Plymouth	William Vaughan	1856	98
	Chas. Graham, Coadj.	1891	
Portsmouth	John Virtue	1882	106
Salford	John Bilsborrow	1892	252
Shrewsbury	John Carroll	1893	80
Southwark	John Butt	1885	
	Fras. Bourne, Coadj.	1896	
Wales	Francis Mostyn, Vic. Ap.	1895	54

SCOTLAND. Archbishops.

St. Andrews & Edinburgh	Angus Macdonald	1878	64
Glasgow	Charles Eyre	1869	172
	J. Maguire, Bp. Aux.	1894	
	Bishops.		
Aberdeen	Hugh Macdonald	1890	63
Argyll & Isles	George J. Smith	1893	24
Dunkeld	James A. Smith	1890	32
Galloway	William Turner	1893	31

IRELAND. Archbishops.

Armagh	Michael Card. Logue	1879	178
Dublin	William J. Walsh	1885	526
	N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux.	1883	
Cashel	Thomas W. Croke	1870	114
Tuam	John MacEvilly	1857	119
	Bishops.		
Achonry	John Lyster	1888	48
Ardagh	Joseph Hoare	1895	93
Clogher	Richard Owens	1894	104
Clonfert	John Healy	1884	54
Cloyne	Robert Browne	1894	137
Cork	Thomas O'Callaghan	1884	190
Derry	J. Keys O'Doherty	1890	106
Down & Connor, Henry Henry		1895	139
Dromore	Thomas MacGivern	1887	53
Elphin	John Clancy	1895	105
Ferns	James Browne	1884	136
Galway and Kilmacduagh	Francis MacCormack.	1872	65
Kerry	John Coffey	1889	113
Kildare and Leighlin	James Lynch	1866	166
	Patr. Foley, Coadj.	1896	
Killala	John Conmy	1892	35
Killaloe	Thomas McRedmond	1890	158
Kilmore	Edward Magennis	1888	101
Limerick	Edward T. O'Dwyer	1886	161
Meath	Thomas Nulty	1864	156
Ossory	Abraham Brownrigg	1884	116
Raphoe	Patrick O'Donnell	1888	63
Ross	(vacant)	1896	27
Waterford & Lismore, R. A. Sheehan.		1892	164

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

	Europe. Bishops.	Cons.
Malta	Peter Pace	1877
Gozo	John Camilleri	1889
Gibraltar	Gonzalo Canilla, Vicar Apost.	1881
	America. Archbishops.	
Quebec	Alex. Cardinal Taschereau	1871
	Louis Bégin, Abp. Coadj.	1888
Halifax	Cornelius O'Brien	1883
Kingston	James Vincent Cleary	1880
Montreal	Edward Charles Fabre	1873
Ottawa	Joseph Thomas Duhamel	1874
Port of Spain	Vincent Flood	1888
Toronto	John Walsh	1887
St. Boniface	Louis Philip Langevin	1895
	Bishops.	
Alexandria	Alexander Macdonell	1891
Antigonish	John Cameron	1877
Charlottetown	Charles McDonald	1891
Chatham, N.B.	James Rogers	1860
Chicoutimi	Michael Labrecque	1892
Hamilton	Joseph Thomas Dowling	1887
Harbour-Grace, Ronald McDonald		1888
London	Denis O'Connor	1896
New Westminster, Paul Durieu		1875
Nicolet	Elphege Gravel	1885
Peterborough	Richard O'Connor	1888
Rimouski	Andrew Blais	1891
Roseau	Michael Naughten	1888
St. Albert	Vitalis Grandin	1859
St. Hyacinth	Maximus Decelles	1893
	Louis Moreau, Coadj.	1896
St. John, N. Brunswick, John Sweeny		1860
St. John, Newfoundland, Michael Howley		1893
Sherbrooke	Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
Three Rivers	Louis F. Laflèche	1867
Valleyfield	Joseph Emard	1892
Vancouver	John Lemmens	1888
Athabasca-Mackenzie	E. Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
	Isidore Clut, Auxil.	1867
Demerara	Antony Butler, Vicar Apost.	1878
Honduras	Salvador di Pietro, Vicar Ap.	1893
Jamaica	Chas. Gordon, Vicar Apost.	1888
Pontiac	N. Z. Lorrain, Vicar Apost.	1882
St. George, N.F.	Neil MacNeil, Vic. Ap.	1895
Saskatchewan	Albert Pascal, Vicar Apost.	1891
	Africa. Bishops.	
Port Louis	Peter Austin O'Neil	1896
Cape Colony	*East*.....H. MacSherry, V. A.	1896
	West. J. Leonard, Vic. Ap.	1874
	J. Rooney, Coadj.	1888
Lagos	Paul Pellet	1895
Natal	Charles Jolivet	1874
Orange Free State, &c., A. Gaughran, Vic. Ap.		1888
Port Victoria, Seychelles, Mark Hudrisier		1896
Upper Nile	Henry Hanlon, Vic. Ap.	1894
Victoria Nyanza, James Hirth, Vic. Ap.		1894
	Asia. Archbishops.	
Agra	Emanuel van den Bosch	1891
Amoy (China)	E. S. Delastreras, Vicar Ap.	1894
Bombay	Theodore Dalhoff	1894
Calcutta	Paul Goethals	1876
Colombo	Andrew Theophilus Melizan.	1886
Cyprus	N. Seluan, *Maronite*	1892
Madras	Joseph Colgan	1882
	Theoph. Mayer, Bp. Auxil.	1894
Verapoly	Leonard Mellano	1868
	F. Philip, Bp. Coadj.	1896
	Bishops.	
Aden	Louis Lasserre, Vicar Apost.	1888
Allahabad		
Burma, East	R. Tornatore, Vicar Apost.	1896
Burma, North	Antony Usse, Vicar Ap.	1894
Burma, South	Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Chanagancherry	Matthew Makil	1896
Cochin	John Gomes Ferreira	1887
Coimbatore	Joseph L. Bardou	1874
Dacca	P. J. Hurth	1894
Ernakolam	Aloysius Pareparambil, V. A.	1896
Galle	Joseph van Reeth	1894
Hong Kong	Louis Piazzoli, V. A.	1895
Hyderabad	Peter Caprotti	1882
Jaffna	Henry Joulain	1893
Kandy	Clement Pagnani	1875
Kishnagur	Francis Pozzi	1887
Kottayam	Charles Lavigne, Vicar Ap.	1887

ASIA. Bishops—*continued.*		Cons.
Lahore	Godfrey Pelckmans	1894
Malacca	René M. Fey	1896
Mangalore	Claudius Cavadini	1896
Meliapur	Joseph Da Silva	1885
Mysore	Louis Eugene Kleiner	1890
Nagpur	Charles Pelvat	1893
Poona	Bernard Beiderlinden	1887
Quilon	Ferdinand Ossi	1883
Trichinopoly	John Mary Barthe	1890
Trichur	John Manacherry, Vic. Ap.	1896
Trincomalee	(See vacant)	
Visagapatam	John Mary Clerc	1891
AUSTRALASIA. Archbishops.		
Sydney	Patrick F. Cardinal Moran	1872
	Joseph Higgins, Bp. Auxiliary	1888
Adelaide	John O'Reilly	1894
Brisbane	Robert Dunne	1882
Hobart	Daniel Murphy	1846
	Patrick Delany, Bp. Coadj.	1893
Melbourne	Thomas Carr	1883
Wellington	Francis Redwood	1874

AUSTRALASIA. Bishops.		Cons.
Armidale	Elzear Torregiani	1879
Auckland	George M. Lennihan	1896
Ballarat	James Moore	1884
Bathurst	Joseph Patrick Byrne	1885
Christchurch	John J. Grimes	1887
Cooktown	John Hutchinson, Vicar Ap.	1887
Dunedin	Michael Verdon	1896
Goulburn	William Lanigan	1867
	John Gallagher, Coadj.	1895
Grafton	Jeremiah Doyle	1887
Maitland	James Murray	1865
New Norcia	R. Salvado, Abbot	1849
Perth	Matthew Gibney	1886
Port Augusta	James Maher	1896
Rockhampton	John Cani	1882
Sale	James Corbett	1887
Sandhurst	Martin Crane	1874
	Stephen Reville, Coadj.	1885
Wilcannia	John Dunne	1887
Fiji Islands	Julian Vidal, Vic. Apost.	1887

The Methodist Churches.

Under the general designation of Methodists are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. While students at Oxford, in 1729, they gathered a number of young men together for purposes of study and devotion, who were nicknamed, first, "The Holy Club," and afterwards "The Methodists." In 1739 John Wesley founded the "Religious Societies," in which the first beginnings of Methodism are to be found. The number of members rapidly increased, until a more definite and extensive organisation than Wesley at first gave them was imperatively demanded. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. The Conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 240 ministers and 240 laymen with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year; by semi-annual meetings of the ministers in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and by quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that above 18,000,000 people are now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. At Washington in October, 1891, it was reported that there were more than 30,000,000 Methodists, but this is merely an estimate. *Pres.* Rev. M. Randles, D.D.; *Sec.* Rev. M. Hartley. Various district bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being these:—

1. *The Methodist New Connexion*, which was formed in 1797 by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, the original difference between it and the parent body being the different degrees of power allowed to the laity.—*President*, Rev. E. Holyoake.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. W. Jones.

3. *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.—*President*, Rev. D. Murley.

4. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation in the Wesleyan societies. The union was effected in 1857. *President*, Rev. G. Turner.

Finances.—The amount raised for sustentation by the Methodist bodies can only be approximately estimated. The *Wesleyans* raised in 1895-96 £117,205 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £36,900; £29,040 were expended on the education of ministers' children at the Connexional schools; £245,610 were contributed in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £10,000 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 163 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £970; for missions, £6,051. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £34,127 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £22,440 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapels and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,358	17,224	462,237	32,050	7,930	965,201
Methodist New Connexion	194	1,143	30,785	4,225	445	83,377
Primitive Methodists	1,113	16,742	196,628	...	4,653	466,052
Bible Christians	195	1,492	26,306	265	592	41,387
United Methodist Free Churches	355	3,066	69,506	6,599	1,244	193,826
United Free Gospel Churches	..	393	8,089	559	142	25,334
Wesleyan Reform Union	16	480	6,957	443	193	20,724

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PLACES OF MEETING FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES have been certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as follows:—

Advent Christians
Adventa, The
Alethians
Anglican Church
Apostolics
Arminian New Society
Army of the King's Own
Army of the Lord
Baptists
Baptised Believers
Beith Hamedresh Misnah Society
Believers in Christ
Believers in Joanna Southcott
Believers meeting in the name of the L. J. C.
Benevolent Methodists
Bethesda Mission
Bible Christians
Bible Defence Association
Blackburn Psychological Society
Blue Ribbon Gospel Army
*Body of Christ
Brethren
British Israelites
British and Foreign Sailors
Bunyan Baptists
Calvinistic Baptists
Calvinistic Independents
*Calvinistic Protestant Dissenters
Calvinists and Welsh Calvinists
Canonbury Hall Mission
Catholic Apostolic Church
Chevra Torah Society
Children of God
Children's Special Service Association
Christadelphian
Christian Army
Christian Believer
Christian Brethren
Christian Community
Christian Convention
Christian Disciples
Christian Elimites
Christian Evangelists
*Christians gathered to the name of the Lord
Christian Israelites
Christian Lay Church
Christian Mission
Christian Pioneers
Christian Soldiers
Christian Teetotalers
Christian Temperance Men
Christian Unionists
Christian Workers
Christian Zóce Perissos Society
Christians
Christians owning no name but Lord Jesus
Church of Christ
Church of England
Church of Islam
Church of Progress
Church of Scotland
Church of the People
Church of England (unattached)
Congregation of the Son of the Covenant
Congregational Baptists
Congregational Temperance Free Church
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion
Covenanters
Coventry Mission Band
Crusade Mission Army
Danish Lutherans
Deaf and Dumb Mission
Dependents
Disciples in Christ
Disciples of Jesus Christ
Eastern Orthodox Greek Church
Ecclesia of the Messiah
Eclectics
Episcopalian Dissenters
Ethical Society
*Evangelical Christians
Evangelical Free Church
Evangelical Mission
Evangelical Unionists
Evangelists
Exeter Free Spiritual Research Society
Followers of the L. J. C.
Free Catholic Christians
Free Christian Association
Free Christians
Free Church
Free Church (Episcopal)
Free Church of England
Free Evangelical Christians
Free Gospel and Christian Brethren
Free Gospel Church
Free Gospellers
Free Grace Gospel Christians
Free Methodists
Free Salvation Army
Free Union Church
French Protestants
French Reformed Church
Full Salvationists
General Baptist New Connexion
German Evangelical
German Lutherans
German Reformed Congregation
German Wesleyans
Glassites
Glazebrook Army
Glory Band
God's Own, and Christian Worshippers
Gospel Army Mission
Gospel Band
Gospel Lifeboat Missioners
Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon Army
Gospel Unionists
Greek Catholic
Grimsby Faith Union
Hackney Juvenile Mission
Halifax Psychological Soc.
Hallelujah Band
*Hebrew Christians
Hebrews
*Hebro-Shoass, or Society for the Study of the Talmud
Holiness Army
*Holiness and Divine Healing Movement
Hope Mission
Hosanna Army
Humanitarians
Independent Church of England
Independent Methodists
Independent Order of Good Templars
Independent Religious Reformers
Independent Unionists
Independents
Inghamites
Israel, New and Latter House of
Israelites
Jews
Jews who believe in Jesus Christ as Messiah and Saviour
King Jesus' Army
King's Own Army
Labour Church
Latter Day Saints
Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy)
Lay Christians
Lodging House Mission Association
London City Mission
Loving Brethren
Lutherans
*Mariners' Friend Society
Members of Church of England
*Members of the Synagogue of Peace
Methodist Army
Methodist Reform Union
Mildmay Mission to the Jews
Mission Army
Mission of Love
Missionaries
*Missionaries to the Jews
Modern Methodists
Moravians
Mormons
Moslems
Nazarenes
New Church
New Connexion General Baptists
New Connexion Wesleyans
New Hebrew Congregation
New Jerusalem Church
New Methodist
New Spiritual Church
Newcastle Sailors' Society
Old Baptists
Open Baptists
Open Brethren
Open Plymouth Brethren
Orthodox Eastern Church
Orthodox Jews
Particular Baptists
Peculiar People
Pentecostal League
People's Gospel Mission
People's League
Pilgrim Band
Plymouth Brethren
Polish Jews
Political Society
Portsmouth Mission
Positivists
Presbyterian Baptists
Presbyterian Church in England
Presbyterian Church of Scotland
*Presbyterian Church of Wales
Primitive Congregation
Primitive Free Church
Primitive Methodists
Progressionists
*Protestant and Evangelical Church People
Protestant Members of the Church of England
Protestant Trinitarians
Protestant Union
Protestants adhering to Articles 1 to 18
Providence
Psalms of David Society
Quakers (Friends)
Ranters
Railway Mission
Rational Christians
Recreative Religionists
Red Ribbon Army
Redeemed Army
Reform Free Church Wesleyan Methodists
Reformed Church of England
Reformed Episcopal Church
Reformed Presbyterians
Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters
Reformers
Refuge Methodists
Rescue and Evangelization Mission
Revivalists
Revival Band
Rock Mission
Roman Catholics
Royal Gospel Army
Saints
Salem Society
Salvation Army
Salvation Navy
Salvationists
Sandemanians
Scotch Baptists
Second Advent Brethren
Seamen
Secularists
Separatists (Protestant)
Seventh Day Baptists
Sheffield Highway Mission
Society for Visiting the Sick
Society of the New Church
Spiritual Church
Spiritualist Investigation Society
Spiritualists
Stockton Hebrew Congregation
Strict Baptists
Strictly Undenominational
Swedenborgians
Temperance Methodists
Testimony Congregationa Church
Theistic Church
Trinitarians
True Spiritual Worshippers
Union Baptists
Union Churchmen
Union Congregationalists
Union Free Church
Unionists
Unitarian Baptists
Unitarian Christians
Unitarians
United Brethren or Moravians
United Christian Army
United Christian Church
United Evangelical Church of Germany
United Free Methodist Church
United Presbyterians
Universal Christians
Unsectarian
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists
Welsh Free Presbyterians
*Welsh Particular Baptists
Welsh Wesleyan Methodists
Wesleyan-Methodist Association
Wesleyan Reform Glory Band
Wesleyan Reformers
Wesleyans
White Ribbon Gospel Army
Wigan's Evangelistic Mission
Woman's Mission
Working Man's Evangelistic Mission Chapels
Worshippers of God
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

The number of Religious Denominations by whom Buildings were certified for Worship up to 31st October, 1895, and enumerated above, was 293, there being an increase of 15 during the year. Those marked (*) appear in the list this year for the first time.

The Universities.

In the Middle Ages the term "University" could be applied to any organised body of men. There could thus be a "university" of persons engaged in any particular occupation. The term came, however, to be appropriated exclusively to bodies of persons engaged in the occupation of teaching and study. Such Universities or guilds of teachers and students, when they had attained some definite organisation, naturally secured the right of granting licences to teach. As time went on it became the custom to grant these licences not only to persons who actually wished to teach, but to all who demanded them and who fulfilled certain requirements, and thus they became what we now understand by the term "degrees."

The earlier Universities grew so imperceptibly from small beginnings, that it is impossible to say who were their founders or in what year they were founded. Bologna (the earliest) and Paris (the most important) first rose into notice in the twelfth century, Oxford and Cambridge in the thirteenth. The system of degrees and the names of the chief officers of the University were introduced into England, as well as into other countries, from Paris. The distinguishing characteristic of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge undoubtedly is the existence of a number of separate corporations, or Colleges, of which the names are given below.

There have been and are Colleges at many Universities, but nowhere have they reached anything like the same influence and importance as at Oxford and Cambridge. The origin of the Colleges was due to benevolent persons who desired to relieve a certain number of poor scholars from some of the hardships of their life at the mediæval Universities, and in order to do this provided a building in which such scholars could live a common life, and also an endowment for their maintenance. University and Balliol Colleges at Oxford were established in a somewhat rudimentary form in the middle of the thirteenth century; but the establishment of Merton College at Oxford, in 1274, by Walter de Merton, was the real beginning of the English college system. In the foundation of Peterhouse, the first Cambridge college, ten years later, "the rule of Merton" was closely followed.

The early College consisted of a Head and scholars, endowed with board and lodging by means of the buildings and revenues provided by the founder. The scholars were divided into senior scholars engaged in giving instruction, and junior scholars engaged in receiving it; the senior scholars were each other's "fellows;" and gradually the term "Fellow" became appropriated to the senior or governing members of the College, while the term "Scholar" was restricted to the junior members. It was not till long after the establishment of Colleges that it became the custom for them to take in paying boarders—"commoners" at Oxford, "pensioners" at Cambridge. At first the class which corresponds to the commoners and pensioners of the present time continued to live (as the whole University did before the establishment of Colleges) in lodgings kept by townsmen or graduates. Two of the old lodging-houses, or "Halls" kept by graduates still remain at Oxford; but under the regulations of the Commission of 1882, they will disappear on the next vacancy in the office of Principal. But a statute of the same year provided for the existence of Private Halls: of these there at present are three, with 38 undergraduates. Twenty years ago the pre-college era was to some small extent restored by the admission of "non-collegiate students" to Oxford and Cambridge.

The University of Oxford at present numbers upwards of 12,000 members. Of these about 3,000 are in residence in Oxford; the remainder, with a few exceptions, have finished their academical course, taken a degree, and are scattered over the country following various professions. The resident members of the University consist of undergraduates going through a course of instruction and study, and of graduates giving instruction or engaged in research. The resident graduates are 400 or 500 in number, and the undergraduates in residence are about 3,000.

The government of the University is in the hands of three bodies:—1. Convocation, which consists of all Masters of Arts and Doctors of Civil Law, Medicine, or Divinity, who remain members of the University, whether resident or non-resident; 2. Congregation of the University, which consists of resident members of Convocation; 3. The Hebdomadal Council, which consists of certain officers and 18 members elected by Congregation. The Hebdomadal Council alone has the power of initiation; Congregation can amend, confirm, or reject its proposals; Convocation can only confirm or reject them; it may, however, amend certain proposals relating to money. The election of the University representatives in Parliament is vested in the members of Convocation. The Ancient House of Congregation, which must not be confounded with the Congregation of the University, has now nothing to do with legislation in any form, but confines itself to granting degrees and electing examiners. In order to "matriculate," or become a member of the University, it is necessary to be admitted into one of the Colleges or Halls, or into the body called Non-Collegiate Students. A candidate may be admitted into a College as a scholar, as an exhibitioner, or as a commoner. Most of the scholarships are now open to competition for youths under 19, and are chiefly of the value of £80 per annum for (practically) four years. Some of the exhibitions are scarcely distinguishable in any important respect from open scholarships, but election to an exhibition is, as a rule, subject to the satisfaction of the electors that the candidate is in necessitous circumstances. Besides the open scholarships and exhibitions, there are still a few "close" ones confined to particular localities, or particular schools. To be admitted into a College as a commoner, or to become a member of a Hall, or a non-collegiate student, it is necessary to pass an examination held by the College or Hall, or by the delegates of non-collegiate students, or to have passed some test accepted in lieu of this examination. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, the ordinary University degree, cannot be obtained in less than 2 years and 8 months from matriculation, nor without residing in Oxford for twelve terms, which need not be continuous; there are 4 terms in each year. Members of the University who wish to proceed to a degree must first pass Responsions or one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. The path of undergraduates then divides: those aiming at Honours in Natural Science take the science preliminary, and then the final schools; to the rest three courses are open, (*a*) to read Pass Moderations and Pass

Finals; (*b*) to read Pass Moderations (or, what is reckoned as the equivalent for the schools of Law and Modern History, the Law Prelim.), and one of the final honour schools of Litt. Hum., Mathematics, Natural Science, Law, Modern History, Theology, and English Literature; (*c*) to read Honour Moderations in Classics or Mathematics, and any one of the above-mentioned Honour Schools or the Pass final School. After passing these examinations the under-graduate is entitled to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts (or Medicine). For a musical degree a special course is prescribed. For the higher degrees of Bachelor or Doctor in Civil Law, Medicine, and Divinity no more residence is necessary, but for the baccalaureate in Civil Law and Medicine there is an examination prescribed. For the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc., a special course of study is prescribed by the statutes of the University; for the baccalaureate in Divinity a thesis is at present required. For the M.A. degree the only requirement is that the candidate should have taken the B.A. degree and had his name on the books for twenty-six terms since his matriculation. The bulk of the instruction at Oxford is given by the college tutors and lecturers under a system which allows members of one College to attend lectures given in any other. The remainder of the instruction is given by the University Professors and Readers. The chief University institutions are the Bodleian Library, the second library in the Kingdom; and the Museum, which is furnished with all that is necessary for teaching natural science and medicine.

In 1880 a statute was passed by which "any College or Institution within the United Kingdom, or in any part of the British dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of 17 at least, may, under certain conditions, be admitted to the privilege of affiliated Colleges." St. David's College, Lampeter, in 1880, University College, Nottingham, in 1882, and Firth College, Sheffield, in 1886; and in the British Colonies, Sydney and the Cape of Good Hope availed themselves of this in 1888, Calcutta and the Punjaub in 1889, Bombay in 1890, Adelaide in 1891, Madras, Melbourne, Allahabad, and New Zealand in 1894, and Toronto in 1895.

In 1884 a statute was passed allowing the delegates of local examinations to use the several honour schools of the University for the purpose of the examination of women. Somerville College, Lady Margaret Hall, and St. Hugh's Hall are now established in Oxford for the higher education of women, and some of the members avail themselves of this statute, and are also admitted to the lectures of some of the University professors, and to certain of the College lectures.

The semi-official guide to the University is the "Student's Handbook to the University of Oxford," of which a new edition is being prepared.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE is an incorporation of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences. It consists of seventeen Colleges, one public, and one private, hostel, founded "for the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of Church and State." These are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors; each of them is a corporate body, and is bound by its own statutes, but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the University. A new Code of Statutes for the University was approved by the Queen in Council in 1882. In each of the Colleges there are eight separate orders: these are—(1) Head; (2) Fellows; (3) Noblemen graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors of divinity, masters of arts and masters of law, who are not upon the foundation; (4) Bachelors of Arts, Physic, and Law (5) Fellow-commoners; (6) Scholars; (7) Pensioners, forming the great bulk of the students; and (8) Sizars, students of narrow means, and in receipt of various emoluments. The head of each College has supreme disciplinary authority in educational matters; and he, together with the foundation fellows, or a council elected by them, form the governing body. The great legislative assembly of the University is called the Senate: it is composed of all those who have obtained the degree of Doctor or Master, and whose names are still on the register. There is a Council of the Senate (consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and sixteen members of the Senate, of whom eight vacate their office every second year, the office being held for two years), by whom every University "grace" or decree must be approved before it is offered to the Senate. A residence of nine terms is required from each student before taking the B.A. degree, and "honours" may be obtained in any of the following:—Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Mechanical Sciences, Law, History, Theology, Semitic, Indian, and Modern Languages. The University possesses a library of more than 200,000 printed volumes, besides MSS., the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Museum of Biological and Physical Science, and the Divinity School. James I. granted to the University the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, which it has ever since enjoyed. In 1893-94, the number of students who matriculated was 935, while the members on the boards amounted in 1892 to 12,440. The University has powers with regard to the admission of affiliated students similar to those possessed by the University of Oxford. Privileges of affiliation are also granted under certain conditions to students and local lecture centres. The following Colleges and Institutions have been admitted to the privileges of affiliation:—University College, Nottingham; Firth College, Sheffield; University of Adelaide; University of Calcutta; St. David's College, Lampeter; University of New Zealand; University College of Wales, Aberystwith; University of the Cape of Good Hope; St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware; Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Punjab, Toronto.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, which is, for most purposes, identical with Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1591. Oxford and Cambridge recognise each other's degrees, and those granted by Dublin University, but no others. There are schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine and Surgery, and Engineering. It is represented in Parliament by two members.

SCOTLAND possesses four Universities, namely, those of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the general regulations as to graduation are common to all. THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by James VI. of Scotland, and in 1621 the Scottish Parliament granted to it all the privileges enjoyed by other Universities in the kingdom. This grant was confirmed in the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland

and again in the Act of Security. The constitution was, however, modified by the Act (1858) relating to the Scottish Universities, and again by the Universities Act of 1889, with numerous ordinances issued by the Commissioners appointed under the latter Act. The University of Edinburgh is a Corporation consisting of a chancellor, rector, principal, 39 professors, and 100 lecturers, &c., 8,000 registered graduates, and about 3,000 matriculated students. The essential qualification for graduation at this, as at other Scottish Universities, is attendance at certain series of lectures or classes. There are now six faculties in the University, viz., Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Music. The University confers the following degrees after examination, viz.:—M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.Sc. and D.Sc., B.D., B.L., LL.B., M.B., Ch.B.; M.D., Ch.M., Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. It also confers the honorary degrees of D.D., LL.D., and Mus.Doc. The buildings have been more than doubled in extent within the last 20 years, and the magnificent McEwan hall is now completed. The library contains about 200,000 volumes and 700 MSS., and there is also a theological library of 10,000 volumes. In the various faculties there are bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships, tenable from one to four years, and ranging in value from £10 to £160, their total value being upwards of £16,000 per annum.

The University of St. Andrews was founded by Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of the diocese, in 1411, and was confirmed by a Bull of Pope Benedict XIII. in 1413. During the 15th and 16th centuries three Colleges were established in connection with it, viz., St. Salvator (1450), St. Leonard (1512), and St. Mary (1537). All the Colleges had originally teachers both in philosophy (or arts) and in theology, but in 1579 the two older of them were confined to philosophy, and that of St. Mary to theology. In the year 1747, the Colleges of St. Leonard and St. Salvator were united by Act of Parliament. The Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews unite in sending a representative to Parliament.

The University of Glasgow was founded by a Bull of Pope Nicholas V. (1450–51), with the power of creating doctors and masters, and enrolling readers and students, the whole of whom were to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the University of Bologna. At first it had neither property nor endowment, but in 1460, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to the then Regent and his successors a tenement in the High Street, with four acres of land adjoining, for the "use of the College of Arts." Between 1577—when a new charter was issued—and the Restoration, the University flourished in every way, but the re-establishment of episcopacy detached from it a large part of its revenues, and many of its professorships were abandoned. In 1864 the old buildings were sold for £100,000, and a Government grant of £120,000 was obtained; these amounts, together with public subscriptions and college funds, were laid out in the new buildings now to be seen at the west end of the city. The University of Glasgow includes five faculties, viz., Arts, Theology, Law, Medicine, and Science: it was reconstituted and received further endowments under the Acts of 1858 and 1889. Conjointly with the University of Aberdeen, it sends one member to Parliament.

The present University of Aberdeen derives its origin from two distinct foundations, viz., University and King's College of Aberdeen, founded in 1494 by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, under the authority of a Papal Bull; and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, founded (1593) by George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, under a charter afterwards ratified by Act of Parliament. In 1860, by another Act of Parliament, the two foundations were united and incorporated into one University and College, under the title of the University of Aberdeen. The five faculties are Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine; and at the end of the Arts curriculum scholarships and prizes are given of the annual value of about £1,300. The University Library contains more than 100,000 volumes.

Of the modern Universities of the United Kingdom the most important is the University of London, which was first incorporated by Royal Letters Patent dated November 28, 1836. The present Charter was issued in 1863; and a supplemental charter, opening all degrees to women, was granted in 1878. This University is simply an examining body which, by reason of its unquestionable integrity and its severely high standard, has gained an excellent reputation. The fees are moderate, ranging from £2 to £10. The various faculties are Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music, and all faculties (except Medicine) are open to candidates irrespective of the place or manner of their education. The matriculation, the Pass examinations in Arts and some in Science, are held at a large number of provincial Colleges, while the matriculation B.A. and LL.B. examinations may be held at colonial centres. The corporate body of the University includes the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, fellows, and graduates. In 1895 the total number of candidates at all the examinations was 6,000.

The remaining modern Universities are Durham, established by the Dean and Chapter of Durham under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1831; the Victoria University, which received a Royal Charter in 1880, and combines Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds; the Royal and Catholic Universities of Ireland; and the University of Wales.

Of late years much has been done in the way of extending University teaching and advantages. Both Oxford and Cambridge now hold what are called "Local" Examinations, senior and junior, in many parts of the country, and the certificates granted to the successful candidates are accepted as evidence of competency from an educational point of view. They have also organised "University Extension Lectures," which are given in all parts of the kingdom by arrangement with local committees, who apply for a course of lectures and guarantee the small expenses.

The University of London, too, has arranged a definite scheme, which is now in full working, for the inspection and examination of schools other than primary, conducted under the direction of the Senate.

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Chancellor, Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls* ..... Elect. 1869
High Steward, Right Hon. Lord Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton* 1896
Vice-Chancellor, John Richard Magrath, D.D., Provost of *Queen's* 1894
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, James Bellamy, D.D., *St. John's*; H. Boyd, D.D., *Hertford*; Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., *All Souls*; J. Franck Bright, D.D., *University* .....
Proctors, L. R. Farnell, M.A., *Exeter*; L. L. F. R. Price, M.A., *Oriel* .....
Burgesses, Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.* 1868
John Gilbert Talbot, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.* 1878
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1876
Deputy Steward, A. S. Hill, D.C.L., *St. John's* 1874
Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.D., *Lincoln*. 1880
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, W. S. Church, M.D., *Ch. Ch.* ... 1889
Bodley's Librarian, Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* 1882
Sub-Librarians, A. Neubauer, M.A., *Exeter*. 1873
Falconer Madan, M.A., *Brasenose* 1880
Keeper of Archives, T. V. Bayne, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1885
Keeper of Museum, Edward Burnett Tylor, M.A., *Balliol* 1883
Radcliffe's Librarian, Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, Bart., M.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1851
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., *Brasenose* 1884
Keeper of the Indian Institute, Sir M. Monier Williams, M.A., *Balliol* 1885
Registrar of the University, Edward Tindal Turner, M.A., *Brasenose* 1870
Radcliffe Observer, E. J. Stone, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1879
Bampton Lecturer for 1897, Rev. R. L. Ottley, M.A., *Magdalen*.
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* ... 1873
Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*.
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, Frederic Parker Morrell, M.A., *St. John's* 1870
Coroners of University, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*; William L. Morgan, M.A., *Exeter*.
Univ. Counsel, Montague H. Crackanthorpe, D.C.L., *St. John's* 1893
Solicitor, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*.
Bedels, G. Shelton, *Law*; E. Parker, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts*; E. H. Bellamy, *Divinity*.
Organist, James Taylor, MUS.D., *New College*.
Clerk of the University, George Parker.
Keeper of University Galleries, A. Macdonald, M.A.

Hebdomadal Council.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; ex-Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; Warden of *All Souls*; President of *Trinity*; Rector of *Lincoln*; Principal of *Brasenose*; President of *St. John's*.
Professors, The Reader in Ancient History; the Professor of Exegesis; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy; the Wayneflete Professor of Chemistry; the Regius Professor of Divinity.
Members of Convocation, H. O. Wakeman, M.A.; T. H. Grose, M.A.; L. R. Phelps, M.A.; Warden of *Keble*; H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; P. E. Matheson.

1. Public Examiners: —*Final Honour Schools.*

In Literis Humanioribus, H. Rashdall, M.A., *New*; G. E. Underhill, M.A., *Magdalen*; H. W. Blunt, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; Prof. W. Wallace, M.A., *Merton*; A. H. J. Greenidge, M.A., *Hertford*.
In Scientiis Math. et Phys., J. E. Campbell, M.A., *Hertford*; C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*; H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester*.
In Scientiâ Naturali, Preliminary, E. S. Craig, M.A., *University*; J. A. Gardiner, M.A., *Magdalen*; M. S. Pembrey, D.M., *Christ Church*; W. Garstang, M.A., *Lincoln*; S. A. F. White, M.A., *Wadham*; G. J. Burch, M.A., *Non-Coll.*
— *Final*, W. H. Heaton, M.A., *Brasenose*; R. E. Baynes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; D. Ramsay (PH.D. Lond.); C. S. Sherrington (B.M., Camb.); J. E. Marsh, M.A., *Balliol*; J. S. Haldane, Hon. M.A.
In Jurisprudentiâ, Preliminary, J. Williams, D.C.L., *Lincoln*; A. Hassall, M.A., *Christ Church*; R. R. Marett, M.A., *Exeter*.
In Jurisprudentiâ, Final, A. A. Prankerd, D.C.L., *Worcester*; J. B. Moyle, D.C.L., *New*; A. V. Dicey, M.A., B.C.L., *All Souls*.
In Historiâ Modernâ, C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*; R. Lodge, M.A., *Brasenose*; R. L. Poole, M.A., *Balliol*; D. J. Medley, M.A., *Keble*; J. Tait, M.A., *Pembroke*.
In Sacrâ Theologiâ, A. C. Headlam, B.D., *All Souls*; H. A. White, M.A., *New College*; C. Bigg, D.D., *Christ Church*.

Final Pass Schools.

W. H. Hadow, M.A., *Worcester*; H. W. B. Joseph, M.A., *New*; A. B. How, M.A., *Exeter*; P. V. M. Benecke, M.A., *Magdalen*; A. Clark, M.A., *Lincoln*; E. M. Walker, M.A., *Queen's*; E. Armstrong, M.A., *Queen's*; J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., *New*; C. R. Beazley, M.A., *Merton*; W. A. Spooner, M.A., *New*; S. Ball, M.A., *St. John's*; G. H. Wakeling, M.A., *Brasenose*; A. T. Carter, D.C.L., *Ch. Ch.*; H. Duff, M.A., B.C.L., *All Souls*; F. C. Montague, M.A., *Oriel*; T. H. Stokoe, D.D., *Lincoln*; G. F. Lovell, B.D., *Balliol*; W. C. Allen, M.A., *Exeter*.

2. Moderators:—*Honour Schools.*

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Principal of *Brasenose*; H. M. Burge, M.A., *University*; A. E. Haigh, M.A., *Hertford*; T. W. Allen, M.A., *Queen's*; H. E. D. Blakiston, M.A., *Trinity*.
In Disciplinis Mathematicis, E. H. Hayes, M.A., *New*; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A., *Corpus*; E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Magdalen*.

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, D. B. Monro, M.A., Provost of *Oriel*; R. H. Ferard, M.A., *Keble*; Ll. Thomas, M.A., *Jesus*; C. N. Jackson, M.A., *Hertford*; T. H. Grose, M.A., *Queen's*; W. H. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol*.

3. Masters of the Schools.

H. B. Cooper, M.A., *Keble*; Ll. J. M. Bebb, M.A., *Brasenose*; C. E. Brownrigg, M.A., *Magdalen*; W. G. S. Whicker, M.A., *Corpus*; A. B. Poynton, M.A., *University*; H. S. Jones, M.A., *Trinity*.

Professors, &c.	Elect.
Anglo-Saxon, John Earle, M.A., *Oriel*	1876
Anthropology, E. B. Tylor, M.A., *Balliol*	1895
Arabic (*Laud's*), D. S. Margoliouth, M.A., *New*	1888
,, (*Ld. Almoner's*), G. F. Nicholl, M.A., *Ball.*	1878
Archæology (*Linc.*), P. Gardner, M.A., *Lincoln*	1887
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, M.A., *Queen's*	1891
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, M.A., *New*	1893
Botany (*Sherard*), S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd.*..	1888
Celtic, John Rhys, M.A., *Jesus*	1877
Chemistry (*Wayneflete*), W. Odling, M.A., *Worc.*	1872
Chinese, James Legge, M.A., *Corpus*	1876
Civil Law (*Regius*), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls*	189

		Elect.
Clinical Lecturers, Medicine, G. J. Wilson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* (D.M. Dubl.); *Surgery*, W. L. Morgan, M.A., *Exeter.*		
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), E. R. Lankester, M.A., *Merton*		1891
Comparative Philology, Rt. Hon. Friedrich Max Müller, M.A., *All Souls*		1868
Deputy, J. Wright, M.A. [*non-collegiate*]		1891
Dante (*Lect. in*), Rev. Dr. Moore, Principal of St. Edm. Hall		1896
Diplomatic (*Lect. in*), R. L. Poole, M.A., *Balliol*		1896
Divin. (*Margaret*), W. Sanday, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*		1895
Divinity (*Regius*), William Ince, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*		1878
Eccles. Hist. (*Reg.*), W. Bright, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*		1868
English History (*Ford*), *Lect. in*, S. R. Gardiner, M.A., *Merton*		1896
English Language and Literature (*Merton*), Arthur S. Napier, M.A., *Merton*		1885
English Law (*Rdr.*), E. Jenks (LL.B. Camb.)		1896
Exegesis (*Ireland*), Walter Lock, D.D., *Keble*		1895
Exp. Phil., R. Bellamy Clifton, M.A., *Merton*		1865
Fine Art (*Slade*), H. E. Wooldridge,		1895
Foreign Hist. (*Rdr.*),		
Geogr. (*Rdr.*), H. J. Mackinder, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*		1887
Geology, (vacant).		
Geometry (*Savilian*), J. J. Sylvester, M.A., *New*		1883
,, *Deputy*, W. Esson, M.A., *Merton*		1894
Greek (*Regius*), I. Bywater, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*		1893
Greek (*Reader*), A. Sidgwick, M.A., *Corpus*		1894
Hebrew (*Regius*), S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*		1882
History, Ancient (*Camden*), H. F. Pelham, M.A., *Brasenose*		1889
,, (*Reader*), R. W. Macan, M.A., *Univ.*		1890
Human Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter*		1885
Indian Hist. (*Rdr.*), S. J. Owen, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*		1862
Indian Law (*Rdr.*), Sir W. Markby, D.C.L., *All Souls*		1878
International Law (*Chichele*), Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls*		1874
Interpretation of Holy Scripture (*Oriel*), Thomas Kelly Cheyne, M.A., *Oriel*		1885
Jurisprudence (*Corp.*), Sir Frederick Pollock, Bt., M.A., *Corpus*		1883
Latin Literat. (*Corp.*), R. Ellis, M.A., *Corpus*		1893
Latin (*Reader*), (Vacant).		
Law (*Vinerian*), A. V. Dicey, M.A., *All Souls*		1882
Logic (*Wykeham*), J. Cook Wilson, M.A., *New*		1889
Mediæval Palæography (*Lecturer*), F. Madan, M.A., *Brasenose*		1889
Medicine (*Reg.*), John S. Burdon Sanderson, M.A., *Magdalen*		1895
Mineralogy, Henry A. Miers, M.A., *Magdalen*		1895
Modern History (*Chichele*), Montagu Burrows, M.A., *All Souls*		1862
Modern Hist. (*Reg.*), F. York Powell, M.A., *Oriel*		1894
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), T. Case, M.A., *Magdalen*		1889
Moral Philos. (*Whyte*), W. Wallace, M.A., *Mert.*		1882
Music, Sir J. Stainer, M.A., D.MUS., *Magdalen*		1889
Natural Philos. (*Sedleian*), B. Price, D.D., *Pem.*		1853
Pastoral Theology (*Reg.*), Robert Campbell Moberley, D.D., *Christ Church*		1891
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Francis Gotch, M.A., *Magdalen*		1895
Poetry, William J. Courthope, M.A., C.B., *New College*		1895
Political Econ., F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., *Balliol*		1891
Rabbinical Lit. (*Rdr.*), A. Neubauer, M.A., *Ex.*		1884
Rural Economy (*Sibthorp*), R. Warington, M.A., *Worcester*		1894
Russian, &c. (*Reader*), W. R. Morfill, M.A., *Oriel*		1889
Sanskrit, Sir M. Monier Williams, M.A., *Ball.*		1860
Deputy, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus*		1888
Septuagint, C. H. H. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*		1893
Turkish (*Lect.*), C. Wells, M.A., *Balliol*		1894
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, M.A., *Jesus*		1893
TEACHERS.—*Hindustani*, Captain St. John, M.A.; *Telugu*, G. U. Pope, M.A.; *Persian*, J. T. Platts.		

Fnded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elect.	Income from Endowments.	Undergrads.	Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.
1437	*All Souls*	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., *Warden*	1881	£12,976	6	87	110
1262	*Balliol*	Edward Caird, M.A., *Master*	1893	6,338	225	413	883
1509	*Brasenose*	Charles B. Heberden, M.A., *Principal*	1889	10,721	126	325	559
1532	*Christ Church*	Francis Paget, D.D., *Dean*	1892	30,372	280	767	1,352
1516	*Corpus*	Thomas Fowler, D.D., *President*	1881	10,962	84	229	380
1314	*Exeter*	William W. Jackson, D.D., *Rector*	1887	4,250	171	539	874
1874	*Hertford*	Henry Boyd, D.D., *Principal*	1877	—	103	166	325
1571	*Jesus*	John Rhys, M.A., *Principal*	1895	9,852	103	110	303
1869	*Keble*	Robert James Wilson, D.D., *Warden*	1888	—	234	189	606
1427	*Lincoln*	William Walter Merry, D.D., *Rector*	1884	4,023	93	178	351
1456	*Magdalen*	Thomas H. Warren, M.A., *President*	1885	23,614	178	286	667
1270	*Merton*	Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., *Warden*	1881	13,829	139	249	516
1386	*New College*	James Edwards Sewell, D.D., *Warden*	1860	16,431	273	315	843
1326	*Oriel*	David Binning Monro, M.A., *Provost*	1882	4,949	108	241	416
1624	*Pembroke*	Bartholomew Price, D.D., *Master*	1892	3,922	72	173	287
1340	*Queen's*	John Richard Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	11,190	126	297	538
1555	*St. John's*	James Bellamy, D.D., *President*	1871	12,397	164	336	649
1554	*Trinity*	Henry George Woods, D.D., *President*	1887	5,347	183	302	637
1249	*University*	James Franck Bright, D.D., *Master*	1881	5,660	152	302	599
1613	*Wadham*	George Earlam Thorley, M.A., *Warden*	1881	3,837	100	238	456
1714	*Worcester*	William Inge, D.D., *Provost*	1881	1,885	96	231	410
	HALLS.						
1269	*St. Edmund*	Edward Moore, D.D., *Principal*	1864	—	31	37	87
	Marcon's	Charles Abdy Marcon, M.A.		—	27	2	39
	Turrell's	Henry Joseph Turrell, M.A.		—			
	Grindle's	Edward Samuel Grindle, M.A.		—	6	0	8
1868	*Non-Coll. Stu.*	Richard Wm. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor*	1887	—	241	104	487
		Total (Oxford Calendar, 1895)			3,358	6,154	12,567

M.A.; *German*, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Corpus*; *French*, Jules Bué, M.A.; *Italian*, Carlo Felice Coscia, M.A.; *Spanish*, F. de Arteaga, M.A.; *Bengali*, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.; *Burmese*, R. F. St. Andrew St. John, M.A.

PRIZEMEN, &c., 1896.—THE CHANCELLOR'S.

English Essay—W. J. F. K. Stride, *Exeter.*
Latin Verse—(not awarded).
Latin Essay—G. S. Robertson, *New.*

GAISFORD.

Greek Verse—E. L. D. Cole, *Balliol.*
Greek Prose—(not awarded).

NEWDIGATE.

English Verse—W. J. Lancaster, *Worcester.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY, 1896.

Essay, "Cobden"—P. F. Rowland, *Hertford.*

CONINGTON, 1894.

W. J. Woodhouse, *Queen's.*

Arnold—(not awarded).
Lothian—J. F. Perry, *Magdalen.*
Stanhope—A. W. Whitehead, *Exeter.*
Ellerton—J. C. Du Buisson, *Magdalen.*
Sacred Poem (1896)—Rev. H. C. Beeching, M.A., *Balliol.*

SCHOLARS, &c., 1896.

Craven (*Fellow*)—J. G. C. Anderson, *Christ Church.*
Eldon—A. E. W. Hazel, *Jesus.*
Derby—G. S. Robertson, *New.*
Vinerian—F. E. Smith, *Wadham.*
Hertford (1895)—H. E. Dale, *Balliol.*
Ireland (1895)—E. L. D. Cole, *Balliol.*
Craven (1895)—H. E. Dale, *Balliol.*
" " E. Barker, *Balliol.*
" " C. A. A. du Pontet, *Trinity.*
Taylorian (1895), Julius Langhans, *Hertford.*
Sanskrit—Shadi Lal, *Balliol.*

Chinese—W. A. Grist (1895), *non-collegiate.*
Burdett-Coutts—[Not awarded].
Johnson Univ. Matham.—W. R. Davis, *Balliol.*
Junior " G. E. Lambourne, *Balliol.*
" " *Exh.*, H. Hilton, *Hertford.*
Kennicott (*senior*), C. F. Burney, *St. John's.*
" (*junior*), E. A. Selby-Lowndes, *St. John's.*
Pusey and Ellerton, C. A. B. Brockwell, *Wadham*; C. H. Madden, *Wadham.*
Denyer and Johnson, E. L. Thomas, *Jesus.* G. S. Robertson, *New.*

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Lampeter, St. David's	1880
Nottingham, University	1882
Sheffield, Firth College	1886

AFFILIATED UNIVERSITIES.

Cape of Good Hope	1888
Sydney	1888
Calcutta	1889
Punjaub	1889
Bombay	1889
Adelaide	1891
Madras	1894
Melbourne	1894
New Zealand	1894
Allahabad	1894
Toronto	1895

MATRICULATION...1865, 524; 1875, 718; 1894, 812.

DEGREES.	1865	1875	1894	DEGREES.	1865	1875	1894
M.A. ...	343	294	364	*D. Mus.	4	2	5
B. A. ...	297	394	570	B.D.	7	—	7
*D.D. ...	5	2	13	B.C.L. ...	4	2	12
*D.C.L...	15	11	8	B. Med..	3	5	9
D. Med.	1	2	7	B. Mus..	6	11	12

* Including Honorary Degrees.

University of Cambridge.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D., *Trin.* ..... Elect. 1892
High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.* 1891
Vice-Chancellor, Charles Smith, M.A., *Sidney-Sussex* 1896
Representatives in Parliament, Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb, LITT.D., *Trin.*... 1895
Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorst, M.A., Q.C., *St. John's* 1895
Commissary, Wm. Forsyth, M.A., Q.C., *Trin.* 1893
Deputy High Steward, Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, LL.D., *Trin.* 1887
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, LITT.D., *St. John's* 1876
Registrary, J. Willis Clark, M.A., *Trin.* 1891
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin...* 1889
Counsel, Arthur Cohen, M.A., Q.C., *Magdalene* 1879
Esquire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., *Trin.* 1877
W. A. Gill, M.A., *Magdalene* 1893
Director of the Observatory, Sir Robert Stawell Ball, M.A., *King's.*
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, S. F. Harmer, M.A., *King's*.....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, M. R. James, LITT.D., *King's*.....
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's.*
Curator in Zoology, D. Sharp, M.A. .....
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Curator of the Botanical Gardens, R. I. Lynch .....

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of *Christ's*; the Master of *Sidney*; the Provost of *King's*; the Master of *Downing*; Prof. Maitland *Down.*; Prof. Robinson, *Christ's*; Prof. Sidgwick, *Trin.*; Prof. Jebb, *Trin.*; F. Whitting, *King's*; R. T. Wright, *Christ's*; Dr. D. MacAlister, *St. John's*; Dr. Forsyth, *Trinity*; Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; W. L. Mollison, *Clare*; Dr. Keynes, *Pemb.*; A. E. Shipley, *Christ's.*

Sex Viri, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Peile, Mr. H. M. Taylor, Mr. Chawner, Dr. Clark, Dr. Kenny.
Court of Discipline, Mr. Latham, Mr. C. Smith, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Peile, Mr. Austen Leigh.
Auditors of the Chest, Mr. Caldwell, *Corpus*; Mr. Dodds, *Pet.*; Mr. Bateson, *John's.*
Proctors, G. W. Blenkin, M.A., *Trin.*; H. T. E. Barlow, M.A., *John's.*
Moderators, H. F. Baker, M.A., *John's*; J. Edwards, M.A., *Sidney.*

PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *John's*	1883
Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, LITT. D., *Christ's*	1878
Arabic, Dr. C. Rieu, M.A.	1894
" (*Ld. Alm.*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Caius*	1893
Arch. (*Disney*), W. Ridgeway, M.A., *Caius*..	1892
Astro. (*Lowndes*), Sir R. S. Ball, M.A., *King's*	1892
Astronomy (*Plumian*), G. H. Darwin, M.A., *Trin.*	1883
Botany, Harry Marshall Ward, SC.D., *Christ's*	1895
Chemistry, G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's*...	1861
Civil Law (*Regius*), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St. John's*	1874
Divinity (*Regius*), H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius.*	1890
Divinity (*Marg.*), A. J. Mason, M.A., *Trin.* .	1895
Divinity (*Hulsean*), H. E. Ryle, D.D., *King's*	1887

	Elect.
Divinity (*Norrisian*), J. A. Robinson, D.D., *Christ's*	1893
Divinity (*Ely*), V. H. Stanton, D.D., *Trin.*	1889
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), Henry Melville Gwatkin, M.A., *Emmanuel*	1891
Expl. Physics, J. J. Thomson, M.A., *Trin.*	1884
Fine Art (*Slade*), Charles Waldstein, LITT.D., *King's*	1895
Geology (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Clare*	1873
Greek (*Reg.*), R. C. Jebb, LITT.D., M.P., *Trinity*	1889
Hebrew, A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D., *Trinity*	1882
Latin, J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's*	1872
Law (*Down.*), F. W. Maitland, LL.D., *Down.*	1888
International Law, J. Westlake, LL.D., *Trin.*	1888
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., *Pembroke*	1849
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, J. A. Ewing, M.A., *Trinity*	1890
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.*	1894
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trinity*	1881
Modern History, Lord Acton, M.A., *Trin.*	1895
Moral Philos., H. Sidgwick, LITT.D., *Trin.*	1883
Music, Charles V. Stanford, MUS.D., *Trin.*	1887
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), James Dewar, M.A., *Peterhouse*	1875
Pathology, Charles Smart Roy, M.A., *Trin.*	1884
Physic (*Regius*), T. C. Allbutt, M.D., *Caius.*	1892
Physiology, M. Foster, M.A., *Trinity*	1883
Pol. Econ., Alfred Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*	1884
Sadlerian, A. R. Forsyth, SC.D., *Trin.*	1895
Sanskrit, E. B. Cowell, M.A., *Corpus*	1867
Surgery, *Zoology*, &c., Alfred Newton, M.A., *Magdalene*	1866
Hulsean Lect., Ven. S. Cheetham, D.D., *Christ's*	1896
Lady Marg. Preach., Very Rev. C. W. Stubbs, D.D., *Sidney*	1896

READERS.

Classical Archæology, C. Waldstein, LITT.D., *King's*	1884
Comparative Philology, P. Giles, M.A., *Emm.*	1891
Botany, F. Darwin, M.A., *Christ's*	1888
English Law, C. S. Kenny, LL.D., *Down*	1888
Animal Morphology, A. Sedgwick, M.A., *Trin.*	1890
Talmudic, S. Schechter, M.A., *Christ's*	1892
Sandars in Bibliography, C. H. Middleton-Wake, M.A., *Christ's*	1896

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Comparative Philology, E. S. Roberts, M.A., *Caius.*
Roman History, A. A. Tilley, M.A., *King's.*
Sanskrit, R. A. Neil, M.A., *Pemb.*
Mathematics, Dr. Hobson, R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., *Trin.*; J. J. Larmor, M.A., *St. John's*; R. T. Pendlebury, M.A., *St. John's*; H. F. Baker, *St. John's.*
Experimental Physics, W. N. Shaw, M.A., *Emm.*
Botany, W. Gardiner, M.A., *Clare*; A. C. Seward, M.A., *St. John's.*
Organic Chemistry, S. Ruhemann, M.A., *Caius.*
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's.*
Advanced Morphology of Invertebrates, A. E. Shipley, M.A., *Christ's.*
Advanced Physiology, Dr. Gaskell.
Advanced Human Anatomy, Dr. Hill.
Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Anningson.
Medicine, Dr. D. MacAlister.
Midwifery, E. H. Douty, M.A., *King's.*
Surgery, G. E. Wherry, M.A., *Down.*
Histology, J. N. Langley, SC.D., *Trin.*
Geology, J. E. Marr, M.A., *St. John's.*
History, O. Browning, M.A., *King's*; B. E. Hammond, M.A., *Trin.*; T. Thornely, M.A., *Trin. Hall*; J. B. Mullinger, M.A., *St. John's.*
Moral Science, Dr. Keynes, G. F. Stout, M.A., *St. John's.*
Harmony and Counterpoint, Dr. Garrett.
French, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., *King's.*
German, K. H. Breul, LITT.D., *King's.*
Persian, E. G. Browne, M.A., *Pemb.*
Geography, H. Y. Oldham, *Oxon.*, M.A., *King's.*
Palæography, J. R. Harris, M.A., *Clare.*
Aramaic, R. H. Kennett, M.A., *Queens'.*
English, I. Gollancz, M.A., *Christ's.*

SIR ROBERT REDE'S LECTURER.

Professor J. J. Thomson.

Founded	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected	Gross income of Coll.	Under-Grads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards
				£			
1473	*Catharine*	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., *Master*	1861	5,692	66	93	217
1505	*Christ's*	John Peile, LITT.D., *Master*	1887	12,646	152	345	680
1326	*Clare*	Edward Atkinson, D.D., *Master*	1856	15,306	176	242	543
1352	*Corpus Christi*	Edward Henry Perowne, D.D., *Master*	1879	8,509	85	261	435
1800	*Downing*	Alexander Hill, M.D., *Master*	1888	4,998	77	107	244
1584	*Emmanuel*	William Chawner, M.A., *Master*	1895	17,000	162	345	705
1348	*Gonville & Caius*	Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., *Master*	1880	22,304	191	416	833
1496	*Jesus*	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., *Master*	1885	11,310	112	215	444
1441	*King's*	Augustus Austen Leigh, M.A., *Provost*	1889	31,061	133	277	583
1519	*Magdalene*	Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., *Master*	1853	4,100	61	129	238
1347	*Pembroke*	Charles Edward Searle, D.D., *Master*	1880	11,517	140	267	665
1257	*Peterhouse*	James Porter, D.D., *Master*	1876	8,330	67	205	335
1448	*Queens'*	Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D., *President*	1896	5,996	76	147	296
1595	*Sidney-Sussex*	Charles Smith, M.A., *Master*	1890	8,022	74	121	276
1511	*St. John's*	Charles Taylor, D.D., *Master*	1881	38,759	260	1,010	1,579
1546	*Trinity*	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., *Master*	1886	78,137	643	2,201	3,615
1350	*Trinity Hall*	Henry Latham, M.A., *Master*	1888	8,095	208	205	622
	HOSTELS.						
1882	*Selwyn College*	Rt. Rev. J. R. Selwyn, D.D., *Master*	1893		113	36	256
1809	*Non-Coll. Stdnts.*	Tristram Fredk. Croft Huddleston, M.A., *Censor*	1890		115	12	171
		Members of Senate not on College Boards				209	209
		Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1896)			2,919	5,845	12,552

MATRICULATIONS.

1888-9	941	1892-93	941
1889-90	1,027	1893-94	935
1890-91	952	1894-95	918
1891-92	934	1895-96	936

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS, 1895-96.

Abbott, V. M. Ferrers, *Trin.*
Barnes, J. F. Dobson, *Trin.*; F. J. W. Whipple, *Trin.* (equal).
Battie, J. F. Dobson, *Trin.*
Bell, J. L. Coe, *John's*; G. F. Exton, *Jesus*; H. R. T. S. Perrott, *Trin.* (all equal).
Browne (*Sir Wm.*), G. C. Armstrong, *Trin.*
Clerk Maxwell, C. T. R. Wilson, B.A., *Sid.*
Craven, C. E. Guiterman, *Trin.*
Crosse, C. F. Andrews, B.A., *Pem.*; A. H. McNeile, B.A., *Pem.* (equal).
Davies, A. D. Nightingale, *Trin.*
Harkness, J. E. Gray, *King's.*
Lightfoot, J. H. Clapham, B.A., *King's.*
Pitt, J. A. Nairn, *Trin.*
Porson, J. F. Dobson, *Trin.*
Stewart of Rannoch, C. W. Dunn, *Trin.*; G. A. Purton, *Christ's* (*Classics*); W. D. Braithwaite, *Caius*; J. St. A. Johnson, *Trin.*; B. C. S. Everett, *Caius* (*Sacred Music*).
Tyrwhitt, A. R. R. Hutton, *John's*; F. H. Sangster, *Jesus.*
Waddington (not awarded).
Whewell (not awarded).

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS, 1895-96.

Balfour, A. Willey.
Craven, R. C. Bosanquet, B.A., *Trin.*
Isaac Newton, J. G. Leathem, B.A., *John's.*
John Lucas Walker, L. Cobbett, M.A., *Trin.*
Prendergast, F. A. C. Morrison, B.A., *Jesus.*

UNIVERSITY PRIZES, 1895-96.

Adam Smith, A. L. Bowley, B.A., *Trin.*
Adams (not awarded).
Bhaunagar, J. F. Bryant, B.A., *Clare.*
Browne (*Sir Wm.*) *Medals*, L. D. Barnett, *Trin.* (*Greek Elegiacs*); J. B. Cobden-Samuel, *Jesus* (*Greek Epigrams*); P. Greeves, *John's* (*Latin Epigrams*).
Burney, J. D. C. White, B.A., *Trin.*
Carus, C. F. Andrews, B.A., *Pem.*; J. K. Sopwith, *Emm.*
Chancellor's Medals: Classics, J. A. Nairn, *Trin.*; L. D. Barnett, *Trin.*
English Verse (not awarded).
Legal (not awarded).
Law & English (not awarded).
Cobden, P. M. M. S. Amos, B.A., *Trin.*
Evans (not awarded).
George Long, J. E. R. de Villiers, *John's.*
George Williams (not awarded).
Hare, L. Whibley, M.A., *Pem.*
Harness, S. Walder, B.A., *Caius.*
Hebrew, F. H. Sangster, *Jesus.*
Hebrew Mason, A. R. R. Hutton, *John's.*
Hulsean, L. R. Holme, B.A., *Jesus.*
Jeremie, F. Livingstone, B.A., *Pem.*; W. L. E. Parsons, B.A., *Pem.*; W. F. Wright, B.A., *John's* (equal).
Kaye (not awarded).
Le Bas, H. Oelsner, *Caius.*
Maitland (no essay sent in).
Members, G. P. Gooch, B.A., *Trin.* (*English Essay*); R. K. McEldevry, B.A., *John's* (*Latin do.*).
Norrisian (not awarded).
Porson (not awarded).
Powis (*Medal*), J. J. R. Bridge, *Caius.*
Prince Consort, R. P. Mahaffy, B.A., *King's.*
Scholefield (not awarded).
Seatonian, G. W. Rowntree, M.A., *Clare.*
Sedgwick (not awarded).
Smith, W. S. Adie, B.A., *Trin.*; A. Y. G. Campbell, B.A., *Trin.*; F. W. Lawrence, B.A., *Trin.*
Thirlwall, E. E. Bryant, B.A., *Emm.*
Tyson, E. T. Whittaker, B.A., *Trin.*
Walsingham (*Medal*), I. L. Tuckett, B.A., *Trin.*
Winchester, R. Geikie, *King's*; J. G. McCormick, *John's*; A. J. Simey, B.A., *King's.*
Yorke (not awarded).

SENIOR WRANGLER.

W. G. Fraser, *Queens'.*

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts for the year 1895.

Receipts, 1895	£39,681	18	11
Balance due from chest, 31 Dec. 1895	3,499	1	1
	£43,181	0	0

Expenditure for the year 1895.

Total payments	£43,181	0	0

University of London (£17,035)* 1836.

Burlington Gardens, W.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell, G.C.B.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, D.C.L.

(Senate of Thirty-six Members.)

Representative in Parliament, Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D.C.L.
Representative on Med. Council, S. Wilks, M.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, F. V. Dickins, M.R. £850
Assist. do. and Librarian, H. F. Heath, PH.D. £500
Clerk to Senate, T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. £450
Assistant do., Alfred Milnes, M.A. £300
Supplemental do., Edwin Brewer £250
Chairman of Convocation, E. H. Busk, M.A.
Clerk of do., Henry E. Allen, LL.B. £250

EXAMINERS.

Anatomy, D. J. Cunningham, M.D.; G. D. Thane, each £150
Botany and Vegetable Physiology, J. R. Green, D.SC.; W. H. Trail, M.A. ..... each £120
Chemistry, W. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.; H. McLeod, F.R.S. ..... each £240
Common Law and Evidence, W. B. Odgers, LL.D., Q.C.; His Hn. H. M. Bompas, M.A., Q.C. en. £50
Comparative Anat. & Zoology, F. E. Beddard, M.A., F.R.S.; E. Ray Lankester, LL.D., F.R.S. each £120
Constitutional History of England, T. A. Walker, LL.D.; F. C. Montague, M.A. ..... each £25
English Language, Liter., and History, Israel Gollancy, M.A.; C. H. Herford, LITT.D. ... each £180
Equity and Real and Pers. Prop., Alfred Hopkinson, M.A., Q.C., M.P.; J. Simmonds, LL.D. each £50
Experimental Philos., J. H. Poynting, D.SC., F.R.S.; J. J. Thomson, D.SC., F.R.S. ..... each £210
Forensic Med., A. P. Luff, M.D.; Thomas Stevenson, M.D. ..... *artment.*
French Language and Lit., Jam M.A. Victor Spiers, M.A. ..... d, LL.D.
Geology and Physical Geog., Pro M.A. F.R.S.; T. G. Bonney, D.SC., B.A.
German, K. H. Breul, LITT.D; Simmons, LL.B. PH.D. ..... -L.
Greek, G. E. Marindin, M.A M.A. A. W. Ward, LITT.D.

* The amounts named in this list are the sums nominally voted by Parliament for the current year.

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Hebrew Text of the Old Test., Greek Text of the New Test., Evid. of Ch. Rel. and Scrip. Hist., Rev. S. Leathes, D.D.; Rev. C. H. H. Wright, D.D. each £50
Jurisprudence, Roman Law, &c., W. A. Hunter, LL.D., M.P.; J. B. Moyle, D.C.L. ..... each £100
Latin, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.; A. S. Wilkins, LL.D. each £180
Materia Medica, &c., Sidney Phillips, M.D.; W. Hale White, M.D. ..... each £100
Mathematics and Nat. Phil., E. W. Hobson, D.SC., F.R.S.; Joseph Larmor, D.SC. ..... each £200
Medicine, J. Cavafy, M.D.; W. H. Allchin, M.D. each £210
Mental and Moral Science, William Knight, LL.D.; S. Alexander, M.A. ..... each £120
Mental Physiology, T. Claye Shaw, M.D.; S. Alexander, M.A. ..... each £25
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, MUS.D.; C. H. Lloyd, MUS.DOC. ..... each £50
Obstetric Medicine, Peter Horrocks, M.D.; G. Ernest Herman, M.B. ..... each £105
Physiology, E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S.; William Stirling, M.D. ..... each £120
Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.; J. N. Keynes, D.SC. ..... each £30
State Medicine, Edward Seaton, M.D.; B. A. Whitelegge, M.D. ..... each £30
Surgery, W. Anderson, F.R.C.S.; H. Morris, M.A. each £200

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS.

Chemistry, F. D. Chattaway, D.SC.; A. W. Crossley, PH.D.; F. S. Kipping, D.SC.; G. T. Moody, D.SC.; W. P. Wynne, D.SC. ..... each £70
Classics, Rev. W. Field, M.A.; T. D. Hall, M.A.; A. W. Young, M.A. ..... each £90
English, W. H. Griffin, B.A.; T. Gregory Foster, PH.D. ..... each £85
Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Sumpner, D.SC.; G. F. C. Searle, M.A.; W. Watson, B.SC. each £60
French, Elphège Janau £75
Mathematics, R. B. Hayward, M.A.; A. E. Steinthal, M.A.; W. W. Taylor, M.A. ..... each £90

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower St., W.C., 1826.

President (vacant).
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., LL.D.
Treasurer, Hon. Lionel W. Rothschild.
Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A.
Cashier, Walter Brown.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Rosa Morison.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science.

Ancient and Modern History, F. C. Montague, M.A.
Arabic, S. A. Strong, M.A.
Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, M.A.
Architecture, T. Roger Smith, F.R.I.B.A.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.SC.
Burmese, R. F. St. A. St. John, M.A.
Chemistry, &c., William Ramsay, PH.D., F.R.S.
Civil Engin. & Survey., L. F. Vernon-Harcourt, M.A.
Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, LITT.D.
Drawing, Painting, and Sculpt. (*Slade*), F. Brown.
Elec. Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.SC., F.R.S.
Egyptology, W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L.
1511 *St. John's Lit.* (*Quain*), W. P. Ker, M.A.
1546 *Trinity*.....Frederick Brown.
1350 *Trinity Hall*.....mand, B. DE SC.

HOSTELS.

1882 *Selwyn Colleg*.....Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.SC., F.R.S.
1869 *Non-Coll. Stdnt.*.....PH.D.
.....D. W. Marks.
.....rdt, M.A.

History, F. C. Montague, M.A.
Italian, F. de Asarta.
Indian Law and Marathi, J. W. Neill.
Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law and History, J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.
Latin, A. E. Housman, M.A.
Law (*Quain*), Augustine Birrell, Q.C., M.P.
Pure Mathematics, M. J. M. Hill, D.SC., F.R.S.
Applied Mathematics, K. Pearson, M.A., F.R.S.
Mechan. Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.SC.
Pali and Buddhist Lit., T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.
Pathological Chemistry, V. Harley, M.P.
Persian, E. Denison Ross, PH.D.
Philosophy of Mind, &c. (*Grote*), J. Sully, LL.D.
Physics (*Quain*), G. C. Foster, B.A., F.R.S.
Physiology, E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S.
Political Economy, H. S. Foxwell, M.A.
Roman Law, A. F. Murison, LL.D.
Sanskrit, Cecil Bendall, M.A.
Tamil, R. W. Frazer, B.A.
Zoology (*Jodrell*), W. F. R. Weldon, M.A., F.R.S.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, George Dancer Thane.
Chemistry, &c., W. Ramsay, PH.D., F.R.S.
Clinical Dental Surgery, S. Spokes, M.R.C.S.
Clinical Medicine (*Holme*), S. Ringer, M.D., F.R.S.
Clinical Surgery (*Holme*), Chris. Heath.
Clinical Surgery, R. J. Godlee, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of the Skin, H. R. Crocker, M.D.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. H. Corfield, M.D.
Materia Medica, J. Rose Bradford, M.D., F.R.S.
Medical Jurisprudence and Clinical Medicine, G. V. Poore, M.D.
Mental Physiology, W. J. Mickle, M.D.
Obstetric Medicine, H. R. Spencer, M.D.
Operative Surgery, B. Pollard, B.S.
Ophthalmic Medicine, &c., John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.
Medicine, F. T. Roberts, M.D.
Clinical do., H. C. Bastian, M.D., F.R.S.; T. Barlow, M.D.
Pathology, Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (*Jodrell*), E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S.
Practical Surg., B. Pollard, B.S.; R. Johnson, M.B.
Surg. & Clinical Surg., A. E. Barker, F.R.C.S.

KING'S COLLEGE. Strand, W.C., 1828.

Principal of College, (vacant).
Vice-Principal & Chaplain, Rev. R. J. Knowling, M.A.
Secretary, Walter Smith.
Librarian, V. G. Plarr, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity, Rev. R. J. Knowling, M.A.; Rev. S. Leathes, D.D.; Rev. A. I. M'Caul, B.A.; Rev. C. Hole, B.A.; Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, B.A.; Rev. W. E. Collins, M.A.; Rev. Harold Smith, M.A.
Classical Literature, G. C. W. Warr, M.A.; W. L. Hetherington, M.A.
English Lang., John W. Hales, M.A.; C. D. Webb, B.A.
Modern History, J. K. Laughton, M.A.
Mathematics, W. H. H. Hudson, M.A.; R. Holmes, B.A.; R. W. K. Edwards, M.A.; J. B. Dale, M.A.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, W. G. Adams, M.A.; E. F. Herroun; S. A. P. White, M.A.
Law and Jurisprudence, John Cutler.
Logic and Metaphysics, Rev. A. Caldecott, M.A.
Mineralogy and Geology, Rev. T. Wiltshire, M.A.
Chemistry and Pract. Chem., J. M. Thomson, F.C.S.; H. Jackson, F.C.S.
Architecture, B. Fletcher; J. Bartlett.
Hebrew, Rev. Stanley Leathes, D.D.
Arabic, H. Anthony Salmoné.
Public Reading, Rev. C. R. Taylor, M.A.

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Sanskrit and Persian, G. F. Nicoll, M.A.
Hindustani, Thomas Howley.
Indian Jurisprudence, Almaric Rumsey.
Chinese, Robert K. Douglas.
French, V. Spiers, M.A.
German, A. C. Buchheim, PH.D. *Italian*, N. Perini.
Vocal Music, J. E. Vernham, H. Robinson.
Geometrical Drawing, E. J. Hulme; W. H. Webb.
Mechanical Engineering and Workshops, C. S. Capper, M.A.; H. F. W. Burstall.
Metallurgy, A. K. Huntingdon; A. P. Davison.
Civil Engineering, H. Robinson.
Geography, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
Fine Art, A. E. Holden.
Commerce, James Gault.
Electrical Engineering, J. Hopkinson, M.A.; E. Wilson.

PROFESSORS; *Medical School.*

Dean, A. S. Kenny.
Anatomy, John Curnow, M.D.
Aural Surgery, G. Pritchard, M.D.
Bacteriology, E. M. Crookshank, M.B.; D. Newman, M.D.
Botany, W. B. Bottomley, B.A.
Chemist., J. M. Thomson, F.C.S.; H. Jackson, F.C.S.
Clinical Surgery, W. Rose, F.R.C.S.
Comparative Anatomy, F. Jeffrey Bell, B.A.
Hygiene, Charles Kelly, F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, N. I. C. Tirard, M.D.
Medicine, A. B. Duffin, M.D.; Burney Yeo, M.D.
Medicine, Forensic, & Pub. Health, W. R. Smith, M.D.
do. Clinical, John Curnow, M.D.
Midwifery, W. Playfair, M.D.
Neuro-Pathology, D. Ferrier, M.D.; W. A. Turner, D.SC.
Ophthalmology, M. M. McHardy, F.R.C.S.
Pathological Anatomy, N. Dalton, M.D.
Physiology, Dr. W. D. Halliburton, F.R.S.; P. T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S.
Surgery, W. W. Cheyne, F.R.C.S.

Dean, Civil Service Dept., W. Braginton.

University of Durham, 1831.

TERMS (1897).—*Epiphany*, Jan. 12 to March 15. *Easter*, April 24 to June 22. *Mich.*, Oct. 12 to Dec. 14.
Governors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
Warden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Sub-Warden, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D.
Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. H. Kynaston, D.D.
Mathematics, R. A. Sampson, M.A.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.D.
Surgery, W. C. Arnison, M.D.
Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.
Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Comparative Pathology, G. R. Murray, M.B.
Tutors, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.; Rev. A. Robertson, D.D.; F. B. Jevons, D.LITT.
Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
[*Affiliated Colleges*—Codrington, Barbados; Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.

BISHOP HATFIELD HALL.

Principal, Rev. A. Robertson, D.D.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. Newcastle, 1832.

Anatomy, R. Howden, M.B.
Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.D. (*President*).
Surgery, W. C. Arnison, M.D.; F. Page, M.D.
Biology, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Chemistry, P. P. Bedson, D.SC.
Public Health, H. E. Armstrong, D.HY.
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, T. C. Nesham, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, J. Murphy, M.D.
Materia Medica & Therapeutics, S. McBean, M.D.
Pathology, D. Drummond, M.A., M.D.
Comparative do. and Bacteriology, G. R. Murray, M.A.
Operative Surgery, W. C. Arnison, M.D.; F. Page, M.D.
Physiology and Practical Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.; G. E. Williamson, F.R.C.S.
Do., Physics and Chemistry, R. A. Bolan, M.D.
Psychological Medicine, T. W. McDowall, M.D.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.SC.
Natural History, G. S. Brady, LL.D.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Newcastle, 1871.

Principal, H. P. Gurney, D.C.L.
Mathematics, The Principal and C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.SC.; R. J. Patterson.
Chemistry, P. P. Bedson, D.SC; R. G. Smith, B.SC.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, M.A.
Crystallography & Mineralogy, The Principal; M. Fletcher, M.A.
Natural History, G. S. Brady, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mining, Henry Louis, A.R.S.M.
Classics and Literature, J. W. Duff, M.A.
Agriculture, W. Somerville, D.SC.
Engineering and Naval Architecture, R. L. Weighton, M.A.; R. M. Ferrier, B.SC.; T. H. Watson.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Veterinary Anatomy, A. Meek, B.SC.
Agricultural Surveying, F. O. Solomon, F.H.A.S.
Metallurgy and Assaying, S. Shaw, F.C.S.
French and Italian, A. G. Latham, M.A.
German, W. E. Urwick, M.A.
Normal Education, M. R. Wright, M.A.
History, C. S. Terry, M.A.
Law, H. G. Murdah, B.A.
School of Art, R. G. Hatton.
Secretary, H. F. Stockdale.

The Victoria University. Manchester, 1880.

Chancellor, Earl Spencer, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, N. Bodington, M.A.
Pro Vice-Chancellor, A. W. Ward, LITT.D.
Treasurer, Alfred Neild.
Registrar, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Chairm. of Board of Studies, Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Deputy Chairman, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, A. Smithells, B.SC.
Clerk of Convocation, A. H. Worthington, B.A.
COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY—Owens College, Manchester; University College, Liverpool; Yorkshire College, Leeds.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester. 1851.

President, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.
Principal, A. W. Ward, LITT.D.
Registrar, Sydney Chaffers.

PROFESSORS.

I.—*Arts, Science, and Law Department.*

Greek & Comp. Phil., J. Strachan, M.A.
Latin & Greek Test., A. S. Wilkins, LL.D.
English Language, T. N. Toller, M.A.
English Literature, Oliver Elton, B.A.
Hebrew and Arabic, Rev. L. M. Simmons, LL.B.
French, Victor Kastner, B.-ès-L.
German, Arwid Johannson, M.A.
History, T. F. Tout, M.A.; A. W. Ward, LITT.D.

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Ancient History, James Tait, M.A.
Logic & Moral Philosophy, S. Alexander, M.A.
Political Economy, A. W. Flux, M.A.
Law, W. A. Copinger, LL.D.; J. S. Senton, M.A.; T. F. Byrne, B.A.; Alexander Grant, B.C.L.
Mathematics, Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S.
Physics, A. Schuster, PH.D., F.R.S.; T. H. Core, M.A.
Engineering, O. Reynolds, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry & Metallurgy, H. B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, W. H. Perkin, PH.D., F.R.S.
Mineralogy, C. A. Burghardt, PH.D.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.SC., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, B.SC.
Geology, W. B. Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S.
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D.
Harmony and Musical Comp., Henry Hiles, MUS.D.
DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (for Men and Women).
Master of Method, W. T. Goode, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss C. I. Dodd.

II.—*Medical Department.*

Anatomy, A. H. Young, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Dean.*
Physiology, W. Stirling, M.D., D.SC.
Biology and Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.SC., F.R.S.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, W. H. Perkin, PH.D., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, B.SC.
Comp. Anat. of Vertebrates, C. H. Hurst, PH.D.
Medicine, J. Dreschfeld, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, D. J. Leech, M.D.; J. Dreschfeld, M.D.; Graham Steell, M.D.
Surgery (*Systematic*), T. Jones, F.R.C.S.
" (*Clinical*), W. Whitehead, F.R.C.S.E.
" (*Practical*), G. A. Wright, F.R.C.S.
" (*Operative*), F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
Pathology, A. Sheridan Delépine, M.B.
Obstetrics, W. J. Sinclair, M.D.
Clinical Obstetrics, D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D.
Diseases of Children, Henry Ashby, M.D.
Mental Diseases, G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, D. J. Leech, M.D.
Pharmacognosy, Wm. Kirkby.
Medical Jurisp., J. Dixon Mann, M.D.
Public Health, C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
Ophthalmology, David Little, M.D.
Clinical Ophthalmology, D. Little, M.D.; C. E. Glascott, M.D.
Skin Diseases, H. A. G. Brooke, M.B.
Diseases of Heart, G. Steell, M.D.
Diseases of Ear, W. Milligan, M.D.
Diseases of Larynx, A. Hodgkinson, M.B.
Diseases of Respiratory Organs, Thomas Harris, M.D.
Dental Surgery, G. G. Campion, L.D.S.
" *Anat. & Phys.*, W. A. Hooton, L.D.S.
" *Mechanics*, T. Tanner, L.D.S.
" *Metallurgy*, C. A. Burghardt, PH.D.
Operative Dentistry, George O. Whittaker, L.D.S.

III.—*Department for Women.*
(223 Brunswick Street.)

The Professors and Lecturers of the College.
Asst. Secretary and Tutor, Miss Edith C. Wilson.

IV.—*Department of Evening Classes.*

The Professors and Lecturers of the College, and some additional Lecturers.

LIVERPOOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1881.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, G.C.B.
Principal, Gerald Henry Rendall, D.LITT.
Dean of the Medical Faculty, A. M. Paterson, M.D.
Registrar, Chevalier E. Londini, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, G. H. Rendall, M.A.
Latin, Herbert A. Strong, LL.D.
French, V. A. Friedel, PH.D.
German, Kuno Meyer, PH.D.
Italian, Eugenio Londini, D.C.L.
Modern Literature, Walter Alex. Raleigh, M.A.
History, J. M. Mackay, M.A.
Philosophy, John MacCunn, M.A.
Political Economy, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics, Prof. O. J. Lodge, D.SC., F.R.S.
Engineering, H. S. Hele Shaw, M.INST.C.E.
Law, J. H. Emmott, LL.M.
Architecture, F. M. Simpson.
Chemistry, James Campbell Brown, D.SC.
Natural History, William A. Herdman, D.SC., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. Harvey Gibson, M.A.

Medical Department.

Medicine, T. Robinson Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, A. Melville Patterson, M.D. (*Dean*).
Pathology, Robert Boyce, M.B.
Physiology, C. S. Sherrington, F.R.S.
Ophthalmology, Edgar A. Browne, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, J. Wallace, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, T. R. Glynn, M.D.; A. Davidson, M.D.; Richard Caton, M.D.; W. Carter, M.D.
Clinical Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.; F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.; W. Mitchell Banks, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of Children, P. Davidson, M.B.
Materia Medica, W. Carter, LL.B., M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S.
Mental Diseases, J. W. Wiglesworth, M.D.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, M.D.

LEEDS—THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE. 1874.

President, The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Principal, N. Bodington, M.A.
Dean of Dept. of Medicine, T. Scattergood, M.R.C.S.
Registrar and Secretary, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

Department of Science, Technology and Arts.

PROFESSORS.

Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A.
Physics, W. Stroud, D.SC.
Chemistry, Arthur Smithells, B.SC.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, F.G.S.
Coal Mining, Arnold Lupton, M.I.C.E.
Biology, L. C. Miall, F.R.S.
Botany, J. H. Wilson, D.SC.
Engineering, John Goodman, M.I.M.E.
Greek, N. Bodington, M.A.
Latin & Ancient History, B. M. Connal, M.A.
Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.
French, P. H. M. du Gillon.
Teutonic Lang. and Lit., A. W. Schüddekopf, PH.D.
Hebrew, Joseph Strauss, PH.D.
Textile Industries, Roberts Beaumont.
Dyeing, J. J. Hummel, F.I.C.
Spanish, A. R. Alvarez, M.A.
Education, J. Welton, M.A; Miss J. A. Emmerson
Fine Arts, F. Suddards.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, F.I.C.
Agriculture, James Muir.
Sanitary Engineering, W. Spinks, M.I.C.E.
And twenty-four others.

Medical Department.

Medicine, J. E. Eddison, M.D.; T. Churton, M.D.
Surgery, A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S.
Practical Surgery, E. Ward, M.B.
Descript. & Appl. Anat., T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Osteology, Edmund Robinson, M.R.C.S.
Physiology and Histology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Pathology and Morb. Hist., E. F. Trevelyan, M.D.
Midwifery, Charles J. Wright, M.R.C.S.
Diseases Women and Children, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, Thomas Scattergood, M.R.C.S.; C. M. Chadwick, M.D.

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Materia Med., Pharm., Therap., A. G. Barth, M.D.
Operative Surgery, E. Ward, M.B.
Ophthalmology, H. Secker Walker, F.R.C.S.
Mental Diseases, W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.
Public Health, R. N. Hartley, M.B.
Practical Pharmacy, F. W. Branson, F.I.C.
And seven others.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, Basinghall St., E.C.

LECTURERS.

Physic, Symes Thompson, M.D.
Rhetoric, J. E. Nixon, M.A.
Divinity, Rev. Henry E. J. Bevan, M.A.
Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A.
Law, George Holmes Blakesley.
Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
Music, J. F. Bridge, MUS.D.
Clerk to the Joint Gresham Committee, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C., John Watney.

Provincial Colleges.

BIRMINGHAM—MASON COLLEGE. 1875.

President of Council, Alderman F. C. Clayton, J.P.
Principal, R. S. Heath, D.SC.

Faculties of Arts and Science.

Mathematics, The Principal.
Physics, J. H. Poynting, D.SC., F.R.S.
Chemistry & Metall., P. F. Frankland, PH.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, T. W. Bridge, D.SC.
Botany, W. Hillhouse, M.A.
Physiology, Frank James Allen, M.A.
Geology & Physiography, C. Lapworth, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil & Mech. Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., W. Macneile Dixon, LITT.D.
French and Italian, Clovis Bévenot, M.A.
German, G. Fiedler, PH.D.

Queen's Faculty of Medicine.

Dean, B. C. A. Windle, M.D.
Sub-Dean, G. Barling, F.R.C.S.
With Professors of *Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Therapeutics, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health, Midwifery, Gynæcology, Pathology, Lunacy, Operative Surgery, Toxicology, Ophthalmology, Osteology, Applied Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Dentistry.*
Day Training Dept. (men), C. O. Tunstall, B.A.
,, (women), Miss Joyce.

Librarian, W. H. Cope.
Secretary and Registrar, G. H. Morley.

BRISTOL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. 1876.

Principal, C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S.
Secretary, James Rafter.

Arts and Science.

Chemistry, S. Young, D.SC.; F. E. Francis, PH.D.; E. H. Strange, B.SC.
Mathematics, F. R. Barrell, M.A.
Exp. Phys., A. P. Chattock; L. N. Tyack.
Engineering, J. Ryan, D.SC.; W. M. Thornton, B.SC.; W. J. B. Davis; W. Osborne.
Geology, Botany and Zoology, C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S.; S. H. Reynolds, M.A.
Botany, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.
Mod. Hist. & Eng. Lit., J. Rowley, M.A.; C. Ord, M.A.
International Law, Sir C. M. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.
Greek & Latin, R. Fanshawe, M.A.; F. Brooks, M.A.
Hebrew, Rev. J. Polack, B.A.
French, C. le V. Hastings, B.A.; A. d'Ourey, B.A.
German, C. Ord, M.A.—*Italian*, Signorina Gualtieri
Harmony, &c., C. Bucknall, MUS.B.
Orient. Lang. and Lit., E. Sibree, M.A.

Medicine.

Dean, E. M. Skerritt, M.D. (with 30 Professors, &c.).
Day Training Coll. for Women, Miss M. F. Pease.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—RUTHERFORD COLLEGE. 1878.

Principal, A. M. Ellis.
Mathematics & Physics, R. H. Jude, D.SC.
Applied Mathematics, &c., C. H. Innes, M.A.
Chemistry & Metallurgy, Geo. Smith, B.SC.
Geology, J. D. Best. *Mining*, F. C. Swallow, M.E.
Building Construction, D. Campbell.
Classics & English, J. Greenfield, J. Gerrie, M.A.
School of Art, Jos. Moore. *Sec.*, H. Crawford Smith.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLL. 1880.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
Language and Literature, J. E. Symes, M.A.
Latin, Greek, and Philosophy, F. S. Granger, LITT.D.
French and Spanish, H. E. Berthon, B.-ès-L.
German and Italian, Herr Freund.
Chemistry and Metallurgy, Frank Clowes, D.SC.; J. J. Sudborough, D.SC.; R. M. Caven, B.SC.; G. Melland, B.SC.
Math., Phys. & Mech., W. H. Heaton, M.A.; E. H. Barton, D.SC.; P. E. Shaw, B.A.; F. G. Taylor, M.A.; A. H. Simpson.
Engineering, W. Robinson, M.E.; W. H. Everett, B.A.
Botany, Biology, Palæontology, J. W. Carr, M.A.; A. E. Smith, B.SC.
Mining, Charles Latham, M.E.
Secretary, P. H. Stevenson, F.S.A.

DAY TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Principal, Rev. J. E. Symes, M.A.
Normal Master, A. Henderson, B.A.

SHEFFIELD—FIRTH COLLEGE.

Principal, W. M. Hicks, D.SC.
Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Physics, The Principal; J. D. Thompson, B.SC.
Chemistry, W. C. Williams, B.SC.; G. Young, PH.D.
Classics, W. C. F. Anderson, M.A.
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
English Lang. and Lit., G. C. M. Smith, M.A.
Biology, A. Denny; B. Z. Bentley, B.A.
French, Edouard Sirot, B.-ès-L.
German, F. Schöllhammer.
Paedagogy, Mrs. L. D. Henry.
Coal Mining, F. W. Hardwick, M.A.; M. H. Habershon; L. T. O'Shea, B.SC.
Music, H. Coward, MUS.DOC.
Registrar, Ensor Drury.

SOUTHAMPTON—HARTLEY INSTITUTION.

Physics, R. W. Stewart, D.SC. (*Principal*).
Biology & Geology, E. T. Mellor, B.SC.
Chemistry, D. R. Boyd, PH.D.
Classics & English Lit., W. F. Mason, M.A.
Education, C. R. Chapple.
Engineering, J. Eustice.
French and German, E. du Bois, PH.D.
Fine Art, C. Tattershall Dodd (*Principal*).
Mathematics, C. E. Cullis, PH.D.
Modelling, E. Crompton.
Clerk, D. Kiddle.

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The University of Wales, 1893.

"Prifysgol Cymru."

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal T. Viriamu Jones, M.A., F.R.S.
Registrar, Ivor James.
Temporary Offices, Townhall Chambers, Newport, Monmouth.

ABERYSTWYTH—

University College of Wales (1872).

Principal & Professor of Greek, T. F. Roberts, M.A.
Latin & Comparative Philology, J. M. Angus, M.A.
Assistant Professor, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Oriental, German, & Italian Languages, H. Ethé, PH.D.
English Lang. and Lit., C. H. Herford, LITT.D.
History and Pol. Econ., Edward Edwards, M.A.
Math., Nat. Philos., & Astron., R. W. Genese, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.D.
Chemistry, H. Lloyd Snape, D.SC.
Physics, D. M. Lewis, M.A.
Biology and Geology, J. R. A. Davis, B.A.
Botany, J. H. Salter, D.SC.
Welsh, Edward Anwyl, M.A.
French, W. Borsdorf, PH.D.
Agriculture, F. Parry; T. Wilson, M.A.
Education, Foster Watson, M.A.
Registrar, T. Mortimer Green.
Librarian, E. P. Jones, M.A.

Hall of Residence for Women.—*Lady Principal*, Miss E. A. Carpenter.

BANGOR—

University College of North Wales (1884).

Principal, Henry R. Reichel, M.A. (*Prof.*, *History*).
Greek, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A.
Latin, Edward V. Arnold, M.A.
French & German, Frederic Spencer, M.A.
English Language & Literature, W. L. Jones, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy (vacant).
Mathematics, George B. Mathews, M.A.
Physics, Andrew Gray, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Chemistry and Geology, James J. Dobbie, D.SC.
Botany, R. W. Phillips, M.A. *Welsh*, J. M. Jones, M.A.
Agriculture, T. Winter, M.A.
Education, J. A. Green, B.A.
Zoology, Philip J. White, M.B.
Secretary and Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.

Women's Hostel.—*Principal*, Miss Mary Maude.

CARDIFF—

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire (1883).

Principal, J. Viriamu Jones, M.A., F.R.S.
Greek, G. C. Richards, M.A.
Latin, R. S. Conway, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. E. Mackenzie, M.A.
English Lang. & Literature, C. E. Vaughan, M.A.
Eng. History & Pol. Econ., A. G. Little, M.A.
Mathematics and Astron., H. W. Lloyd Tanner, M.A.
Physics, The Principal & A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, D.SC.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, F.I.C.
Engineering, A. C. Elliott, D.SC.
Biology, W. N. Parker, PH.D. *Celtic*, T. Powel, M.A.
Mining, W. Galloway, M.R. *Geol.*, (vacant).
Fr. Lang. & Lit., P. Barbier. *Ger. do.*, F. Arnold, M.A.
Hebrew, Rev. D. T. Evans, M.A. *Bot.*, A. H. Trow, B.SC.
Music, J. L. Parry, MUS.D.; *Geog.* T. W. Phillips, B.A.
Anatomy, A. W. Hughes, M.B.
Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D.
Master of Method, Normal Dept., T. Raymont, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, J. A. Jenkins, M.A.

Aberdare Hall.—*Principal*, Miss Hurlbatt.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE. 1828.

Principal, and Professor of Greek and Theology, Canon John Owen, M.A.
Hebrew and Theology, Rev. E. T. Green, M.A.
Mathemat. and Physical Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
Latin, Rev. G. W. Wade, M.A.
English Literature and Logic, H. Walker, M.A.
Welsh and History, Rev. R. Williams, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses the exceptional privilege of conferring degrees, B.A. and B.D., and has been affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

SCOTLAND.

University of St. Andrews, 1411 (£10,800).

Chancellor, Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Donaldson, LL.D.
Rector, Marquess of Bute, K.T., LL.D.
Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D.
Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Professor Pettigrew.
Dean of Fac. of Theology, Principal Stewart, D.D.
Dean of Faculty of Arts, Professor Lang.
Representative in Parliament, Sir William Overend Priestley, LL.D.
Librarian, Registrar & Sec., J. M. Anderson.

United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard.

Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D £825*

Professors.

Humanity, Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D. £632
Logic & Metaphysics, D. G. Ritchie, M.A. 541
Greek, John Burnet, M.A. 632
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. 632
Moral Philosophy, Wm. A. Knight, LL.D. 541
Nat. Philosophy, Arthur Stanley Butler, M.A. 632
Natural History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. 541
Medicine, J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. 428
Chemistry, Thos. Purdie, D.SC. 541
Education, John M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A. 451
Clerk and Factor, Stuart Grace.

College of St. Mary.

Principal, Very Rev. Alexander Stewart, D.D.

Professors.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, The Principal ... £510
Biblical Criticism, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. ... 433
Ecclesiastical History, Rev. John Herkless ... 377
Oriental Languages, Rev. John Birrell, D.D. ... 541
Secretary and Factor, Stuart Grace.

Hall of Residence for Women.

Warden, Miss Louisa Innes Lumsden.

Students in 1895–96, 204. Winter Session commences 1st week of Oct., and ends 3rd week of March. Summer Session, 2nd week of April to 4th week of June.

University of Glasgow, 1450 (£10,432).

Chancellor, Earl of Stair, K.T.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., 1896.
Principal, Very Rev. John Caird, D.D. *£1,100
Represent. in Parl., James A. Campbell, LL.D.

Professors.

Humanity, George G. Ramsay, LL.D. *£1,430
Greek, George G. A. Murray, M.A. *1,350
Civil Eng. & Mech., Archibald Barr, D.SC. ... 900
Logic and Rhetoric, Robert Adamson, LL.D. *800
Moral Philosophy, Henry Jones, M.A. *800
Natural Philosophy, Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O. .. *1,252

* The sums appended to the various Chairs are the net amounts received in the year 1894–95.; each of those marked with an asterisk * has an official residence in addition.

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Mathematics, William Jack, LL.D. *£1,440
English Lang. & Lit., A. C. Bradley, M.A.... 900
History, Richard Lodge, M.A. *900
Astronomy, Ludwig Becker, PH.D. 600
Naval Architecture, J. Harvard Biles 800
Divinity, William Hastie, D.D. *596
Church History, Robert H. Story, D.D. *483
Biblical Criticism, William Stewart, D.D. ... 669
Hebrew & Semitic Lang., Jas. Robertson, D.D. *700
Law, Alexander Moody Stuart, LL.D..... *800
Conveyancing, James Moir 600
Materia Medica, Matthew Charteris, M.D. ... 780
Chemistry, John Ferguson, LL.D. 1,300
Surgery, William Macewen, M.D., F.R.S. 800
Prac. of Med., W. T. Gairdner, M.D., F.R.S. . *800
Midwifery, Murdoch Cameron, M.D..... 700
Anatomy, John Cleland, M.D., F.R.S. *1,645
Natural History, John Young, M.D. 806
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, D.SC., F.R.S. ... 830
Physiology, J. G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S. ... 1,100
Forensic Medicine, Pierce A. Simpson, M.D.... 600
Clinical Surgery, Geo. Buchanan, M.D. 320
Clinical Medicine, T. McCall Anderson, M.D. 432
Pathology, Joseph Coats, M.D. 1,100
Clerk of Senatus, Professor W. Stewart, D.D.
Keeper of Hunterian Mus., Prof. Young, M.D.
Curator of the Library, Prof. Dickson, D.D.
Librarian, James Lymburn.
Registrar of Gen. Council, Jas. Coutts, M.A.
Clerk to Gen. Council, Archibald Craig, LL.B.
Sec. to Univ. Court, A. E. Clapperton, B.L.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE, GLASGOW.
Women's Department of University.

Hon. Sec., Miss Galloway.

Women are now admitted to degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine in the University of Glasgow on the same conditions as men; and courses for their instruction are conducted partly by Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University.

University of Aberdeen, 1494.

Chancellor, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. 1861
Rector, Marquess of Huntly 1896
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. *£773
Representative in Parliament, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.
Registrar and Sec. of Univ. Court, R. Walker, M.A.
Secretary to the Senatus, Donaldson R. Thom, M.A.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A. ..... £*744
Humanity, Wm. M. Ramsay, D.C.L..... *749
English, H. J. C. Grierson, M.A. 606
Logic & Metaphysics, Rev. W. L. Davidson, LL.D. 581
Mathematics, Rev. G. Pirie, M.A. *700
Moral Philosophy, W. Ritchie Sorley, M.A.... 606
Natural Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A., F.R.S. 881
Systematic Theol., Rev. W. P. Paterson, B.D. . *375
Church History, Rev. Henry Cowan, D.D. ... *454
Biblical Criticism, Rev. David Johnston, D.D. *459
Heb. & Sem. Lang., Rev. James Gilroy, B.D. 520
Law, John Dove Wilson, LL.D. 520
Physiology, John Alex. McWilliam, M.D. ... †780
Medicine, David White Finlay, M.D. 520
Chemistry, Fras. R. Japp, LL.D., F.R.S. ..... †780
Anatomy, Robert William Reid, M.D. ..... †1,256
Surgery, Alexander Ogston, C.M. 580
Materia Medica, John Theod. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. 606
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D..... 520
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D. 520
Botany, James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S..... †720
Pathology, D. J. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. . †£780
Natural History, H. A. Nicholson, M.A..... †944

* In addition, each of those marked * has an official house.
† These salaries are fixed on the understanding that the professors do not engage in private practice.

University of Edinburgh, 1582.
(£15,222.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., D.C.L.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. 1896
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Muir, K.C.B.I., D.C.L.
Representative in Parliament, Sir William Overend Priestley, LL.D.
Sec. of Univ. Court, Rev. Professor Taylor, D.D.
Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Kirkpatrick, LL.D.
Clerk to the Senatus and Secretary and Registrar of the General Council, Thomas Gilbert.
Librarian, Hugh A. Webster.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, W. R. Hardie, M.A. £1,100
Greek, Samuel Henry Butcher, LL.D. 1,176
Mathematics, George Chrystal, LL.D..... 1,270
Logic & Metaphysics, Andrew Seth, LL.D. ... 900
Moral Philos., Henry Calderwood, LL.D. 780
Natural Philos., Peter Guthrie Tait, D.SC. ... 1,028
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., Geo. Saintsbury, M.A.. 833
History, G. W. Prothero, D.LITT. .....
Astronomy, Astronomer Royal (Scotland) ... 400
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robt. Wallace. 580
Music, Frederick Niecks .....
Sanskrit & Comp. Philology, Julius Eggeling, PH.D. 600
Engineering, G. F. Armstrong, M.A..... 800
Geology, James Geikie, LL.D. 800
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, D.SC. ... 800
Education, Simon S. Laurie, LL.D. 700
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. 600
Celtic Languages & Lit., D. Mackinnon, M.A. 572
Divinity, Robert Flint, D.D.....
Ecclesias. History, Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D....
Hebrew & Orient. Lang., Rev. A. S. Kennedy 800
Bib. Criticism, A. Hamilton Charteris, D.D.
Public Law, Sir Ludovic Grant, Bart. 600
Civil Law, James Mackintosh, B.A. 700
Constitut. Law & Hist., J. Kirkpatrick, LL.D. 900
Scots Law, John Rankine, LL.D..... 955
Conveyancing, John Philp Wood, W.S..... 700
Materia Medica, Thomas R. Fraser, M.D..... 1,290
Forensic Med., Sir Douglas Maclagan, M.D. . 736
Chemistry, Alexander Crum Brown, M.D. ... 1,828
Surgery, John Chiene, M.D. 1,209
Medicine, Sir T. Grainger Stewart, M.D. 1,058
Anatomy, Sir William Turner, M.B. 2,012
Pathology, William Smith Greenfield, M.D.. 1,482
Midwifery, Alexander R. Simpson, M.D. 875
Clinical Medicine, Drs. Sir T. G. Stewart, Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, Alexander R. Simpson.
Clinical Surgery, Thomas Annandale, M.D.... £823
Botany, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D. 1,515
Physiology, Wm. Rutherford, M.D.... 1,734
Zoology, James Cossar Ewart, M.D..... 1,615

Terms are from about middle of October to beginning of April, and from beginning of May to end of July.

DUNDEE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 1880.

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. £437
Natural Philosophy, J. P. Kuenen, PH.D. 524
Chemistry, James Walker, D.SC. 419
Natural History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. 408
Botany (White's), Patrick Geddes, F.R.S.E. ... 211
Anatomy (Cox's), J. Yule Mackay, M.D. 364
Physiology, E. Waymouth Reid, B.A. 355
Engin. and Drawing, T. C. Fidler, M.I.C.E. ... 436

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English Literature, Wm. S. M'Cormick, M.A. . £397
Modern Languages, H. Durlac. 58
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D. 26
Secretary, R. N. Kerr.

IRELAND.

University of Dublin, 1591.

	Elected
Chancellor, Earl of Rosse, K.P., F.R.S	1885
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden ...	1885
Represent. in Parl., Rt. Hon. E. H. Carson, Q.C.	1895
,, , W. E. H. Lecky, LL.D..	1896
Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., F.R.S. ...	1888
Vice-Provost, Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D.	1890
Proctors, Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.	1889
Edward J. Gwynn, M.A.	1896
Deans, George F. Shaw, LL.D.	1894
M. J. W. Fry, M.A.	1893
Registrar & Sec. to Senate, J. K. Ingram, LL.D.	1893
Bursar, Rev. James W. Barlow, M.A.	1889
Senior Lecturer, Rev. J. W. Stubbs, D.D. ...	1889
Auditor, B. Williamson, M.A.	1890
Librarian, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, B.D. ...	1887
Curator of Anatomical & Pathological Museum, H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879

Registrars.

Law School, Robert Russell, M.A.	1891
School of Physic, Hen. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
School of Engineering, G. F. FitzGerald, M.A.	1886
School of Music, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, MUS D.	1896

Professors.

Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. John Gwynn, D.D....	1888
Pastoral Theology, Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson	1894
Law, Civil (*Regius*), H. B. Leech, LL.D.	1888
,, *Feudal and English* (*Regius*), George Vaughan Hart, LL.D., Q.C.	1891
,, *Crim. & Consti.*, J. G. Thompson, LL.B.	1894
History, Modern, John B. Bury, M.A.	1893
,, *Eccles.*, Rev. George Stokes, D.D....	1883
,, *Ancient*, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D....	
Arabic, Mir Aulad Ali	1861
German, A. M. Selss, LL.D.	1866
Greek (*Regius*), Robert Y. Tyrrell, M.A.	1880
Greek, Biblical, Samuel Hemphill, B.D.	1889
Hebrew, Rev. T. K. Abbott, M.A.	1879
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A.	1896
Latin, Arthur Palmer, M.A.	1880
Romance Languages, Robt. Atkinson, LL.D.	1867
Sanskrit, Robert Atkinson, LL.D.	1863
Royal Astron., Arthur A. Rambaut, D.SC....	1892
Mathm. (*Erasmus Smith*), W. S. Burnside, M.A.	1879
Natural Philosophy, F. A. Tarleton, LL.D....	1890
Natural & Experimental Philosophy (*Erasmus Smith*), George Francis FitzGerald, M.A....	1881
Oratory and Eng. Lit., Edw. Dowden, LL.D.	1867
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	1882
Moral Philosophy, John I. Beare, M.A.	1889
Anat. & Surg., Dan. Jno. Cunningham, M.D.	1883
University Anatomist, Charles B. Ball, M.D....	1895
Physics (*Regius*), Sir John Thomas Banks, K.C.B., M.D.	1880
Surgery (*Regius Prof.*), Chas. B. Ball, M.CH.	1896
Botany, Edward Perceval Wright, M.D.	1869
Chemistry, J. Emerson Reynolds, M.D.	1875
Civil Engineering, Thos. Alexander, M.E. ...	1887
Geology & Mineralogy, Wm. J. Sollas, LL.D.	1884
Music, Ebenezer Prout, MUS.D.	1894
Comp. Anat. & Zoology, H. W. Mackintosh, M.A.	1879
Public Orator, Arthur Palmer, D.C.L.	1888

Royal University of Ireland, 1880.

Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

Visitor, Her Majesty The Queen.
Chancellor, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. C. T. Redington, M.A.
Secs., Jas. C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D.
Clerk of Convocation, Thomas J. Wall, LL.D.

Fellows and Examiners.

Classics, Rev. Henry Browne, B.A.; T. W. Dougan, M.A.; Charles F. Doyle, M.A.; James MacMaster, M.A.; D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.; Charles H. Keene, M.A.
Modern Languages, E. Cadic; V. Steinberger, M.A.; A. M. Selss, LL.D.; W. F. Butler, M.A.
English, George F. Armstrong, M.A.; Thomas Arnold, M.A.; Joseph Darlington, M.A.; S. I. MacMullan, M.A.
Mathematics, A. C. Dixon, M.A.; J. Purser, LL.D.; H. McWeeney, M.A.; J. J. Gibney, M.A.; W. B. Morton, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, Alexander Anderson, M.A.; J. Huston Stewart, B.A.; Joseph D. Everett, D.C.L., F.R.S.; T. Preston, M.A.; J. A. McClelland, M.A.
Mental and Moral Sciences, Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A.; John Park, M.A.; W. Magennis, M.A.; Rev. George Woodburn, M.A.
Political Economy, Charles S. Devas, M.A.; C. F. Bastable, LL.D.
Chemistry, John Campbell, M.D.; E. A. Letts, D.SC.
Natural Sciences, Robert O. Cunningham, M.D.; Marcus M. Hartog, D.SC.; George Sigerson, M.D.; Alexander J. Blaney, M.A.
Celtic, Rev. E. Hogan; Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, D.D.
Hebrew, Rev. R. H. F. Dickie, M.A.
Engineering, Alex. Jack, M.A.; M. Fitzgerald.
Music, Joseph Smith, MUS.D.; J. R. G. José, MUS.D.
Law, J. Donaldson, M.A.; Rev. W. F. Kane, LL.D.

In the Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, Joseph P. Pye, M.D.; Joseph Symington, M.D.; A. E. I. Birmingham, M.B.
Physiology, J. J. Charles, M.D.; D. J. Coffey, M.B.
Medicine, J. I. Lynham, M.D.; J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.
Surgery, Patrick J. Hayes, M.D.; Sir W. Thornley Stoker, M.D.
Midwifery, J. W. Byers, M.D.; A. J. Smith, M.B.
Medical Jurisprudence, A. Roche, F.R.C.S.I.; C. Y. Pearson, M.D.
Materia Medica, F. J. B. Quinlan, M.D.; William Whitla, M.D.
Sanitary Science, Sir Charles Cameron, M.D.
Pathology, E. J. McWeeney, M.D.; J Lorrain-Smith, M.D.

(This is the only University in Ireland in which all Degrees are open to Women.)

BELFAST—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.

President, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
Greek Language, Samuel Dill, M.A.
Latin Language, Thomas Wilson Dougan, M.A.
Mathematics, John Purser, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy, Joseph D. Everett, D.C.L., F.R.S.
Hist. and English Lit., Samuel J. MacMullan, M.A.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, D.LIT.
Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, PH.D., F.R.S.E.
Natural History & Geol., R. O. Cunningham, M.D.
Modern Languages, Albert L. Meissner, PH.D.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy, W. Graham, M.A.
English Law, James A. Strahan, LL.B.
Anatomy, Johnson Symington, M.D.
Physiology (*Dunville*), W. H. Thompson, M.D.
Medicine, James Cuming, M.D.

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Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, M.D.
Materia Medica, William Whitla, M.D.
Midwifery, John W. Byers, M.D.
Civil Engineering, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.
Agriculture, John F. Hodges, M.D.
Registrar, John Purser, LL.D.
Bursar, William Wylie.

CORK—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.

President, James W. Slattery, LL.D.
Registrar, Alexander Jack, M.A. (*Engineering*).
Bursar, Lt.-Col. Jenney (retired).
Greek Language, Charles Haynes Keene, M.A.
Latin Language, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.
Mathematics, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.
Natural Philosophy, William Bergin, M.A.
History & English Literature, G. F. Savage-Armstrong, LITT.D.
Mental and Social Science, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Natural History, Marcus M. Hartog, D.SC.
Modern Languages, W. F. T. Butler, M.A. (*Libr.*)
English Law, R. W. Brereton Barry, B.A.
Anatomy and Physiology, J. J. Charles, M.D.
Medicine, Edward R. Townsend, M.D.
Surgery, Stephen O'Sullivan, F.R.C.S.I.
Materia Medica, C. Yelverton Pearson, F.R.C.S.E.
Midwifery, Henry Corby, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, C. Y. Pearson, M.D.
Pathology, Jeremiah Cotter, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otology, A. W. Sandford, M.D.
Hygiene, D. D. Donovan, L.R.C.P.
Architecture, Arthur Hill, B.E.

GALWAY—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1845.

History, English Literature & Mental Science, Sir Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D. (*President*) ...	£1,140
Greek Lang., D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A....	405
Latin Language, Philip G. Sandford, M.A....	330
Mathematics, Alfred Cardew Dixon, M.A....	330
Natural Philosophy, Alexander Anderson, M.A.	330
Chemistry, Alfred Senier, PH.D.	300
Natur. Hist., &c., R. J. Anderson, M.A., M.D.	300
Modern Langs., Valentine Steinberger, M.A.	220
Jurisprud. & Polit. Econ., C. F. Bastable, LL.D.	150
English Law, Wm. B. Campion, B.A.	150
Anatomy & Physiology, Joseph P. Pye, M.D.	240
Medicine, John I. Lynham, M.D. (*Bursar*)....	225
Surgery, W. Westropp Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.	150
Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.	150
Midwifery, Richard John Kinkead, M.D. ...	150
Civil Eng., E. Townsend, M.A. (*Registrar*)...	375

Catholic University of Ireland.
Dublin, 1854.

Supreme Governing Body, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops: with a *Rectorial Council*, consisting of the Rector, and Heads of Colleges.
Rector, Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy, D.D.

The University now consists of the following six colleges:

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev. Monsignor Gargan, D.D.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin).—*President*, Very Rev. Robt. Carbery, S.J.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Blackrock).—*Superior*, Very Rev. Jules Botrel.
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Carlow).—*President*, Very Rev. J. Foley, D.D.
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE (Clonliffe).—*President*, Very Rev. Michael Walsh.
MEDICAL SCHOOL (Cecilia Street, Dublin).—*Dean of the Faculty*, Sir C. J. Nixon, M.D.

Professional Education.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND ENGINEERING.

GREENWICH—ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE

President, Admiral Sir W. J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B.
Director of Studies, W. D. Niven, M.A., F.R.S.
Captain of College, Capt. John P. Pipon, C.M.G., R.N.
Professors: Mathematics, Carlton J. Lambert, M.A. W. Burnside, M.A., F.R.S.; *Applied Mechanics*, J. H Cotterill, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, A. W. Reinold M.A., F.R.S.; J. W. W. Waghorn, D.SC. (*Assist.*) *Chemistry*, Vivian B. Lewes; *Fortification* Capt. George G. Aston, R.M.A.; Capt. Walter J Whiffin, R.M.A. (*Assistant*).
Instructors: Mathematics, William Gleed, M.A. Nicholas Fletcher, B.A.; Rev. J. L. Robinson M.A., R.N. (*Chaplain*); Ch. Morgan, M.A.; *Applied Mechanics*, Robt. B. Dixon, Engineer R.N.; *Physics and Mathematics*, Thos. H. Blakesley, M.A., C.E.; *Nautical Astronomy and Navigation*, James R. Clark, M.A., R.N.; *Navigation and Mathematics*, Geo. Williams, R.N.; *Steam*, John Yeo, F.S.N.A., Fleet Engineer, R.N. G. W. Roone, Engineer, R.N.; *Nautical Surveying, &c., and Meteorology*, Staff-Comm. William R. Martin, R.N.; Lieut. Stuart V. S. C. Messum, R.N.; *Naval Architecture*, W. J. Luke, and G. F. Munday; *Marine Engineering*, P. Marrack; *Freehand Drawing*, A. Ackland Hunt; *French*, M. Henri Testard, B.A., and Mons. A. Huguenet; *German*, Dr. Eugène Oswald, M.A.
Assist. to Director, Hy. B. Goodwin, M.A., R.N.
Chaplain, Rev. John Lovell Robinson, M.A.
Med. Officers, G. W. Armstrong; Wm. Willes.
Storekeeper, Cashier, &c., James G. Matthews.
Senior Clerk and Secretary, F. E. Raven.
Civil Engineer, J. G. Loughborough.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. Thomas Pratt, R.N.

WOOLWICH—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, 1741.

Governor & Comm., Lt.-Gen. E. O. Hewett, C.M.G.
Assist. Commdt. and Sec., Lt.-Col. F. A. Yorke, R.A.
Adjt. and Q.-M., Capt. A. Handley, R.A.
Surgeon, Surg.-Lt.-Col. Wm. Chas. Gasteen, M.D.
Mathematics and Mechanics, H. Hart, M.A.
Fortification, Major Wm. Daniel Conner, R.E.
Artillery, Major F. A. Curteis, R.A.
Military Topography, Lt.-Col. L. G. Fawkes, R.A.
Tactics, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Buchanan-Dunlop, R.A.
French, Albert Barrère. *German*, A. Weiss, PH.D.
Landscape Dwng., Lt.-Col. Dacres T. C. Belgrave.
Chemistry and Physics, Dr. W. R. E. Hodgkinson.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST, 1799.—£43,635.

Governor & Commandant, Lt.-Gen. C. J. East, C.B.
Asst. Commdt. and Sec., Lt.-Col. Montagu Wynyard.
Quartermaster, Capt. Thomas King Bunting.
Riding Master, Major Hugh Ernest Elliott.
Surgeon, Brig.-Surg. Alfred F. S. Clarke, M.D.
Assist.-Surg., Brig.-Surg. F. Gillespie, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. Alfred J. Townend, B.A.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Fortification:—Professor, Major William Harold Chippindall, R.E. £500
Instructors, Major A. F. Gatliff, R.M.; Capt. E. G. Wynyard, D.S.O.; Capt. W. N. Bolton; Major A. F. M. Ferryman; Capt. F. W. D. Quinton, R.A.; Capt. J. L. Armitage. . . . . each £350
Military Topography:—Professor, Lieut.-Col. W. W. C. Verner £500

Instructors, Capt. A. H. C. Kenney-Herbert; Capt. R. Armstrong; Maj. J. R. Young; Capt. C. M. Lester; Capt. B. W. S. Van Straubenzee; Capt. W. E. Lascelles; Capt. T. R. R. Ward; Capt. Lewis Conway Gordon, R.M.A. .....each £350
Tactics, Military Administration and Law:—Professor, Lt.-Col. John Adam Fergusson £500
Instructors, Capt. C. G. Morrison; Capt. P. Wildman-Lushington; Capt. Bernard R. James; Major C. W. M. Rawlinson; Capt. L. E. Kiggell; Capt. S. T. Banning .....each £350

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

Commandant, Col. Henry John Thoroton Hildyard.
Military Art & History, Lt.-Col. Geo. Fras. R. Henderson.
Fortification, &c., Lt.-Col. Henry C. C. Walker, R.A.
Topography, Lt.-Col. Finlay Cochrane Beatson; Major J. S. Talbot (*Instructor*).
Staff Duties, &c., Lt.-Col. E. W. Fleming, R.A.
French, Monsieur M. Deshumbert.
German, Dr. H. Oskar Sommer.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE, COWLEY.

Head Master, G. B. Grundy, M.A.
Assistant Masters, Rev. E. W. Jones, M.A.; J. H. Chapman, M.A.; C. F. Baranowski, B.ès L.; W. G. Collett, M.A.; W. R. Thomas, B.A.
Secretary to Directors, J. W. Garnett.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPERS HILL, STAINES, 1871.

President, Col. John Pennycuick, C.S.I., R.E.
Prof. of Eng. Constr., Callcott Reilly, M.I.C.E.
Hydraulic Engineering, T. A. Hearson, M.I.C.E.
Assist., A. H. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.
Prof. of Surveying, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Courtney, R.E.
Instructor in Surveying, R. J. Woods.
Drawing, Geometrical, A. Hicks.
Assist. do., C. B. McElwee.
Drawing, Freehand, Russell Dowson.
Mathematics (Applied), G. M. Minchin, M.A., F.R.S.
Prof. of Pure Mathematics, A. Lodge, M.A.
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See also Scottish Section, p. 330.

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NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. Country branch, East Finchley. Special wards for middle-class patients in straitened circumstances at a charge of 21*s.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., and F., at 1.30. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec. & Gen. Director*, B. Burford Rawlings.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, PARALYSIS, AND EPILEPSY, 73 Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. *Treas.*, H. A. Dowell. *Secretary*, B. Heckstall-Smith.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN, 29 Euston Road, N.W., and 5 Newington Butts. Out-patients at Euston Road—Tu. and Sat. at 2; and Th. at 7 p.m. Female in-patients admitted. Newington Butts—Wed. at 2; and M. and F. at 7. *Hon. Sec.*, Albert Wills.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52 Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E. Out-patients, M. and Th., at 2; on Tu., W. and F. at 1. Free and paying in-patients are received. *Sec.*, Samuel Hayman.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W.—Out-patients treated every week-day at 2 and 7 p.m. Application for admission as an in-patient to be made to the *Secretary*, H. Montague Duncan.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF S., 49 Leicester Square, W.C. Out-patients daily, except Sunday, at 2 p.m.; and every night except Sat. and Sun. from 6.30 to 8 p.m.; also Thursday at 10.30 a.m. Free and paying in-patients are received at 238 Uxbridge Road. Visiting-days, Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Supt.* J. Dunlop Costine.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 179 Great Portland Street. *Sec.*, Arthur W. Adeney.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., 238A Gray's Inn Road. Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Chairman*, John Stamford Burrows. *Sec.*, John Griggs Bryant.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Blomfield Street, Moorfields, E.C. Open free daily to the poor, from 8 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days to in-patients, M. and Th. from 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robt. J. Newstead. *Lady-Supt.*, Miss Robinson.

ROYAL EYE, OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Sec.*, Mrs. T. E. Cope.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King Wm. St., W.C. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application. *Sec.*, T. Beattie-Campbell.

WESTERN O. H., 155 Marylebone Road. Free to the deserving poor. *Treas.*, Sir R. Hanson, Bt., M.P. *Secretary*, Capt. Hastings Neale.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Brompton. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. *Sec.*, W. H. Hughes. *Matron*, Miss A. Rogers. Out-patients seen daily at 2 p.m., except Sundays. *Visiting days*, Th. and Sun. 2 to 4.

ORTHOPŒDIC (CLUB FOOT, SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES).

CITY ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL, Hatton Garden. For the absolute poor suffering from Club Foot, Contractions and Distortions of the Limbs, Curvatures of the Spine, or other bodily deformities, and the surgical treatment of diseased and sickly children. New cases, Females M. and Tu., and Males Th. and Fri. at 2. *Sec.*, Ernest Dereuth.

NATIONAL ORTHOPŒDIC H. (FOR THE DEFORMED), 234 Gt. Portland St., Regent's Park, W. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2 p.m. *Sec.*, H. J. Tresidder.

ROYAL ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL, 297 Oxford St., W. *Sec.*, Tate S. Mansford. *Matron*, Mrs. Willicombe.

DENTAL.

DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C. Free. Open daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1.30 to 3 p.m. *Sec.*, J. Francis Pink.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Gt. Portland St., and Devonshire St., W. *Sec.*, E. Almack.

THROAT AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR, 330 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily, 1.30; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30. For children only; Monday, 9 a.m. *Sec.*, W. Holt.

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, 204 Gt. Portland St., W., and 72 Bolsover St., W. *Sec.*, L. Hellis.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL, 64 Grafton St., Fitzroy Sq., W. *Hon. Sec.*, W. West.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Frith Street, Soho. Out-patients seen Tu. and F., 9 to 11 A.M.; W. 2.30 to 3; M. and Sat., 3 to 5 P.M.; Tu. and Th. 7.30 to 8.30 P.M.; in-patients daily. *Sec.*, M. C. Puddy. *Hon. Sec.*, D. Murray.

Pay Hospitals.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE, Medical and Surgical Home for Children and Adults, Wandsworth Common. Accidents and emergencies free. *Resid. Med. Officer and Sec.*, Cecil R. C. Lyster.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. For Ladies of limited means. *Secretary*, A. B. Harding.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Terms 63*s.* a week. Applications for admission by letter to the Steward, or personally to the Res. Med. Officer, at 12 daily.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME, 61 Weymouth St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park, Highbury Park, N. For invalid ladies of reduced incomes. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Baker.

[*Many other Institutions also admit paying patients.*]

Miscellaneous.

FISTULA:—GORDON H., 276 & 278 Vauxhall Bridge Road. Free to necessitous poor. Special Wards for paying patients. Patients daily at 2; Tu. at 8 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles A. Harrison.

FISTULA:—ST. MARK'S H., City Road. Males on Sat., 2 p.m., Females on Wed., at 9.30 a.m. Operations on Mondays at 2 p.m., Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m., open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Mrs. Hepper. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, W. Admission daily from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 4; Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Friday, 1 to 2. *Sec.*, A. W. Cruikshank.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 26 beds. Paying patients received. Out-patients seen M., Tu., and Th., at 2; M., W., and Sat. at 5; Women and Children, F. at 2. *Sec.*, Irwin H. Beattie.

SCROFULA:—ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, Margate. Admission on a Governor's recommendation, and payment 5*s.* to 6*s.* per week. *Treas.*, M. Biddulph, M.P., 30 Charing Cross, S.W.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, Highgate Hill, Upper Holloway, N. *Resident Med. Officer*, E. Carnall, L.R.C.P. *Sec.*, R. H. Wilkins.

FOR LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEHEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. Visiting-days: males, 1st and 3rd Monday; females, 2nd and 4th Monday in the month. *Resid. Physician*, R. Percy Smith, M.D. *Assist. Med. Officers*, Theo. Hyslop, M.D.; Maurice Craig, M.D. *Steward*, A. H. Martin.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Med. Sup.*, G. Mickley, M.B. *Assist. Med. Off.*, W. Rawes, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, Earlswood, Redhill; office, 36 King William St., E.C. *Sec.*, Jas. Downing. [*Admis. to above by elec. or pay.*] The following are for *pauper* lunatics from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

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Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, W. J. Seward, M.B.
Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, R. R. Alexander, M.D.
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, Robt. Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.

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BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Robert G. Salmond.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, 50 Great Ormond Street, W.C. For women suffering from advanced and long-standing disease.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Putney Heath. *Offices*, 106 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. *Sec.*, F. Andrew.

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DISPENSARIES.

1844. *Battersea*, 185 High Street.
1801. *Bloomsbury*, 22 Bloomsbury Street.
1880. *Brompton and Knightsbridge.*
1780. *City*, 46 Watling Street, Cheapside.
1849. *City of Lon. & E. Lon.*, 35 Wilson St., Finsbury.
1782. *Clare Market*, 59 Stanhope Street, W.C.
1782. *Eastern*, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
1828. *Farringdon*, 17 Bartlett Buildings, E.C.
1780. *Finsbury*, Brewer Street, Goswell Road, E.C.
1821. *Islington*, Upper Street, N.
1781. *Metropolitan*, 9 Fore Street, Cripplegate.
1838. *Paddington*, 104 Star Street, Edgware Rd.
1850. *Queen Adelaide's*, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road.
1783. *Royal Kent*, Greenwich.
1842. *Royal Pimlico*, 104 Buckingham Palace Rd.
1821. *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross.
1810. *St. Pancras & Northern*, 126 Euston Rd., N.W.
1777. *Surrey*, Great Dover Street, Southwark.
1792. *Tower Hamlets*, Stepney, E.
1789. *Western*, Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.
1830. *Western General*, Marylebone Road, N.W.
1774. *Westminster General*, 9 Gerrard St., Soho.

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Eastern, Homerton, E. *Med. Sup.*, E. W. Goodall, M.D.
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North-Eastern, Tottenham. *Med. Sup.*, R. A. Birdwood, M.D.
North-Western, Haverstock Hill. *Med. Superin.*, W. Gayton, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Western, Fulham. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Bruce, M.R.C.S.
South-Western, Stockwell. *Med. Sup.*, F. F. Caiger, M.D.
South-Eastern, New Cross. *Med. Sup.*, F. M. Turner, M.D.
Fountain, Lower Tooting. *Med. Sup.*, C. E. Matthews, M.D.
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Park, Lewisham Grove, Lower Tooting. } In course of erection.

SMALL POX HOSPITALS:—

Gore Farm, Dartford. *Med. Sup.*, F. Thomson, M.B.
Hospital Ships, Long Reach, near Dartford. *Medical Superin.*, T. F. Ricketts, M.D.

AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adj. Eastern Hospital. *Sup.*, J. Carter.
South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospital. *Superintendent*, James Blake.
Western, adj. Western Hospital. *Sup.*, W. Craig.
Fountain, adj. Fountain Hospital. *Sup.*, Jas. Blake.
Brook, adj. Brook Hospital. *Sup.*, J. Robinson.
North-Western, adj. N.-West. Hosp. } In course
South-Western, adj. S.-West. Hosp. } of erection.

River Ambulance Service—

South Wharf, Rotherhithe Street, S.E. *Superin.*, C. Thomson, R.N.
West Wharf, Townmead Rd., Fulham, S.W.
North Wharf, Cold Harbour, Blackwall, E.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The "Exmouth," off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Superin.*, W. S. Bourchier, R.N.; *Paymaster & Storekeeper*, A. Thompson.

Ambulance Service for London, Office, 28 Southampton St., Strand, W.C. *Hon. Sec.*, Thos. Ryan.

BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Capital, £14,553,000. Rest, or Reserve, on 7th October, 1896, £3,127,847.

The Total Dividends for the year ending 31st August, 1896, were at the rate of £8 5s. per cent. The Price of Bank Stock, 7th October, 1896, was £328.

Notes in circulation, 7th Oct., 1896, £28,169,350. Notes unemployed, £25,944,025.

Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Head Office and all Branches, £39,513,443.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, and other Officers for the year 1896-97.
Governor, Albert George Sandeman (£2,000).—*Deputy Governor*, Hugh C. Smith (£1,500).

Directors, each £500.

Aldenham, The Rt. Hon. Lord.
Arbuthnot, Charles George.
Birch, John William.
Brooks, Herbert.
Cole, Alfred Clayton.
Collet, Sir Mark Wilks, Bart.
Cunliffe, Walter.
Currie, James Pattison.
Gilliat, John Saunders, M.P.
Gladstone, Samuel Steuart.
Goschen, Charles Hermann.
Greene, Benjamin Buck.
Grenfell, Henry Riversdale.
Hambro, Everard Alexander.
Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn, M.P.
Jackson, Frederick Huth.
Lidderdale, The Rt. Hon. Wm.
Lubbock, Edgar.
Morley, Samuel Hope.
Newman, Robert Lydston.
Palmer, Edward Howley.
Powell, David.
Prevost, Augustus.
Wallace, Alexander Falconer.

Principal Officers.

Chief Accountant, George F. Stutchbury.
Deputy do., John D. Farrell.
Assistant do., Charles A. Airey.
Chief Cashier, Horace G. Bowen.
Deputy do., John G. Nairne.
Assistant do., Thomas Askwith.
Secretary, George F. Glennie.
Deputy do., J. H. Bowman.
Assistant do., Kenneth Grahame.
Principal, Discount Office, H. W. Search.
Do. Branch Banks Office, Edward M. Courtney.
Chief Auditor, Ernest Edye.
Controller of Stock and Cash Offices, H. B. Orchard.
Principal, Bullion Office, N. D. Livesay.
Do. Private Drawing Office, George Sanders.
Do. Public do., A. A. de Steiger.
Principal, Bill Office, Mark H. Laskey.
Do. Issue Office, W. S. Dean.
Do. Securities Office, F. G. Allan.
Do. Intellers' do., H. J. Crickmay.
Do. Dividend Pay do., Edward E. Gaute.
Do. Accountants' Bk. Note Office, Charles Fenn.
Do. Bank Stock, &c., do., F. E. Blaiklock.
Do. Consols Office, Thomas A. Raynes.
Do. £2 10s. per cent. Office, Augustus Bridger.
Do. Dividend Office, E. W. Hawker.
Do. India do., W. J. Halsey.
Do. Register do., William H. Jacob.
Do. Power of Attorney do., R. G. Veasey.
Do. Postal Warrant do., Edward J. Francis.
Do. Cheque do., Walter P. Saffery.
Superintendent of Printing Office, Walter John Coe.

Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.

Agent, Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Agent, A. F. Walrond.

Law Courts Branch.

Agent, C. W. Baynes.
Sub-Agent, W. T. Langford.

Country Branches.

Manchester...*Agent*, C. G. Ross.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, F. W. Peel.

Liverpool.....*Agent*, Thos F. A. Agnew.
Do. *Acting Sub-Agent*, J. H. Brand.

Birmingham ...*Agent*, Hugh A. N. Smith.
Do. *Acting Sub-Agent*, W. M. Macdonald.

Bristol .....*Agent*, M. A. Shee.
Do. *Acting Sub-Agent*, F. D. C. Strettell.

Leeds .....*Agent*, R. J. West.
Acting Sub-Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

Plymouth .....*Agent*, A. S. Adair.
Do. *Acting Sub-Agent*, T. E. Boscawen.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, *Agent*, H. A. Erskine.
Do. *Acting Sub-Agent*, J. Lea.

Hull .....*Agent*, J. D. Nicol.
Do. *Sub-Agent*, G. T. Charleton.

Portsmouth ...*Agent*, W. B. Molyneux,
Do. *Sub-Agent*, N. E. DeB. Fenwick.

The Bank of England was the first Joint-Stock Bank established in England, and having exclusive privileges, it continued the only Joint-Stock Bank in the country until 1826, in London until 1834. At this date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and proceeded so successfully that it was quickly followed by the formation of the London Joint-Stock, the Union, London and County, the City, &c. At the present time the total capital paid up and reserves of the various Joint-Stock Banks amount to more than £150,000,000.

THE following is a list of London Banks and Bankers: those printed in heavier type are *Limited*, those with a † are registered at Somerset House, those with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with a ‡ are Army Agents. Some of the others, although called Banks or Bankers, are merely Money-changers, or Money-lending establishments.

01†Adamson (C. W.) & Co., 33, Clement's Lane.
1†Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas Lane.
1A African Banking Corporation, 43, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
2†Alexander Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Place.
3†Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.
4†Allan (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street.
6 Anglo-Argentine Bank, 15, Nicholas Lane.
7 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
8 Anglo-Californian, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
9 Anglo-Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.
10 Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co., 2, Bishopsgate St. Within.
11†Anglo-Italian, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
†Armstrong & Co., 93 Bishopsgate St. Within.
13 Australian Joint-Stock, 2, King William St.
12 Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall St., E.C.
15 Bank of Africa, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
16 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
17 Bank of British Columbia, 60, Lombard St., E.C.
18 Bank of British N. America, 3, Clement's Lane.
14 Bank of China and Japan, 36, Nicholas Lane.
20 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.
21*†Bank of England (*see* p. 294).
†Bank of London, 5, Lothbury, E.C.
32 Bank of Mauritius, George Yd., Lombard St.
22†Bank of Montreal, 22, Abchurch Lane.
23 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
24 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
27 Bank of North Queensland, 138, Leadenhall St.
25 Bank of Roumania, 7, Great Winchester St.
26†Bank of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Bank of South Australia, *in liquidation*.
28†Bank of Tarapacá & London, 43, Threadneedle St.
29 Bank of Victoria (Austr.), 28, Clement's Lane.
30*†Barclay & Co., 54, Lombard St., 1, Pall Mall East; 37, Cavendish Sq., and 19, Fleet St.
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., *now Barclay & Co. Ltd.*
31 Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate St. Within.
Barker (G.) & Co., 52, Mark Lane, *in liquidation*.
34†Biggerstaff, W. and J., 18, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Buildings, Metrop. Cattle Market; Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.
35†Birkbeck, 29, Southampton Buildgs., Holborn.
36 Blake, Boissevain & Co., 11, Copthall Court.
38 Blydenstein (B. W.) & Co., 55, Threadneedle St.
British B. of Australia, *in liquidation*.
39 British B. of South America, 2A, Moorgate St.
40 British Linen Co., 41, Lombard Street.
41†British Mutual Banking Co., Ludgate Circus.
42†Brooks & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
43*†Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch Lane.
44†Brown (John) and Co., 25, Abchurch Lane.
45 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Ct., Lothbury.
46†Burt (Fredk.) and Co., 80, Cornhill.
Bywater, Tanqueray & Phayre, *in liquidation*.
49*†Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle St.; 25, Ludgate Hill; 125, Oxford St.; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King St., W.C.; 50, Upper St., N.; 47 & 49, Newington Butts; 35, Piccadilly, W.
52†Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford St., W.C.
53†Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street.
55†Cheque Bank, 4, Waterloo Place, S.W.
56 Chick (Alfred Y.) & Co., 62, Old Broad Street.
57†Child and Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
58*†City Bank, *Joint General Managers*, David Geo. Hope Pollock and Lewis S. M. Munro, 5, Threadneedle Street; 45, Ludgate Hill; 34, Old Bond Street; 159, Tottenham Court Road; 219, Edgware Road; 6, Sloane Street; 94, Fenchurch St.; 34, Holborn Viaduct; 93, Great Eastern St.; 71A, Queen Victoria St.; 100, Fore St.; 138, Shaftesbury Av.; 44, Theobald's Rd.; 280, Old Kent Road; and 196 Oxford Street.
59 City of Melbourne B., *in liquidation*.
†Clare & Harvey, 4, Hercules Passage, Threadneedle Street.
60†Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard Street.
61†Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross.
64†Cohn, Maurice, and Co., 27, Throgmorton St.
65 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
68†Commercial B. of Scotland, 62, Lombard Street.
69 Comm. B. Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane.
70 Commercial B. of Australia, 1, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
72*†Consolidated Bank, *now Parr's Bank*.
73†Cook (Thomas) & Son, Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch Street; 33, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford St.; 13, Cockspur Street; 445, Strand.
74†Country Cheque Clearing Bank, 33, Craven Street, Strand.
75†Coutts and Co., 59, Strand.
76†‡Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
77†Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard Street.
78†Cripplegate Bank, 1, Whitecross Street, E.C.
81†Cunliffe (Roger), Sons, and Co., 22, Finch Lane.
79 Del Mar (W.) & Co., 61, Old Broad St.
82†Delhi and London B., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
83†Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad St.
84†Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
86†Discount Bank, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.
87†Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard.
88†Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
89 Duff (Wm.) and Co., 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
Economic Bank, 34, Old Broad Street.
English and Australian Mortgage Bank, 37, London Street, E.C., *in liquidation*.
93 English, Scottish, & Australian, 38, Lombard St.
94 Erlanger (Emile) and Co., 43, Lothbury.
Federal B. of Australia, *in liquidation*.
Forbes, Forbes, & Co., 9, King Wm. St., E.C.
Freehold Investmt. B. Co. of Aust., *in liquidation*.
98†German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
99†Gillett Bros. and Co., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
100*†Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard St.
101 Gordon, Smith, and Co., 139, Cannon Street.
Goslings and Sharpe, *now Barclay & Co.*
103 Grant, Maurice, 61, Old Broad Street.
104†Green, Tomkinson, & Co., 32, Nicholas Lane.
105†Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street.
108†Hickie, Borman and Co., 14, Waterloo Place.
109†Hill and Sons, 66, West Smithfield; Metrop. Cattle Market; Cattle Market, Deptford.
110†Hoare (Charles) & Co., 37, Fleet Street.
111†‡Holt and Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
112 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
113†‡Hopkinson (C.) and Sons, 3, Regent Street.
116 Imperial Bank of Persia, 14, Austin Friars.
117 Imperial Ottoman B., 26, Throgmorton St.
118†International Bank of London, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street.
119 Ionian Bank, Palmerston Buildings, 93, Bishopsgate Street.
120 Ironmonger & Heale, 75, Old Broad Street.

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121 Jay & Co., 8, Union Court, Old Broad Street.
125 Keizer (N.) & Co., 1 Cowper's Court, E.C.
122†Keyser (A.) & Co., 21, Cornhill.
123†King (Hen.S.) & Co., 45, Pall Mall; 65, Cornhill.
127 Ladenburg (W.) & Co., 10, Angel Court.
129 **Land Mortgage B. of India**, 4, E. Ind. Avenue.
134†Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, 79, Lombard St.
131 Lazard Brothers & Co., 61, Old Broad St., E.C.
132°†**Lloyds Bank**, *Gen. Manager*, Howard Lloyd; 72, Lombard Street, *Manager*, J. P. Benwell; Law Courts, 222 to 225, Strand, W.C.; 16, St. James's Street, S.W.; Hampstead, 13, High Street and Finchley Road; Pimlico, 33, Belgrave Road; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Road, and Enfield.
133†**London & Brazilian Bank**, 7, Tokenhouse Yd.
135°†**London and County B. Co.**, *Joint General Managers*, **William Howard, James Gray, and J. B. James, 21, Lombard Street; 21, Hanover Square; 6, Albert Gate; 4 & 5, Upper St., Islington; 134, Aldersgate St.; 1, Connaught St., Edgware Road; 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; 34, Borough High St.; Sussex Place, Queen's Gate; Kensington High St.; 217, Lavender Hill, Clapham Junction; 180, 181 & 182, High St., Shoreditch; 74, Westbourne Grove; 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden; 165, Westminster Bridge Road; Deptford Broadway; Stratford Broadway; 324 & 325, High Holborn; Amhurst Road, Hackney; 52, East India Dock Road; 18, Newington Butts; 173, Victoria St., S.W.; 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd.; Beckenham; Blackheath; Croydon; Greenwich; Hammersmith; Norwood; Woolwich; 369, Brixton Road; 334, Harrow Road; 74, High St., Kingsland; 100, High St., Wandsworth; High St., Putney; West End Lane, West Hampstead; Ealing; 490, Holloway Rd.; High Rd., Chiswick; 4, High St., Wimbledon; Richmond; Finchley; and 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W.**
London and General Bank, *in liquidation*.
136°†**London and Midland**, 52, Cornhill; —— 488, Bethnal Green Rd.; Blackfriars Rd.; 93, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey; 7, Charterhouse Buildings, Clerkenwell; 91, Newgate St.; 49, Rye Lane, Peckham; Lower Road, Rotherhithe; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue; 30 & 31, High Street, Shoreditch; 150, High St., Stoke Newington; 90, Tooley St.; 60, West Smithfield; 449, Strand, Charing Cross; 110, High St., Whitechapel; 237, Tottenham Court Rd.; 91, Mile End Rd.; 43, High Street, Deptford; and Islington (Metropolitan Cattle Market).
137†**London and Hanseatic Bank**, 38, Lombard St.
London & N. W. District B., *in liquidation*.
139†**London and Provincial Bank**, *General Manager*, J. W. Cross, 7, Bank Buildings; 163, Edgware Road; Sussex Place, South Kensington; 1, High Street, Kingsland; 56, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; 388, Essex Rd., N.; Anerley; Beckenham; Bermondsey; Bexley Heath; Blackheath; Canning Tn.; Catford; Edmonton; Egham; Enfield; Hackney; Harringay; Highbury; Hornsey; Ilford; Kew; Lea Bridge Rd.; Lee Gn.; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Mitcham; New Cross Gate; Newington Gn.; New Southgate; Plumstead; Ponder's End; Richmond; St. Margaret's; S. Tottenham; Southgate; Staines; Stamford Hill; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Surbiton; Sutton; Teddington; Thornton Heath; Tottenham; Twickenham; Walham Gn.; Walthamstow (Hoe Street & St. James' St.); Westcombe Pk.; Wood Green; Woolwich.
140†**London and River Plate Bank**, Prince's St., E.C.
141†**London & San Francisco B.**, 71, Lombard St.
142°†**London & South-Western B.**, 170, Fenchurch St.; *General Manager*, G. T. Goodinge; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Barking; Barnes; Battersea; Battersea Park; Bermondsey; Bloomsbury; Bow; 256, Brixton Hill; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; 295, High Rd., Kilburn (Brondesbury); Camberwell Green; Park St., Camden Town; Catford; Charlton; Chelsea; Chiswick; Clapham; Clapham Junction; Clapton; Clerkenwell; Cricklewood; Croydon; Croydon, South; Dulwich; Ealing; Ealing Dean; 183, Earl's Court Rd.; East Ham; Finchley, Church End; Finchley, East; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; 78, Fleet St.; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; 56, Gt. Portland St.; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hampstead, South; Hanwell; Harlesden; Harrow; 416, Harrow Rd.; Hendon; Highgate; 403, Holloway Rd.; Hornsey; 230, Kentish Town Rd.; Kilburn; Lavender Hill; Leyton; Mile End (180, Whitechapel Rd.); Mortlake; New Barnet; New Cross; New Cross Gate; New Malden; Norwood, South, Upper, and West; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Pimlico; Poplar (187, East India Dock Rd.); Putney; 27, Regent St.; St. John's Wood; Shepherd's Bush; Shoreditch; Stanmore; Stepney; Stockwell (256, Clapham Rd.); Streatham; Streatham Common; Stroud Green; Sutton; Sydenham; Tooting; Tulse Hill; Upton Park; Vauxhall; Walham Green; Wallington; Walthamstow (Hoe St., St. James St.); 260, Walworth Road; Wandsworth; Wanstead; Wembley; W. Brompton; W. Kensington; Willesden Green; Wimbledon; Wimbledon Common.
143†**London and Universal Bank**, *in liquidation*.
144°†**London and Westminster Bank**, *Manager*, W. Astle; *Country Manager*, H. F. Billinghurst; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 6, Borough High St.; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 1, Stratford Place, W., 112 & 114, Oxford St.; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd.; 1, Brompton Sq.; 62, Victoria St., S.W.; 269 & 270, Upper St., Islington, N.; 133, Westbourne Grove; 8, Holborn Circus; 44 & 46, Hampstead Rd., N.W.; 106, Finchley Road, N.W.; 94, High Street, Kensington, W.; Broadway, Crouch End, Hornsey, N.; 77 & 79, King Street West, Hammersmith; and 106A, High Road, Kilburn.
145 **London Bank of Mexico and South America**, 144, Leadenhall Street.
146†**London and Yorkshire Bk., Drapers' Gardens.**
147 **London Bank of Australia**, 2, Old Broad St.
148°† **London Joint-Stock Bank**, *General Manager*, William Frederick Narraway, 5, Princes St.; 6, Lothbury; 69, Pall Mall; 123, Chancery Lane; 89, Charterhouse Street; 2, Craven Rd., W.; 28, Borough High St.; 94, Gt. Tower St.; 144, Leadenhall Street; 55, Old Broad St.; 5, Bank Bdgs., Gloucester Rd.; 44, Fenchurch St.; 22, Victoria St., S.W.; 1, Sydney Place Onslow Square; 15, Wigmore St., W.; 52, Lordship Lane; Commerce Place, Dulwich, S.E.; 69, High St., Peckham; Buckhurst Hill; Cheshunt; Enfield Highway; Loughton; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross; Woodford.
149†**London, Paris, & American B.**, 38, Old Broad St.
150†**London Trading Bank**, 12, Coleman St., E.C.
151†Macfadyen (P.) & Co., Winch'ter H., O. Broad St.

152†‡McGrigor (Sir C. R.) & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James Square.
153†**Manchester & L'pool Dist. Bkg. Co.**, 75, Cornhill.
154*†**Martin's Bank**, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.
159 **Melville, Fickus & Co.**, 75, Lombard Street.
Mercantile B. of Australia, *in liquidation*.
160†Mercantile B. of India, 40, Threadneedle St.
161 Mercantile Bank of London, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
162*Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), 60, Gracechurch Street.
163 **Merchant Banking Co.**, 112, Cannon Street.
164†Middlesex Bkg. Co., 89, Leadenhall St., E.C.
166†Morris, Robert, 8, Regent Street, S.W.
167 Natal Bank, 156, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
168*†National Bank, 13, Old Broad Street; 68, Gloucester Gardens; 9, Charing Cross; 189, High St., Camden Town; 285, Pentonville Road; 158, High St., Notting Hill; 21, Grosvenor Gardens; 276, Oxford Street; 2, Elgin Avenue, Harrow Road; 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; and St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.
169 **Nat. B. of Australasia**, 123, Bishopsgate St. Within, E.C.
170 National Bank of China, 53, Old Broad St.
171†**National Bank of India**, 47, Threadneedle St.
172 **National B. of New Zealand**, 15, Moorgate St.
173†**National Bank of Scotland**, 37, Nicholas Lane.
174 **National Discount Company**, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
175*†**National Provincial Bank of England**, 112, Bishopsgate St.; 291B Oxford St., W.; 208 & 209, Piccadilly; 53, Baker St.; 218, Upper St., Islington; Carey St., Lincoln's Inn; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; South Audley St., W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W.
New English Bank of the River Plate, *in liq.*
New Oriental Bank, *in liquidation*.
177*†**Parr's Bank**, Bartholomew La., 52, Threadneedle St.; 77, Lombard St.; 1, Cavendish Sq.; 88, Kensington High St.; 239, Regent St.; 450, West Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.; Alliance Bank Bdgs., High St., Camden Tn.; 14, Sloane Sq., Chelsea; 74, High Rd., Kilburn; Kingston-on-Thames, and Cobham; 30, Victoria Road, Battersea Park; 201, Earl's Court Rd.; 820, Holloway Road; 138, High Road, Streatham; 333, High Rd., Brondesbury; 74, High St., Notting Hill; 53, High St., Clapham; Broadway, Stratford, E., and George Lane, Woodford.
182*†**Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.**, 50, Cornhill, E.C.
183†**Provincial B. of Ireland**, 8, Throgmorton Av
184 **Queensland National Bank**, 8, Prince's St., E.C
181†Quin, Cope, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C
186†Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane
188†Richardson and Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
189*†Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard St
190†Ross (Geo.) & Co., 55, Bishopsgate St. Within
191 Rothschild (N. M.) & Sons, St. Swithin's Lane
192 **Royal Bank of Queensland**, 1, Fenchurch St.
193†Royal B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate Street
194 Rüffer (A.) and Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
195 Russian Bank, 61 & 62 Gracechurch St.
196†Samuel Montagu and Co., 60, Old Broad St.
198†Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard Street.
200†Silver (S. W.) and Co., 67, Cornhill, E.C.
201*†Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard St.
202†Société Générale, 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
206 Société Ottomane, 19, Gt. Winchester St.
Standard Bk. of Austral., c/o Viney, Price & Goodyear, 99, Cheapside.
203 **Standard Bk. of S. Africa**, 10, Clement's Lane
204†Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George St., S.W.
205 Truninger & Co., 41, Threadneedle Street.
208 **Union Bank of Australia**, 71, Cornhill.
209*†**Union Bank of London**, *Manager*, G. A Tucker; 2, Princes Street, E.C.; 14, Argyl Place, Regent Street; 66, Charing Cross 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn Circus; 67 Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 116, Fenchurch St.; 97, Tottenham Court Road; 74, Sloane St.; High St., Croydon; 12, Southwark St
210†**Union Bank of Scotland**, 62, Cornhill, E.C.
211†**Union B. of Spain and England**, 21, Old Broad St
212†Union Deposit B., 17, King William St., W.C
213 **Union Discount Co. of London**, 39, Cornhill, E.C
214 **United States Exchange**, 9, Strand, W.C.
215 Universal Commercial Bank, 37, Jewry Street
217†Watson (Wm.) & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, S.W
220†**Whadcoat Brothers & Co.**, Crown Court, E.C
221†White and Shaxson, 8, George Yard, E.C.
222†Whiteley, William, Westbourne Grove, W.
223*†**Williams Deacon and Manchester and Salford Bk.**, 20, Birchin Ln., E.C.; 2, Cockspur St., S.W
Wynne & Son, *in liquidation*.
225 **Yokohama Specie B.**, 120, Bishopsgate St. Within

Joint-Stock Banks.

Name of Bank.	When Established.	Capital. Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Paid per Share.	Price, Oct. 1896	Dividend for last complet year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent
Adelphi Bank, Liverpool, L.	1862	400,000	200,000	65,000	20	10	15⅜	7
African Banking Corp. ...L.	1890	595,290	297,645	15,298	10	5	5¼	5
Agra Bank (1833) .....L.	1867	600,000	600,000	...	6	6	3¼	12s.2d.p.s
Alexanders & Co. .....L.	1891	900,000	500,000	50,000	10	10 & 5	...	...
Anglo-Argentine	1889	450,000	300,000	5,000	9	6	3⅜	5
Anglo-Austrian Bank	1863	2,000,000	2,000,000	340,377	fl. 120	fl. 120	14½	7½
Anglo-Californian.....L.	1873	600,000	300,300	125,000	20	10	10	6
Anglo-Egyptian Bank .....L.	1864	1,200,000	400,000	100,000	15	5	5	6
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. ...L.	1872	420,000	420,000	100,000	7	7	8	6½
Anglo-Italian .....L.	1866	50,000	50,000	16,500	5	5	7	8
Ashton, Hyde & Glossop B., L.	1836	250,000	50,000	20,000	20	4	8⅛	10
Australian Joint-Stk. Bk., L.	1853	1,566,020	1,666,022	52,000	10	7½	...	2
Bank of Adelaide	1865	500,000	400,000	152,000	5	4	5¼	7
Bank of Africa .....L.	1879	1,575,000	515,000	297,500	18¾	6¼	10¼	12
Bank of Australasia	1835	1,600,000	1,600,000	800,000	40	40	53–55	5
Bank of Bolton .....L.	1836	1,000,000	338,949	59,188	20	11, 7⅛ & 5¼	11¼ 7⅛ & 6¼	5
Bank of British Columbia ...	1862	600,000	600,000	100,000	20	20	16	5
Bk. of British North America	1836	1,000,000	1,000,000	275,000	50	50	53½	4
Bank of Egypt .....L.	1856	500,000	250,000	110,000	25	12½	15	9&bs.2/

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Name of Bank.	When Established.	Capital. Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Paid per Share.	Price, Oct. 1896	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
Bank of Ireland	1783	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,034,000	Stock	Stock	319	11½
Bank of Liverpool.....L.	1831	8,000,000	1,000,000	563,479	100	12½	367⅛	13
Bank of Montreal	1817	2,465,753	2,465,753	1,408,836	$200	$200	$450	10
Bank of New South Wales..	1817	2,000,000	1,928,380	1,183,576	20	20	39⅛	9
Bank of New Zealand	1861	900,000	900,000	45,000	100 5 & 7	100 5¼, 7½	107½ ...	...
Bank of Roumania	1865	1,000,000	300,000	149,165	20	6	7⅛	8½
Bank of Scotland	1695	1,875,000	1,250,000	800,000	Stock	Stock	343	12
Bank of Tarapacá.....L.	1888	1,000,000	500,000	40,000	10	5	2¼	5
Bank of Victoria(Austr.)...L.	1852	2,816,760	1,395,136	.	10 & 10	10& 4¼	...	...
Bank of Whitehaven .....L.	1837	295,590	98,530	90,000	30	10	25	11¼
Barclay & Co.....L.	1896	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	20	8	...	...
Batten, Carne & C.'sBg.Co.L.	1795	275,720	68,930	39,930	20	5	5½	7
Barnsley Banking Co. .....L.	1832	300,000	60,000	41,393	25	5	12¼	11
Belfast Banking Co.....L.	1827	2,000,000	400,000	418,265	125	25	120}48½	20 & 8
Birm., Dist.& Cnties.B.Co.,L.	1836	2,450,000	490,000	300,000	20	4	9½	11¼
Bradford Banking Co. .....L.	1827	1,360,000	408,000	680,000	100	30	66	11⅔
Bradford Com. Jt.-Stk. B.,L.	1833	1,300,000	325,000	185,000	100	25	50	11
Bradford District Bank .. L.	1862	851,100	297,885	200,000	100	35	82	4¼ pr. sh.
Bradford Old Bank .....L.	1864	1,250,000	500,000	160,000	50	20	36¼	8
British Bank of S. Am. ...L.	1863	1,000,000	500,000	350,000	20	10	14	10
British Linen Co. Bank	1746	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,400,000	Stock	Stock	394	15
British Mutual Bkg. Co... L.	1857	150,000	52,080	23,000	5	£1 10	35/-	5
Bucks & Oxon Union Bk., L.	1866	400,000	80,000	37,500	25	5	20½	17½
Burton Union B. .....L.	1839	650,000	130,000	130,000	50	10	39½	20
Caledonian Banking Co. ...L.	1838	750,000	150,000	71,000	12½	2½	4½	8
Capital & Counties Bank...L.	1834	4,662,500	932,500	722,000	50	10	39	16
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co.,L.	1836	400,000	100,000	80,000	20	5	20½	16
Chartered Bk.of India, &c.L.	1853	800,000	800,000	350,000	20	20	28¼	8
Cheque Bank .....L.	1873	217,200	83,822	5,000	5 & 1	1 & 1	1⅛ & 2⅛	10
City Bank.....L.	1855	4,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	40	10	18½	8
Clydesdale Bank, The .....L.	1838	5,000,000	1,000,000	450,000	50	10	20½	10
Colonial Bank (Chartered) ..	1836	2,000,000	600,000	157,738	100	30	33	10
Commercl.B.of Australia, .L.	1893	6,000,000	3,871,769	*nil.*	10& 10	6 & 10	30/-	*nil.*
Commercl. B. of Scotland,.L.	1810	5,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	100	20	70¼	15
Commrcl. B.Co.of Sydney, .L.	1834	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,010,000	25	12½	23⅞	8
Comptoir Nat.d'Escp.deParis	1889	4,000,000	4,000,000	318,709	20	20	22¼	5
Cornish Bank .....L.	1879	500,000	150,600	180,000	50	15 & 25	42½	12½
County of Gloucester Bk...L.	1836	800,000	200,000	180,606	100	25	70	13
County of Stafford Bank...L.	1836	760,000	74,000	80,000	40	5 & 2	13& 5¼	12½
Craven Bank .....L.	1880	900,000	210,000	112,000	30	7	24	15
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	8,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	20	10	39	12
Cripplegate .....L.	1879	50,000	10,000	5,273	5	1	...	10
Crompton & Evans Union, L.	1877	1,000,000	200,000	134,000	20	4	15	16¼
Cumberland Union B. Co.,L.	1829	600,000	250,000	160,000	30	12½	23	8
Delhi & London Bank.....L.	1844	337,625	337,625	none	25	25	12	3½
Derby & Derbysh. Bg. Co., L.	1833	312,500	78,125	38,000	25	6¼	17¼	13
Deutsche Bank .....L.	1870	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,931,720	30& 60	30 & 60	186 p.c.	10
Devon & Cornwall Bg. Co.,L.	1832	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	100	20	99	20
Dresdner Bank	1872	4,250,000	4,250,000	975,000	60& 30	60 & 30	159⅜	8
Eng. Scot. & Aust. B. .....L.	1852	1,511,615	968,054		35	22½	...	...
Glamorganshire Bkg. Co.. L.	1836	1,054,505	122,892	100,000	5 & 30	2½, 2½	5½, 5	7½
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. ...	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	...	...	...	...
Guernsey Com. Bkg. Co.	1835	80,000	28,000	38,000	100	35	120	20
Halifax Commrl. Bkg. Co., L.	1836	300,000	150,000	50,000	20	10	18.10 -	9
Halifax & Huddersfield Un.L.	1836	1,200,000	300,000	80,000	40	10	16¼	8
Halifax Jt.-Stk. Bkg. Co...L.	1829	750,000	300,000	305,000	25	10	25	10
Hibernian Bank.....L.	1825	2,000,000	500,000	25,000	20	5	6	4
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	1865	$10000000	$10000000	$5,500,000	$125	$125	42¼	2½
Huddersfield Banking Co. L.	1827	1,642,300	410,575	226,000	100	25	58½	11
Imperial Ottoman Bank	1863	10,000,000	5,000,000	526,000	20	10	11¼	6
Internat. Bk. of London . L.	1880	400,000	300,000	...	20	15	8½	2½
Knaresbro' & Claro B. Co.,L.	1831	213,700	42,740	45,000	25	5	19	17½
Lancashire & Yorksh. Bk.,L.	1872	900,000	450,000	206,000	20	10	32	12
Lancaster B.Co. [1stJ.S.B.] L.	1826	1,375,000	302,500	300,000	35	5½	30¼	26s. pr. sh.
Leicestershire Bankg. Co., L.	1829	1,100,000	440,000	182,000	25	10	25½	10
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co.,L.	1833	326,950	114,433	148,024	200, 50	70, 17½	279, 69	16
Liverpool Union Bank.....L.	1835	3,000,000	600,000	413,100	100	20	56¼	12½
Lloyds Bank .....L.	1865	11,125,000	1,780,000	1,000,000	50	8	25	14
Lond.B.of Mexico& S.Am. L.	1864	800,000	400,000	150,000	10	5	4⅛	8

Name of Bank.	Established.	Capital. Subscribed.	Paid-up.	Reserve Fund.	Shares. Of £	Paid per Share.	Price, Oct. 1896	Dividend for last complete year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
London and Brazilian .....L.	1862	1,500,000	750,000	600,000	20	10	21⅞	14
London Bank of Australia, .L.	1893	2,126,410	1,292,083	...	40	22½	...	...
London & County Bkg. Co., L.	1836	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	80	20	98	20
London and Hanseatic B., L.	1873	800,000	400,000	100,000	20	10	11	7
London and Midland .....L.	1836	3,062,200	1,054,625	750,000	60	12½	45½	15
London Joint-Stock Bank, L.	1836	12,000,000	1,800,000	1,163,215	100	15	31½	9
Lond., Paris, & Americn. B., L.	1884	500,000	400,000	170,000	20	16	25	7
London & Provincial Bk., L.	1864	1,200,000	600,000	815,000	10	5	21½	17
Lond. & San Francisco B., L.	1865	490,000	490,000	50,000	7	7	6	5
London & Sth. Western B., L.	1862	1,500,000	600,000	260,000	50	20	62	11
London & Westminster B., L.	1834	14,000,000	2,800,000	1,600,000	100	20	52½	10
London & Yorkshire Bk....L.	1872	855,000	225,000	95,000	9½	2½	5⅝	9
Manchester & County B....L.	1862	5,000,000	800,000	825,000	100	16	60	15
Manchstr. & Lp'l Dst. B. Co., L.	1829	6,000,000	1,000,000	1,060,000	60	10	52	20
Manx Bank.....L.	1882	75,000	25,000	8,400	6	2	3½	6
Martin's Bank (1670) .....L.	1891	1,000,000	500,000	62,500	20	10	12½	5 & 2
Mercantile Bank of India, L.	1892	1,115,625	557,812	...	25	12½	...	8
Mercantile Bk. of London L.	1891	26,800	26,800	943	10	10	...	5
Merchant Banking Co. ...L.	1888	675,000	300,000	none	9	4	2⅝	3⅛
Met. Bk. (of Eng. & Wales), L.	1866	4,700,000	470,000	350,000	50	5	14	12½
Moore & Robinson's Notts B. L.	1836	507,750	203,800	100,000	10	4	9¼	10
Munster and Leinster B....L.	1885	500,000	200,000	182,500	5	2	5⅛	10
National Bank ... .L.	1835	7,500,000	1,500,000	300,000	50	10	18¼	8
National B. of Australasia ..L.	1858	4,000,000	1,865,930	...	10	6½	...	*nil.*
National Bank of India ...L.	1863	1,000,000	500,000	170,000	25	12½	16	7
National B. of N. Zealand, L.	1872	750,000	250,000	20,000	7½	2½	1	5
National Bk. of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	1,000,000	820,000	Stock	Stock	368	15
Nat. Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	15,900,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	75 & 60	10½ 12	44, 52	17
Northamptonshire Union, L.	1836	900,000	300,000	228,511	30	10	28	12
North & South Wales B., L.	1836	2,400,000	600,000	418,735	40	10	31¾	12½
North Eastern Bkg. Co. ...L.	1872	968,580	290,574	84,000	20	6	15	10
North of Scotland Bank ...L.	1836	2,000,000	400,000	100,000	20	4	10½	6⅞
Nth. Western Bk., L'pool, L.	1864	1,080,000	405,000	80,000	20	7½	10	6
Northern Banking Co.....L.	1824	2,250,000	450,000	240,000	50	10	25¼	11 & 5¼
Nottingham & District B., L.	1889	570,000	95,000	13,000	30	5	6¼	5
Nottingham Jnt.-Stk. B....L.	1865	1,000,000	1,000,000	153,000	50	10	23½	10
Nottingham & Notts B. Co., L.	1834	1,200,000	300,000	45,000	20	5	9⅛	8
Oldham Joint-Stock Bk...L.	1880	1,000,000	150,000	155,000	20	3	7¼	10
Pares's Leicestersh. B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	350,000	176,182	25	12½ & 5	34¼, 13¾	12½
Parr's Bank .....L.	1865	6,600,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	100	20	90½	19
Prescott, Dimsd., Cave & Co. L.	1890	1,274,700	407,904	203,100	25	8	...	...
Provincial Bk. of Ireland, L.	1825	4,080,000	540,000	230,000	100, 20	12½, 10	27	10
Queensland National Bk. ..L.	1872	1,280,000	856,839	...	8	6	...	3
Royal Bank of Ireland.... .L.	1836	1,500,000	300,000	200,000	50	10	27¼	11
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	2,000,000	754,879	Stock	Stock	234	8
Sheffield Banking Co. .....L.	1831	955,500	334,425	164,495	50	17½	50¼	12½
Sheffield & Hallamshire...L.	1836	1,000,000	250,000	135,518	100	25	60½	11½
Sheff. & Roth. Jt. St. B. Co., L.	1836	1,200,000	192,000	114,124	50	8	24¾	15
Sheffield Union Bkg. Co....L.	1843	720,000	180,000	53,500	40	10	22¾	9¼
Société Générale	1861	4,800,000	2,400,000	550,000	20	10	21	5
Société Ottomane	1872	1,000,000	500,000	61,900	10	5	3⅛	5
Stamf., Spal., & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	883,770	294,590	103,000	30	10	21	10
Standard Bk. of S. Africa, L.	1862	4,000,000	1,000,000	760,000	100	25	65¼	16
Stuckey's Banking Co. ...L.	1826	2,040,000	408,000	350,000	60	12	60	23⅓
Swaledale & Wensleydale, L.	1836	420,000	63,000	53,000	50	7½	26	25s. per sh.
Town & Cy. Bk. (Aberdn.), L.	1825	1,260,000	252,000	138,000	35	7	21⅛	12½
Ulster Bank.....L.	1836	2,700,000	450,000	550,000	15	2½	11½	19
Union Bank of Australia...L.	1837	4,600,000	1,500,000	750,000	75	25	29½	5
Union Bank of London ...L.	1839	11,000,000	1,705,000	850,000	100	15½	33	9½
Union Bk. of Manchester, L.	1836	1,000,000	440,000	200,000	25	11	25½	10
Union Bank of Scotland ...L.	1830	5,000,000	1,000,000	540,000	50	10	22½	10
Wakefield & Barnsl. Un. B., L.	1832	500,000	135,000	147,000	50	13½	38½	15
West Riding Un. Bkg. Co., L.	1832	1,580,000	316,060	40,185	50	10	17¼	8
Whitehaven Jt. Sk. B. Co., L.	1829	401,000	60,150	60,150	50	7½	41	25
Williams Deac. & M. & S. B. L.	1836	6,250,000	1,000,000	460,000	50	8	25	12½
Wilts & Dorset Bkng. Co., L.	1835	2,500,000	500,000	550,000	50	10	49¾	20
York City & County Bk....L.	1830	1,517,680	455,304	371,202	10	3	11	15½
York Union Banking Co...L.	1833	1,260,000	262,500	167,000	60	12½	49¼	17
Yorkshire Banking Co. ...L.	1843	1,500,000	375,000	223,000	50	12½	40½	14

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Pembrey (*W. F.*), Lloyds Bank....1
Pembroke, London and Provincial 1
,, (*T. & S.*), *National Provincial 1
Pembroke Dock, London & Provncl.1
,, National Provincial 1
Penarth, London and Provincial ..2
,, Lloyds Bank 1
Pendlebury, Union B. Manchester 2
Pendleton, Lanc. & Yorkshire Bank2
,, Parr's Bank 1
,, Williams Deacon Bank 2
Penistone, Sheffield Union Bkg. Co.1
,, London & Yorkshire.....1
Penkridge (*M.*), Lloyds Bank 1
Pennaenmawr (*Th.*), Natnl. Provcl.1
,, (*Fri.*), Williams & Co.....
Penrhiwceiber, Met. B. of Eng & W.2
Penrhyn Deudraeth, Met. B. E. & W.2
Penrith, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co.
,, Carlisle & Cumberld. Bkg. Co.2
,, Whitehaven Joint Stock B. Co.2
,, Bank of Liverpool 1
Penryn, Bolitho, Williams & Co. ..
,, Cornish Bank 2
Pentraeth (*Tu.*), Williams & Co....1
Pentre, London and Provincial 1
,, Lloyds Bank.....1
,, London & Midland 1
,, Metrop. B. of Eng. and Wales 1
Penybont, Davies, Banks, & Co....1
Pen-y-groes, North & S. Wales Bank1
,, Metrop. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 1
Penzance, Bolitho, Williams, & Co.
,, Batten, Carne, & Carne 1
,, Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co.
,, Cornish Bank 1
Pershore, Lloyds Bank 1
,, Capital and Counties .....
Peterborough, National Provincial 1
,, Leicestershire Banking Co. ..1
,, Stamford, Spald & Boston B. Co.
Peterfield, London and County ..1
,, Capital and Counties .....
Petworth, London and County ... 1
Pevensey, Barclay & Co. ... .
Pewsey, Capital and Counties.....
,, (*Tu.& F.*), Wilts & Dorset B. Co.1
Pickering, York Union Banking Co.1
,, Beckett & Co. 1
Pinner, Woodbridge, Lacy, H. & Co.1
Pinxton, Nottingham & District ..1
Plymouth, Bank of England .....
,, Batten, Carne, & Carne 1

Weymouth, Wilts & Dorset Bng Co. 144
Whaley Bridge, Manch. & Cnty. Bk. 209
Whitby, National Provincial 175
„ York City & County Bkg. Co. 132
„ York Union Banking Co. 100
Whitley (*Northumb.*), Woods & Co. 209
Whitchurch (*Salop*), Nat. Provincial 175
„ Birm. & Counties Bk. Co. 30
„ Lloyds Bank 132
Whitefield, Lanc. & Yorks. Bank .. 144
Whitehaven, Bank of Whitehaven 100
„ Cumberland Union Bkg. Co... 30
„ Clydesdale Bank 60
„ Whitehaven Joint Stock B. Co. 148
Whitland (*Tu., F.*), *Lloyds Bank 132
Whitstable, Hammond & Co. 100
Whittington Moor (*Th.*), Crompton & Evans' Union Bank 100
Whittle-le-Woods (*Tu. & Th.*), Williams Deacon 223
Whittlesea, Barclay & Co. (Gurney) 30
„ (*Tu. & Fri.*), Nat. Provincial .. 175
Whitworth, Manch. & L'pool. Dist.. 153
„ Union Bank of Manchester .. 100
Wickham Market (*M.*), Bacon, Cobbold, Tollemache & Co. 88
„ (*F.*), Barclay & Co. (Gurneys) 30
Widnes, Parr's Bank 177
Wigan, Parr's Bank 177
„ Manch. & L'pool Dist. B. Co... 153
„ Manch. & County Bk. 209
„ Bank of Bolton 30
„ Williams Deacon Bk. 223
Wigton, Bank of Whitehaven 100
„ Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 193
„ Cumberland Union Bk. Co. .. 30
Willenhall, Lloyds Bank 132
„ Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales .. 162
Willington (*M.*), York City & Cnty. 132
Willington Quay (*M. & F.*), York City & County Banking Co. 132
Williton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189
Wilmslow, Union B. of Manch. 100
Wilsden, Bradford Old Bank 132
Wilton (*M. & Th.*), Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144
Wimborne, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144
„ National Provincial 175
Wincanton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 189
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co... 144
Winchcomb, Capital & Counties 49
„ County of Gloucester Bk 144
Winchester, London & County 135
„ Capital & Counties..... 49
„ Prescott, Dimsdale, & Co. 223
Windermere, Lancaster Bnkng. Co. 30
Windermere, Bank of Liverpool .. 100
Windsor, London & County 135
„ Neville Reid & Co. 223
„ Woodbridge Lacy, H. H., & Co. 100
Winsford, Union Bk. of Manch. .. 100
„ Aug. 20, Nat. Prov. 175
„ Parr's Bank 177
Winslow (*W. & S.*), Bartlett & Co. 144
„ Bucks & Oxon Union Bank .. 144
Winterton (*W.*), York City & Cnty. 132
Winton, R. & R. Williams & Co. .. 223
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. .. 144
Wirksworth, Moore & Robinson's B. 202
„ Crompton & Evans' Union B. 100
Wisbech, Barclay & Co. (Gurney) .. 30
„ (*Th. & S.*), Lacons, Youell & Kemp 100
„ National Provincial 175
Witham, Barclay & Co. (Sparrow).. 30
Witheridge, Fox, Fowler, & Co.... 30
*National Provincial 175
Withington, Manch. & County B... 209
Withy Grove, Man. & L. Dis. B. Co 153
„ Manchester & County 209
Witney (*Oxon*), Gillett & Co. 100
„ Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales .. 162
Wivelscombe, Stuckey's Bkg. Co... 189
„ Wilts & Dorset Banking Co... 144
Woburn (*F.*), *Barclay & Co. (Bassett) 30
„ (*Fri.*), *London & County 135
Woburn Sands (*W.*), Barclay & Co. (Bassett)..... 30
„ London & County 135
Woking, T. Ashby & Co. 223
„ Capital & Counties..... 49
Wokingham, J. & C. Simonds & Co 223
„ London & County 135
Wollaston (*F.*), Northampton Un. 223
Wolsingham, Barclay & Co. 30
Wolstanton (*M. F.*), Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. .. 153
Wolverhampton, Birm. & C'ties. B.Co. 30
„ County of Stafford Bank..... 100
„ Lloyds Bank..... 132
„ Metrop. B. of Eng. & Wales 162
Wolverton (*Sat.*), Bucks & Oxon. Un. 144
„ (*M.*), Barclay & Co. (Bassett).. 30
Wombwell (*M. W. F. & S.*), London & Yorkshire 146
„ Wakefield & Barnsley Union 100
Woodbridge, Cobbold & Co. 88
„ Barclay & Co. (Gurneys)..... 30
Woodhouse (*Sheffd.*), York City & County 132
Woodley, Un. Bank of Manchester 100
Woodstock, Gillett & Co. 100
Woodville (*Tu, F.*), Leicestersh. B. Co. 140
„ (*Tu. & F.*) Burton Union Bank 18
Woolacombe Bay, Dev. & Corn. B. Co. 30
Wooler, British Linen Co. 40
„ North-Eastern Bank 100
Woolton, Bank of Liverpool 100
Woolwich, Capital and Counties 49
Wootton-Bassett, Capital and C'ties. 49
„ Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. .. 144
Worcester, Berwick & Co. (Lechmere) 184
„ Lloyds Bank..... 132
„ Met. Bk. of Eng. & Wales 162
„ National Provincial 175
Workington, Bank of Whitehaven 100
„ London & Midland 136
„ Clydesdale Bank 60
„ Cumberland Union Bkg. Co.. 30
Worksop, Beckett & Co. 100
„ Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co. 144
Worthing, Capital and Counties .. 49
„ London and County 135
Wottonunder-Edge, Cnty. of Glouc. B 144
„ National Provincial 175
Wrentham, Barclay & Co. (Gurney) 30
Wrexham, National Provincial ... 175
„ North & South Wales Bank .. 144
„ Parr's Bank 177
„ Williams & Co. 189
Wrotham (*F.*), London & County .. 135
Wymondham, Barclay & Co (Gurney 30
Yarmouth (*I. W.*), (*Tu & F.*), Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 144
Yarmouth (*Norfolk*), Barclay & Co. (Gurney) 30
„ Lacons, Youell, & Kemp..... 100
„ London & Provincial 100
„ National Provincial 175
Yatton (*M.*), *Stuckey's B. Co. 189
„ (*M. F.*), Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 144
Yeadon, Bradford Old Bank 132
„ Yorkshire Banking Co 223
Yeovil, Stuckey's Banking Co. 189
„ R. & R. Williams & Co. 223
„ Wilts and Dorset Banking Co 144
Ynysybwl, London & Midland 136
„ London & Provincial 100
York, Beckett & Co. 209
„ National Provincial 175
„ Yorkshire Banking Co. 223
„ York City & County Bkg. Co. .132
„ York Union Banking Co. 100
York Town (*Surrey*), J. & C. Simonds & Co. 223
Yoxford (*M. & Fri.*), Barclay & Co. (Gurney) 30
Ystalyfera, Metrop. B. of Eng. & W. 162

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Bank of Scotland.—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, Bank-st. (8 branches) *London Branch*, 43, Lothbury. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Aberfeldy, Airdrie, Annan, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Barrhead, Beauly, Bellshill, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Bucklyvie, Callander, Campbeltown, Carnoustie, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Comrie, Angus, Crieff, Cumnock, Denny, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Duns, Dysart, Elgin, Falkirk, Forfar, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Gatehouse, Glasgow (20 branches), Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Innerleithen, Inverness, Jedburgh, Keiss, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Lasswade, Lauder, Leith (3 branches), Leslie, Leven, Linlithgow, Lochgelly, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Maybole, Melrose, Montrose, Motherwell, New Cumnock, Oban, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Pitlochrie, Port Glasgow, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Shotts, Stirling, Stonehaven, Strathaven, Tain, Thurso, Uddingston, West Linton, Wick.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—*Head Office*, in Edinburgh, 36, St. Andrew-sq. (7 branches). *London Branch*: 123, Bishopsgate street Within. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Alyth, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Ayton, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Borrowstounness, Bowmore (Islay), Brechin, Broughty Ferry, Buckhaven, Campbeltown, Campsie, Catrine, Coatbridge, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalmellington, Doune, Drymen, Dumfries, Dundee (3 branches), Dunfermline, Duns, Earlsferry, Elgin, Eyemouth, Fairlie, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Girvan, Glamis, Glasgow (8 branches), Govan, Granton (near Edinburgh), Grantown, Greenlaw, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kilmalcolm, Kilmarnock, Kinghorn, Kinross, Lanark, Langholm, Largs, Larkhall, Lasswade, Leith, Leslie, Linlithgow, Loanhead, Lochgelly, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Maryhill, Maybole, Mearns, Melrose, Montrose, Muirkirk, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newhaven (Edinb.), Newmilns, Newtown St. Boswells, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Perth (2 branches), Port Ellen (Islay), Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestonpans, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Stewarton, Stirling, Strathaven, Taynuilt, Tighnabruaich, Tranent, Wishaw.

British Linen Company Bank.—*Head Office*, 38, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh (7 branches). *London Office*: 41, Lombard-street, E.C. *Branches*: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria (Dumbartonshire), Annan, Arbroath, Ayr, Baltron, Berwick, Brechin, Brechburn, Carluke, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Crieff, Cupar (Fife), Dalry (Ayrshire), Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Duncan, Duns, Elgin, Falkland, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Frenchie, Galashiels, Galston, Girvan, Glasgow (23 branches), Golspie, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick Helmsdale, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kinghorn, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Langholm, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Leven, Linlithgow, Loanhead, Lochgelly, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Maryhill, Maybole, Melrose, Montrose, Motherwell, Nairn, Newmilns, Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Port William, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Strathaven, Tain, Thornhill, Thurso, Troon, Uddingston, Wick, Wigtown, Wishaw, Woodside.

Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.—*Head Office*, Edinburgh, George-st. (10 City branches). *London Office*: 62, Lombard Street. *Branches*.

Provincial Bank of Ireland, Lim.—*Head Office*, 8, Throgmorton-avenue, London. *Dublin Offices*, 5, College-street, and 56, Capel-street. *Branches*: Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballymena, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Bantry, Belfast, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Cloghean, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cootehill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Kilrush, Kinsale, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), Newry, Omagh, Parsonstown, Skibbereen, Sligo, Strabane, Swinford, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal. 12 *Sub-branches*.

National Bank.—*Head Office*, 13, Old Broad-st., London. *Dublin Offices*, 34, College-green, and Great Britain Street. *Branches*: Abbeyfeale, Athlone, Athy, Ballaghaderreen, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Baltinglass, Belfast, Boyle, Bruff, Cahir, Cahirciveen, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castlecomer, Castleisland, Castlerea, Charleville, Clarenmorris, Clifden, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dingle, Doneraile, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Dunmore (co. Galway), Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskymon, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Gort, Grainge-na-Managh, Headford, Kanturk, Kells, Kilkenny, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilrush, Kingstown, Limerick, Listmore, Listowel, Longford, Loughrea, Macroom, Mallow, Midleton, Millstreet, Miltown-Malbay, Mitchelstown, Moate, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle (co. Limerick), New Ross, Newtownbarry, Parsonstown, Portarlington, Rathkeale, Rathmines, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Strokestown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow. 10 *Sub-Branches*.

Northern Banking Company, Lim.—*Head Office*, Belfast (2 branches). *Branches*: Armagh, Ballieborough, Ballaigan, Ballinamore, Ballyclay, Ballycastle, Ballycarry, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Bray, Carndonagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlewellan, Claudy, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore (co. Down, Dublin, Dungiven, Dungloe, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Irvinestown, Keady, Kilrea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Mohill, Newry, Newtownstewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Strokestown, Virginia. 38 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents*: Glyn, Mills & Co., and Barclay & Co., Limited.

Belfast Banking Company, Limited.—*Head Office*, Belfast (2 branches). *Branches*: Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bangor (co. Down), Bushmills, Castleblayney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Crossmaglen, Donegal, Drogheda, Dublin (2 branches), Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilkeel, Larne, Letterkenny, Limavady, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Monaghan, Moville, Navan, Newry, Newtownards, Portadown, Portaferry, Portrush Rathfriland, Rathgar, Saintfield, Sligo, Strabane, Tandragee. 24 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents*: Union Bank of London, Limited.

Ulster Bank, Limited.—*Head Office*, Belfast (2 branches) *Branches*: Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballyhaunis, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballymote, Banbridge, Belturbet, Blackrock, Carrickmacross, Castlederg, Castlepollard, Castlerea, Cavan, Clones, Cookstown, Cootehill, Donegal, Downpatrick, Dromore (co. Tyrone), Dublin (3 branches), Dundalk, Edenderry (King's Co.), Enniskillen, Garvagh, Glenties, Granard, Killybegs, Larne, Letterkenny, Lisburn, Limavaka, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorhamilton, Monaghan, Mullingar Naas, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Stewartstown, Strabane Trim, Tuam, Tullamore, Westport 66 *Sub-branches*. *London Agents* London & Westminster Bank, Ld. and Prescott, Dimsdale & Co., Ld

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BANKS, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

**** ***The numbers given in the following List refer to the London Office or to Banks in London on which the Colonial or Foreign Banks draw. See List of London Bankers, pages 295-7. The addresses there given are the Head Offices in London. Bankers in the United Kingdom issue drafts on all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.***

***Aalesund.*—Aalesund Kreditbank, 118.**
***Abbeville.*—Monchaux & Bignon, 75.**
***Aberdeen (Cape).*—St. B. of S. Afr., 203.**
***Acapulco.*—London B. of Mexico, 145.**
***Adalia.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.**
***Adana.*—Imp. Ottoman, 117**
***Adelaide (Cape).*—St. B. of S. Af., 203.**
***Adelaide (S. Aus.).*—B. of Australasia, 16; Eng. Scot. & Aust. B., 93; Bk. of N. S. W., 23; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 209; Union B. of Aust., 208; B. of Adelaide, 12; B of N. Zea., 24; Com. Bk. of Aust., 70; Laycock, Goodfellow & Bell, 134.**
***Adelong.*—Bk. of New S. Wales, 23.**
***Aden.*—National Bank of India, 172.**
***Adrianople.*—Imp. Ottoman B., 117.**
***Agen.*—Société Gén. 202; B. de France; Compt. Nat., 71.**
***Agra.*—Agra Bk., 1; Bk. of Bengal, 75.**
***Aguas Calientes.*—Lon. B. of Mex. 145.**
***Aidin.*—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 117.**
***Ailleviliers.*—Soc. Gén., 202.**
***Aix-en-Provence (Bouches-du-Rhône).*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Compt. Nat., 71; Soc. Gen., 202.**
***Aix-la-Chapelle.*—Anchener Dis. Co., 84**
***Aix-les-Bains.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.**
***Ajaccio.*—J. Bozzo Costa,**
***Akaroa.*—Bank of New Zealand, 24.**
***Akyab.*—Bank of Bengal, 75.**
***Alais.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.**
***Albany (W. Aust.).*—Un. Bk. of Aust., 208; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 209; Com. B. of Australasia, 70.**
***Alberton.*—B. of Victoria, 29.**
***Albi.*—Société Générale, 202.**
***Albion Park (N.S.W.).*—Eng., Scot., & Aust. 93; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69.**
***Albion (Queens.).*—Qnsld. Nat. B., 184.**
***Albury.*—B. of New S. Wales, 23; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 69; B. of Australasia, 16; Australian J. S. B., 13.**
***Aldinga.*—Bk. of Adelaide, 12.**
***Alencon.*—Société Générale, 202.**
***Aleppo.*—Imp. Ottoman B., 117.**
***Alexandra (N.Z.).*—Bank of N.Z., 24.**
***Alexandra (Vic.).*—Un. B. of Aust., 208; Nat. B. of Aust., 209.**
***Alexandria.*—B. of Egypt, 20; Crédit Lyon., 77; Anglo-Egyptian B., 9; Imp. Ottoman B., 117; L. Muller, 72; Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), 73.**
***Algiers.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.**
***Alicante.*—Carey & Co.**
***Alice.*—Stand. Bank of S. Africa, 203.**
***Aliwal, North (Cape).*—Bk. of Africa, 15; Stand. B. of South Africa, 203.**
***Allahabad.*—Bank of Bengal, 75; Allahabad Bank, 209.**
***Allendale.*—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 209.**
***Alliston (Ont.).*—Bk. of Hamilton, 175.**
***Allora.*—Australian Joint St. Bk., 13; Queensland Nat. B., 184.**
***Almonte (Ont.).*—B. of Montreal, 22.**
***Amberley.*—Bank of New Zealand, 24; Bk. of N. S. W., 23.**
***Amherst.*—Bank of Nova Scotia, 193; Halifax Banking Co., 177.**
***Amiens*, Crédit Lyonnais, 77; Société Générale, 202; Comptoir, Nat., 71.**
***Amoy.*—Hongkong & Shanghai, 112; Nat. B. of China, 170.**
***Amsterdam.*—Determeyer Weslingh & Son, 135; B. de Paris et Pays B., 148; Netherland Trading Soc., 209; Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co., 118; Amsterdamsche B., 135.**
***Ancona.*—L. Claasen, 209; R. Almagia.**
***Angaston.*—Nat. B. of Australasia, 209; Bk. of Adelaide, 12.**
***Angers.*—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.**
***Angora.*—Imperial Ottoman B., 117.**
***Angoulême.*—Société Générale, 202; Crédit Lyon., 77; Compt. Nat., 71.**
***Annapolis.*—Union Bk. of Halifax, 144; Bank of Nova Scotia, 193.**
***Annecy.*—Soc. Gén., 202; Créd. Lyon., 77.**
***Annonay.*—Créd. Lyon., 77; Soc. Gén., 202.**
***Antigonish.*—Merchants' Bank, 26; Halifax Banking Co., 177.**
***Antigua.*—Colonial Bank, 65**
***Antofagasta.*—London Bk. of Mexico 145.**
***Antwerp.*—H. A. de Bary & Co., 209; B d'Anvers, 144; B. Centrale Anversoise, 148; C. de Browne & Co., 154.**
***Aquila (Arrowie.*—Eng., Sc., & Aus., 93**
***Arad.*—Soc. Générale, 202.**
***Ararat (Vic.).*—B. of N.S.W., 23; Lon B. of Aust., 147; B. of Victoria, 29.**
***Archangel.*—Russian Bank, 195.**
***Arequipa.*—Lond. B. of Mexico, 145.**
***Argentan*, Soc. Générale, 202**
***Arica.*—London B. of Mexico, 145**
***Arles.*—Société Générale, 202.**
***Armentieres.*—Crédit Lyonnais, 77.**
***Armidale.*—Bk. of New South Wales 23; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 13 Com. Bk. of Sydney, 69.**
***Arnprior.*—Bank of Ottawa, 177.**
***Aroha (N. Z.).*—Bk. of N. Zealand, 24.**
***Arras.*—Société Générale, 202, Crédi Lyonnais, 77.**
***Arrowtown.*—Bk. of New Zealand, 24.**
***Ascot Vale.*—Eng., Scot., and Aust., 93**
***Ashburton (N. Z.).*—Un. Bk. of Aust 208; Bk. of N. Zealand, 24; Bk. o Australasia, 16; B. of N. S. W., 23.**
***Ashfield.*—B. of N. S. W., 23; Aust Joint Stock Bank, 13.**
***Ashurst.*—B. of N. Zealand, 24.**
***Asnieres.*—Soc. Générale, 202.**
***Athens.*—Ionian B., 119; Société Ottomane, 206; Thos. Cook & Son, 73.**
***Auburn.*—Nat. B. of Australasia, 16**
***Auch.*—Société Générale, 202.**
***Auckland.*—B. of Australasia, 16; B of N. S. W., 23; Bk. of N. Z., 24 Nat. B. of N. Z., 172; Union B. o Australia, 208; Thos. Cook & Son, 7.**
***Augsburg.*—Friedr. Schmid & Co., 121**
***Auray.*—Soc. Générale, 202.**
***Aurillac.*—Société Générale, 202.**
***Austin (Nevada).*—Bank of Austin, I**
***Autofagasta.*—Lon. B. of Mexico, 145**
***Autun.*—Soc. Générale, 202.**
***Auxerre.*—Société Générale, 202.**
***Avenel.*—Com. B. of Australia, 70.**

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. Instead of presenting their cheques at each Banking House, and receiving cash and notes in payment, Clearing Bankers settle the whole amount delivered during the day at this establishment by receiving or paying the difference in their amount by a single cheque on the Bank of England. As every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country, the amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1895, was £7,592,886,000, an increase of £1,255,664,000 as compared with the year 1894. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £1,304,679,000, an increase of £340,224,000 on the year 1894. The payments on Consols account days for the same period have amounted to £345,446,000, an increase of £43,998,000 as compared with 1894; and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1895 amounted to £283,610,000, an increase of £22,063,000 as compared with 1894. The establishment is managed by a Committee, the officers of which are—*Chairman*, Lord Hillingdon; *Deputy Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Herbert Tritton; *Acting Managers*, John C. Pocock (*Chief Inspector*); Philip W. Matthews (*Deputy Inspector*).

Average Price of Consols for the Past Hundred and Seven Years,

WITH THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PRODUCED.

1789	76⅛	3	18	6	1816	62	4	16	9	1843	94⅝	3	3	5	1870	92¼	3	4	10
1790	75⅝	3	19	3	1817	73⅛	4	2	0	1844	98⅛	3	0	8	1871	92¼	3	4	8
1791	82¼	3	12	6	1818	77⅛	3	17	4	1845	96¼	3	2	4	1872	92½	3	4	10
1792	84⅛	3	10	9	1819	71⅜	4	3	5	1846	95½	3	2	10	1873	92⅛	3	4	10
1793	75¼	3	19	2	1820	67⅞	4	8	4	1847	86⅜	3	9	5	1874	92⅛	3	4	10
1794	67½	4	8	10	1821	73¼	4	1	4	1848	85	3	10	7	1875	93¼	3	4	0
1795	65¼	4	11	3	1822	79⅛	3	15	10	1849	93¼	3	4	4	1876	95	3	3	2
1796	61⅜	4	16	11	1823	78⅞	3	16	1	1850	96⅜	3	2	1	1877	95⅛	3	3	0
1797	52	5	15	4	1824	90¾	3	6	1	1851	97¼	3	1	4	1878	95⅞	3	3	10
1798	52⅛	5	14	0	1825	84⅝	3	10	11	1852	98⅞	3	0	8	1879	97½	3	1	6
1799	60½	4	18	9	1826	79⅛	3	15	10	1853	95⅞	3	2	6	1880	98⅛	3	1	0
1800	63⅝	4	14	3	1827	83⅛	3	12	2	1854	90⅛	3	6	3	1881	100	3	0	0
1801	62⅛	4	16	7	1828	84⅝	3	10	11	1855	90	3	6	8	1882	100⅝	2	19	8
1802	72⅛	4	2	9	1829	89⅞	3	6	9	1856	90¾	3	6	1	1883	101⅛	2	19	2
1803	61⅛	4	17	4	1830	85⅞	3	9	10	1857	90¾	3	6	1	1884	101	2	19	4
1804	56¼	5	6	8	1831	79¼	3	15	3	1858	96⅛	3	2	2	1885	99⅝	3	0	2
1805	59½	5	0	9	1832	83⅝	3	11	9	1859	92⅛	3	4	8	1886	100⅜	2	19	8
1806	61⅛	4	17	7	1833	87⅛	3	8	4	1860	94⅛	3	3	8	1887	101⅜	2	19	0
1807	61	4	18	9	1834	90¼	3	6	5	1861	91¾	3	5	4	Reduced to 2¾ per cent.				
1808	65⅞	4	11	1	1835	91	3	5	11	1862	93⅛	3	4	4	1888	97⅛	2	16	4½
1809	66⅞	4	9	8	1836	89⅜	3	7	1	1863	92⅜	3	4	9	1889	98	2	16	3
1810	67⅛	4	9	4	1837	90⅞	3	6	0	1864	90⅛	3	6	6	1890	96⅓	2	17	3
1811	64⅛	4	13	4	1838	92⅞	3	4	7	1865	89½	3	7	0	1891	95¼	2	17	7½
1812	59	5	1	8	1839	91½	3	5	7	1866	87⅞	3	8	3	1892	96⅛	2	17	6
1813	61	4	18	9	1840	89⅛	3	7	1	1867	93	3	4	6	1893	98½	2	15	10¼
1814	67	4	9	7	1841	88⅞	3	7	6	1868	93⅞	3	4	0	1894	101⅛	2	14	5
1815	59⅛	5	0	4	1842	91⅛	3	5	4	1869	92⅞	3	4	7	1895	106⅛	2	11	9½

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1881 TO 1895.

Months.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
January	3½	5½	4¾	3	5	2½	5	3½	4½	6	4¼	3½	2½	3	2
February	3¼	5½	3¼	3½	5	2½	4	2½	3	5½	3	3	2½	2⅜	2
March	3	4	3	3⅝	3½	2	3½	2½	3	4½	3	3	2½	2	2
April	3	3	3	2½	3½	2	2⅔	2	2½	3½	3¼	2½	2½	2	2
May	2½	3	3½	2½	2½	2½	2	2½	2½	3	4½	2	3½	2	2
June	2½	3	4	2½	2	2½	2	2½	2½	3½	3⅔	2	3	2	2
July	2½	3	4	2	2	2½	2	2½	2½	4	2½	2	2½	2	2
August	2½	3½	4	2	2	2½	2½	2½	3	4½	2½	2	4	2	2
September	4	4⅛	3½	2	2	3½	4	3½	4⅛	4½	2½	2	4½	2	2
October	3⅛	5	3	2½	2	3½	4	5	5	5	3	2½	3	2	2
November	5	5	3	4¾	2½	4	4	5	5	5½	4	3	3	2	2
December	5	5	3	5	3½	4½	4	5	5	5⅛	3⅔	3	3	2	2
Average	3½	4⅛	3⅝	2½	3	3	3⅓	3½	3½	4½	3⅓	2½	3⅛	2½	2

For the rate of Discount and price of Consols in 1895–96 see pages 364 to 369.

THE British Isles consist of Great Britain (England and Wales, and Scotland) and Ireland, and lie between the 49th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 121,115 sq. miles, with a population in 1891 of 37,740,283, an increase of 2,855,455 in ten years, in addition to the 604,182 who had emigrated.

ENGLAND,

which may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the Rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee, has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles, and a population (census, 1891) of 27,501,362. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, zinc, slate, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface.

Many learned men have taken pains to ascertain the various human races that have in succession occupied parts of the British Islands. The most approved conclusions seem to be, that the southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain. Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic, but which country received its population from the other is a point that has been acrimoniously discussed, and probably admits of no positive solution. This alone is certain, that when the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts, and inhabiting huts made of rude wickerwork and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilisation, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. These conclusions, however, only apply to very early times, and we know from history how very mixed the populations of our islands have now become. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives —much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were settled by Henry II. in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as clothworkers in Kent. Political and religious dissensions have had a great share in bringing in new races, for Dutch, French, and other refugees and their descendants exist among us in such numbers as perceptibly to modify the national character. The western part of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on the S. E. coast.

The Romans subdued all England, and parts of Scotland and Wales, but did not reach Ireland, though its existence was known to them. About A.D. 410, the Romans abandoned the island after a rule of about 350 years, traces of which still remain in every quarter. These may best be observed in the names of many of our most ancient towns, in the great roads that reach from end to end of the country, and in the remains of Roman buildings and architecture from time to time unearthed in different places. For example, every town whose name consists wholly, or in part, of *cester*, *caster*, or *chester* (derived from Latin *castra*, a camp) marks the site of one of those wonderful entrenched camps for which the Roman armies were famous. Thus, we have Lancaster, Chester, Manchester, Cirencester, Gloucester, Tadcaster, Worcester, Doncaster, Colchester, Dorchester. Then the military roads, straight, broad, and splendidly made, are still to be traced. There were four of these, viz., Watling Street, from the coast of Kent by way of London, to Carnarvon; the Foss—or Fosdyke—from Cornwall to Lincoln; Ikenild Street, from the mouth of the Tyne, through York and Derby, to St. David's; and Irmin Street, from the last-named spot to Southampton. The Britons, being divided into as many hostile States as they had cities, were unable to resist the fresh hordes (now called Saxons and Angles) that poured into the island, and about A.D. 457 the kingdom of Kent was founded. The Britons still fought stubbornly, but were gradually driven westward, and by the year 584 the kingdom of Mercia (meaning the march-land, or frontier State) was established, being the last of the seven kingdoms founded by the invaders—whence the whole is usually styled the Heptarchy. The kings of the Heptarchy made war on each other, but at last, in 827, Egbert of Wessex obtained the supremacy of the whole, and styled himself King of England. His descendants, of whom Alfred the Great was the most illustrious, held the throne for more than 200 years, but the country suffered greatly during the time from the ravages of the Danes, who, under Canute and his sons, became its rulers for 25 years (1017–1042). The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, to whom Harold succeeded; but his death in the Battle of Hastings, on the 14th October, 1066, gave England into the hands of the Norman kings, who reigned from 1066 to 1154. Then came the Plantagenets (1154–1485), the Tudors (1485–1603), and the Stuarts (1603–1714), to whom the House of Hanover succeeded on the death of Queen Anne. Her present Majesty is the sixth sovereign of that line, and on June 20, 1897, will have completed the 60th year of her reign.

The Army, including the Reserves and the forces in India (73,168), at the beginning of 1896 numbered 715,683, of whom 665,164 were effective—the Navy at the same date consisting of 65,757 men and boys, 4,200 coastguard, and 15,861 marines, or, including reserves and volunteers, a total of 93,750, with 45 battleships and 317 other vessels.

THE entire population of England and Wales is here given for 1891 (29,002,525), with the gross estimated rental as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists, the amount collected for the Poor Rate for the year ending Lady-Day, 1895, and the number of paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1896. The total number of persons in England and Wales receiving relief on Jan. 1st, 1895, was 840,456 as against 827,593 on Jan. 1st, 1895, an increase of 12,863 The total cost for the year ended Lady-Day, 1895 (the last information published), was £9,866,605, as against £9,673,505 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1894, £9,217,514 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1893, and £8,847,678 for the year ended Lady-Day, 1892.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-Day, 1895, was £19,063,833; the receipts in aid, inclusive of grants from County and Borough Councils, amounted to £2,483,058, forming a total receipt of £21,546,951; £10,801,394 of this amount was expended for other purposes than the relief of the Poor: the payments towards the County, Borough, and Police Rate, for instance, amounted to £7,868,362; to Highway Boards, &c., £796,519, while the School Boards received £1,114,207. Payments to other authorities are made out of the Poor Rate. The actual relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1895, amounted to 6*s.* 7*d.* per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as Poor Rate during the same period was equal to a rate of 12*s.* 8*d.* per head, being an increase in the former case of 1*d.*, and in the latter case of 9*d.* as compared with the corresponding amounts in previous year. (*For statistics and other particulars as to Wales, see next page.*)

*Counties.	Population.	No. of Acres	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate.	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1891.	1891.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
Bedford	165,999	309,989	£1,060,078	£98,160	5,886	Earl Cowper, K.G.
Berks	268,357	574,298	1,965,936	113,472	7,319	Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.
Bucks	164,442	410,242	1,108,099	96,877	6,277	Lord Rothschild.
Cambridge	196,269	568,737	1,460,993	121,891	7,337	Alexander Peckover.
Chester	707,978	643,791	4,523,854	349,927	15,870	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Cornwall	318,583	886,872	1,513,907	166,218	11,963	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.
Cumberland	266,549	970,161	1,865,981	130 942	7,008	Lord Muncaster.
Derby	432,414	357,768	2,438,518	207,000	11,263	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon	636,225	1,650,705	3,833,147	338,414	26,150	Lord Clinton.
Dorset	188,995	616,403	1,236,106	128,495	8,564	Earl of Ilchester.
Durham	1,024,369	764,788	5,080,403	416,439	24,641	Earl of Durham.
Essex	761,191	904,642	4,403,019	591,112	26,529	Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S.
Gloucester	548,886	714,763	3,443,530	347,378	19,421	Earl of Ducie.
Hants	666,250	1,047,223	4,037,236	395,363	22,545	Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Hereford	113,346	535,846	975,623	98,363	4,616	Lord Bateman.
Hertford	215,179	443,787	1,468,753	128,027	8,594	Earl of Clarendon.
Huntingdon	50,289	207,569	411,629	32,551	1,478	Earl of Sandwich.
Kent	866,297	969,879	5,447,387	588,705	24,148	Earl Stanhope.
Lancaster	3,957,906	1,306,777	23,425,036	1,976,273	82,827	Earl of Sefton, K.G.
Leicester	379,286	651,845	2,436,511	170,113	11,316	Earl Howe, C.B.
Lincoln	467,281	1,659,930	3,491,607	275,229	16,906	Earl Brownlow.
London	4,211,743	74,672	41,286,365	5,358,628	123,844	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Middlesex	574,999	178,754	4,139,553	409,583	13,388	Earl of Strafford.
Monmouth	275,242	394,424	1,486,165	161,813	10,433	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk	460,362	1,291,170	2,625,293	271,200	22,057	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Northampton	308,072	641,925	1,948,493	181,369	9 085	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland	506,030	1,289,736	3,377,273	195,212	11,217	Duke of Northumberld., K.G.
Nottingham	505,311	616,285	2,920,689	188,355	13,902	Duke of St. Albans.
Oxford	188,220	490,140	1,253,902	105,976	7,488	Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
Rutland	22,123	110,190	233,467	14,529	675	Earl of Dysart.
Salop	254,765	952,842	2,045,621	134,936	5,456	Earl of Powis.
Somerset	510,076	1,061,614	3,584,562	315,972	20,775	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Stafford	1,103,452	767,102	5,424,714	463,430	36,414	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk	353,738	931,134	1,898,947	167,235	14,248	Marquess of Bristol.
Surrey	572,098	452,733	4,564,031	422,307	14,017	Viscount Midleton.
Sussex	554,542	947,364	4,237,932	230,017	19,182	Marq. of Abergavenny, K.G.
Warwick	801,738	621,833	4,716,216	437,879	17,685	Lord Leigh.
Westmorland	66,215	503,073	643,930	28,206	1,443	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts	255,119	811,367	1,655,963	180,104	10,474	Marq. of Lansdowne, K.G.
Worcester	422,530	441,510	2,336,547	214,542	14,024	Earl of Coventry.
York, E. Riding	400,065	695,431	2,560,189	229,226	12,796	Lord Herries.
North Riding	354,383	1,253,974	2 496,730	167,169	10,949	Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
West Riding	2,464,415	1,775,298	13,227,073	1,345,843	48,957	Earl of Scarbrough.
Total	27,501,368	32,595,312	184,462,410	18,127,477	789,288	

* POPULATION OF COUNTIES.—The county population is that given in the Census of 1891, as the population of each Registration County. The Registration Counties do not precisely correspond with the area of ordinary counties, but with Poor Law areas to which the figures in this table relate. In 1861 the amount levied for poor rates was at the rate of 7*s.* 11½*d.* per head; in 1891 the amount levied was at the rate of 10*s.* 9½*d.* In 1861 the officials employed received but £660,370; in 1891 this had increased to £1,452,810.

THE Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles, and a breadth varying from 15 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,378 square miles, or about 4,720,000 acres. The Principality is rich in minerals; slate, coal, and iron being among the more important; while of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race, and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas, found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century.

The four bishoprics still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows: St. David's, 360; Llandaff, 146; St. Asaph, 206; and Bangor, 147. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively.

When the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. The border-lands, or marches, between England and Wales were long in a state of at least guerilla warfare; and it was not until about 950 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr) contrived to unite the whole country into one Principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyved and Cerediglon, and Powis. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in re-uniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. William I. and his son Rufus both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land, while Henry I. introduced into the Principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to its lasting conquest. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Internal dissensions among the Welsh greatly aided the English, and Llewellyn, at length cooped up and almost starved to death among the Snowdon mountains, was forced to submit at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victor (1277). By the grace of Edward the Welsh prince was allowed to return to the Principality; but trouble arising again, in which both Llewellyn and his brother David were concerned, a war arose, and the independence of Wales was for ever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the Crown. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and country marching side by side in sure and steady progress.

In education the Principality has made great strides of recent years, and possesses three university colleges of its own, viz., at Aberystwyth, Bangor, and Cardiff, which have amalgamated, and are now incorporated as an independent University.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales. In addition to those named, Monmouth is, not without good reason, claimed as a Welsh county; if admitted, it would add another quarter of a million to the population of the Principality, thus making it larger than that of Scotland in the early part of the century. The Welsh is a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of its own.

Counties.	Population.	No. of Acres	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate	Paupers.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1891.	1891.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
Anglesey	34,219	120,199	£150,748	£17,346	1,689	Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecon	52,872	458,652	240,048	36,911	1,920	Sir Jos. Russell Bailey, Bt.
Cardigan	86,283	595,285	368,559	50,659	2,842	Herbert Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen	118,624	478,717	639,968	72,025	3,924	Earl Cawdor.
Carnarvon	125,585	322,135	666,319	65,248	5,470	John Ernest Greaves.
Denbigh	116,698	386,416	672,121	63,365	3,744	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West.
Flint	42,565	73,380	236,924	24,871	2,291	Hugh Robert Hughes.
Glamorgan	693,072	576,308	4,244,273	455,704	20,338	Lord Windsor.
Merioneth	64,726	525,802	335,250	44,710	2,498	Wm. Maurice Rt. Wynne.
Montgomery	67,297	589,846	473,158	43 478	2,418	Sir W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.
Pembroke	82,003	357,118	427,771	48,406	3,325	Viscount Emlyn. Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt., *Haverfordwest.*
Radnor	17,119	238,715	121,313	13,692	639	Powlett C. J. Milbank, M.P.
Total	1,501,163	4,722,573	8,668,452	936,416	51,168	

The most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a mountainous country, and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have made the country productive, wealthy, and prosperous. It contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,084,659 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1881 of 3,735,573, and of 4,025,647 in 1891.

After the Union with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the Scottish people generally awoke to the fact that the loss of their separate nationality was a gain; and being united to a wealthy neighbour, they with one accord determined to derive all possible benefit from the change. By means of an admirable banking system, capital was utilised. With wonderful ingenuity and perseverance a great commercial port, Glasgow, was opened in the west, Scottish citizens flocked south and into the British colonies, everywhere carrying with them their habits of industry and thrift. India especially became the scene of their operations, and notwithstanding any narrow feelings of national jealousy, it was seen that they were creators of commerce and producers of wealth. Education was widely diffused throughout the masses, while the Calvinistic religion, even if it did not in all instances produce piety, helped to promote thought and mental activity. At the Union the Scottish Church and Judiciary were left intact, and so, with slight modifications, have remained to the present day; both England and Scotland borrowing something from each other and gradually assimilating.

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION AND PAUPERS OF COUNTIES.

*** The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate: it is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Local Government Board for Scotland. The number of Paupers is that chargeable on May 14, 1895.

County.	Population.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Gross Valuation. 1895	Paupers including Dependents.	Lords Lieutenant.
	1891.	1891.	1891.	£	1895.	
Aberdeen	284,036	1,251,451	573,189	1,560,085	6,707	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Argyll	74,998	2,056,400	120,522	508,026	2,443	Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Ayr	226,386	722,229	293,859	1,377,968	5,499	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Banff	61,684	410,110	157,353	253,659	1,709	Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Berwick	32,290	294,805	184,211	315,561	713	Earl of Lauderdale.
Bute	18,404	139,440	22,966	128,542	336	Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Caithness	37,177	438,878	100,853	151,199	1,730	Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.
Clackmannan	33,140	30,477	14,562	155,634	424	Earl of Mansfield, K.T.
Dumbarton	98,014	154,542	41,877	572,032	1,964	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
Dumfries	74,245	650,217	213,784	604,900	1,634	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Edinburgh	433,994	231,724	127,669	3,411,625	9,265	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Elgin or Moray	43,471	304,606	104,149	240,664	1,572	Duke of Fife, K.T.
Fife	190,365	314,952	229,752	1,144,819	3,598	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	277,735	560,287	235,613	1,553,103	5,765	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington	37,377	173,298	107,420	312,920	1,023	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	89,847	2,616,498	114,986	431,090	3,359	Donald Cameron of Lochiel.
Kincardine	35,492	245,346	116,912	256,944	624	Alexander Baird of Urie.
Kinross	6,673	46,485	33,874	67,844	149	Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart.
Kirkcudbright	39,985	574,587	164,221	348,285	1,054	Lord Herries.
Lanark	1,091,644	564,284	227,218	6,514,090	25,063	Earl of Home.
Linlithgow	53,532	76,806	53,612	347,536	1,149	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Nairn	8,516	114,400	24,494	47,264	293	Major James Rose.
Orkney	30,453	280,352	84,328	75,917	907	Malcolm Laing, junr.
Peebles	14,750	226,899	37,053	138,851	231	Lord Elibank
Perth	122,185	1,617,808	333,845	1,059,127	2,553	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew	245,067	156,785	90,224	1,365,843	5,495	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart
Ross and Cromarty	78,727	2,003,065	122,248	307,400	3,484	Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh	53,500	425,637	174,199	437,626	994	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.
Selkirk	27,270	164,545	20,308	152,868	385	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland	28,711	312,000	51,884	698,983	2,624	Malcolm Laing.
Stirling	118,021	286,338	104,228	100,848	973	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	21,896	1,297,846	23,126	243,973	1,121	Duke of Sutherland.
Wigtown	36,062	310,742	133,598	43,089	1,018	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Total	4,025,647	19,083,659	4,438,137	24,928,715	95,868	

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,348; in 1882, £844,782; in 1883, £834,657; in 1884, £832,115; in 1885, £830,641; in 1886, £838,035; in 1887, £843,290; in 1888, £844,830; in 1889, £842,726; in 1890, £841,952; in 1891, £841,645; in 1892, £871,306; in 1893, £873,947; in 1894, £894,500; and in 1895, £926,759.

Paupers of all classes in 1880, 103,186; in 1881, 102,306; in 1882, 99,341; in 1883, 97,097; in 1884, 94,642; in 1885, 95,516; in 1886, 97,504; in 1887, 96,536; in 1888, 96,226; in 1889, 74,836; in 1890, 92,824; in 1891, 91,003; in 1892, 90,792; in 1893, 92,004; in 1894, 93,682; and in 1895, 95,868.

SCOTLAND.—OFFICERS OF STATE, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, ETC.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland, and Keeper of the Great Seal, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Keeper of the Privy Seal, The Marquess of Lothian, K.T.
Lord Clerk Register, Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald (Lord Kingsburgh), C.B., LL.D.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll, K.G.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.
Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearer, Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer, Sir Alan Henry Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver, Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Rothesay; Falkland, Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage; Dunoon; Carrick, Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Archibald A. Campbell.
Historiographer, David Masson, LL.D. £184
Geographer, Thomas B. Johnston, F.R.G.S.
Physicians in Ordinary, William T. Gairdner, M.D.; Sir Thos. Grainger Stewart, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Patrick Heron Watson, M.D.; Alexander Ogston, M.D.
Limner, Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A.
Sculptor,
Composer, Sir Herbert S. Oakeley, D.C.L.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D.

QUEEN'S BODY GUARD, *Royal Company of Archers.*—*Captain-General*, Marquess of Lothian, K.T.
President of the Council, Earl of Stair, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose, C.B.
Joint Secretaries, Sir J. Gillespie and H. Cook.
Treasurer, Harry Cheyne, W.S.
Chaplain, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.

COURT OF SESSION (1532).

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. J. P. B. Robertson.

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President £5,000
Lord Adam, James Adam £3,600
Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren £3,600
Lord Kinnear, Alex. Smith Kinnear £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Kingsburgh, C.B. (Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald), *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Young, Right Hon. George Young ... £3,600
Lord Trayner, John Trayner £3,600
Lord Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir C. J. Pearson.. £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff £3,600
Lord Kyllachy, William Mackintosh £3,600
Lord Kincairney, William Ellis Gloag £3,600
Lord Stormonth-Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth Darling £3,600
Lord Low, Alexander Low £3,600
Principal Clerks of Court, Charles Tennant Couper, Adv.; P.W. Campbell, W.S. each £1,000
Inner House Depute Clerks, M. M. Prain; John Pa'on ..... each £550
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; James McCaul; Graham Marrable; Robert Brown; Duncan Antonio ..... each £550
Outer House Assistant Clerks, Wm. Veitch; Wm. Reid; And. Ross; Jas. Scott; Chas. Taylor each £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Robertson.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh, C.B.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Advocates Depute, James Ferguson; Christopher N. Johnston; John Chisholm.
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S.

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Low, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, N. Elliot, S.S.C. .. £500
Keeper of Records and Assist. Clerk, Alex. Logan.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND'S OFFICE.

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W., and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.—£11,850.
Sec., Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh ... £2,000
Private Secretary, C. E. N. Leith Hay £300
(For Staff, see p. 169.)

Local Government Board.

125, George Street, Edinburgh.
Ex-officio Members, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh (*Secretary for Scotland*), *President*; Col. Sir C. C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G. (*Under-Secretary for Scotland*); Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C. (*Solicitor-General for Scotland*).
Appointed Members.—Vice-President, John Skelton, C.B., LL.D. (Advocate); *Legal Member*, J. Patten MacDougall, M.A. (Advocate); *Medical Member*, James McLintock, M.D.

OFFICERS OF BOARD.

Secretary, Malcolm McNeill.
General Superintendents of Poor and Inspecting Officers under Public Health Act, George Falconar Stewart; Robert B. Barclay; Kenneth Mackenzie; William Penney.
Medical Officer under Public Health Act, Sir Henry Duncan Littlejohn, M.D.
Superintendent of Vaccine Institution, Dr. Husband.
Private Secretary to Vice-President, A. B. Millar.
First Class Clerks in Charge of Departments:—
A. Murray, *Local Government Department.*
David Brown, *Poor Law Department.*
John T. Maxwell, *Statistical Department.*
Arthur Grant, *Public Health Department.*

Lord Advocate's Office.—£14,863.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, T. Rutherfurd Clark..... £500
Solicitor-Gen., Charles Scott Dickson, Q.C. £2,000
Clerk to Lord Advocate, William Brown £400
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S. £1,300

Museum of Science and Art, Chambers Street.—£11,715.

Director, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G..... £800

Keeper Natural History Department, Ramsay Heatley Traquair, M.D., F.R.S. £500
Curator, David J. Vallance £425
Assist. Industrial and Art Dept., W. Clark ...£250
" C. N. B. Muston.....£250
" T. W. Nash £220
Assist. Nat. History Dept., W. Eagle Clarke...£215

Geological Survey of Scotland.—£5,106.
Sheriff Court Buildings, George IV. Bridge.
District Surveyor, B. N. Peach, F.R.S.E.....£500
Geologists, R. G. Symes, M.A.; S. B. Wilkinson; J. Horne, F.R.S.E.; W. Gunn; C. T. Clough, M.A. ..... £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, J. S. Grant Wilson; G. Barrow; Lionel Hinxman, B.A.; J. B. Hill; H. Kynaston; A. Harker, M.A.; E. H. C. Craig £1,442
Curator of Survey Collect., J. G. Goodchild ...£350
Assistant in Fossil Dept., A. Macconochie.....£150
General Assistant, R. Lunn £183
Fossil Collector, J. Bennie £101

REVENUE OFFICES.

Office of Inland Revenue, Waterloo Place.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, P. J. H. Grierson, Advocate .....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk, Thomas Robertson..... 700
First Class Clerks, Thomas C. Addis; Wm. Andrew .....each 500
Second Class Clerks, Michael Pithie; Percival Waugh .....each 400
Third Class Clerks, Wm. Jamieson; Thomas J. Boyd; John McNiel .....£100 to 270

Stamps and Taxes.
Comptroller, Alfred C. Trevor .....£900 to 1,000
Chief Clerk, William Taylor 650
Princ. Clerks, T. W. Nowers; J. K. Stewart £300 to 450
Minor Staff Officers (alphabetically), D. A. Abernethy, Arch. Anderson, J. A. Hearne £300 to 400

Collector's and Cashier's Office.
Receiver-General and Cashier of Stamps and Taxes, and Collector of Excise, E. B. Richards.
Superintending Clerks, John Bruce; S. Kitching.
Chief Clerks, D. Morgan; A. C. Gregory; A. G. Cognan.

Legacy and Succession Duty Department.
Deputy-Controller (for Scotland) and Registrar of Inventories, James Edward Hope. W.S. £800
Prin. Clks., A. Thompson; H. Glanvill £600 to £700
First Class Clerk, Upper Sect., W. E. Brandt £580
" *Lower Sect.*, G. Ford; W. A. Ross £500 to £550
2nd Class do., A. M. Lomax; W. A. Wilson £320 to £450
3rd Class Clerks, H. Robinson; W. R. Morison; S. M. Findlay; W. E. Redding ...£150 to £300
Minor Staff Post, J. Sime .....£300 to £400

H.M. Customs, Scotland.
COLLECTORS.
Glasgow, C. Edwards, £800. *Leith*, J. Bladon, £710. *Aberdeen*, E. Holmes, £500. *Dundee*, H. P. Devereux, £500. *Greenock*, G. T. Laxton, £500. *Grangemouth*, W. H. Stewardson, £350. *Ayr*, W. H. Bignold; *Granton*, D. A. Davidson; *Inverness*, W. L. Callander; *Kircaldy*, W. Hedges, each £300. *Wick*, E. Hughes, £250.

H.M. Post Office, General Post Office Buildings.
Secretary, William Robert Mitford.....£1,200
Chief Clerk, E. D. Thomson £800
Princ. Clerks, H. A. R. Chancellor, R. Scott £540
Counsel, J. G. Fleming, Advocate.
Solicitor, John S. Pitman, W.S.....£500
Medical Offs., Drs. A. H. and K. M. Douglas..£550

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.
Crown Receiver, Holmes Ivory, W.S., New Register House, Edinburgh £600
Bishopric of Orkney, Jas. Barnett, Kirkwall.
Lordship of Dunbar, A. J. Napier, W.S., Edinburgh.

Exchequer, 1 Parliament Square.
Lord Ordinary, Lord Stormonth Darling.
Queen's Remembrancer, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.
Chief Clerk, R. R. MacGregor. [£1,000
First Class Clerks, A. T. Apthorpe, P. P. Sealy, W. E. Snell.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar, Reginald MacLeod, C.B.

Commissary Office, 2 Parliament Square.
Sheriff, Andrew Rutherfurd.
Sheriff-Substitutes, Hubert Hamilton; T. H. Orphoot; Charles C. Maconochie £3,150
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S. £600
Depute Commissary Clerk, James G. Currie ...£480
Chief Clerk, John Smith.
Clerks, George Adam; Joseph Steele; H. M. Muir; A. W. Allan; H. Geoghegan; A. T. Glegg; W. C. Maitland; D. A. Chalmers.

Justiciary Office, 2 Parliament Square.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, Advocate.....£700
Depute Clerk, A. D. Veitch..... .....£400
Assistant Clerk, George A. Slight.....£200

Sheriff Clerk of Chancery's Office, 2 Parliament Sq.
Sheriff of Chancery, Wm. Chas. Smith, Adv....£500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, John Macmillan, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, Alexander Macmillan.
Macer, William Allan.

H. M. Office of Works, 3 Parliament Square.
Surveyor for Scotland, W. W. Robertson.
Assistant Surveyors, H. N. Hawks; J. Rutherford; W. Harris.
Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Junior Clerk, J. D. Smart.
Clerk of Works, G. L. Davis.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, W.S.
Draughtsmen, W. Steell; W. H. A. Ross; T. Smith; with G. M. Wilson and H. S. Miller (additional).

Crown Office, 9 Parliament Square.
Crown Agent, W. J. Dundas, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, Hugh Milroy, S.S.C.
Second, W. D. Smart.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; W. Glegg; W. Edgar; James Kyd Young.

Crofters Commission; Office, 6 Parliament Square.
Commissioners, David Brand, Advocate (Sheriff of Ayr), *Chairman* (£1,200); Wm. Hosack and P. B. Macintyre .....£800 each.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Wm. Mackenzie £700
Assistant Clerk, Arthur Morgan £260
Other Clerks, Peter Macintyre; Robert Scollay.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Keeper of the Records & Registrar-General for Scotland, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B., Advocate £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.
Deputy Keeper of the Records, M. Livingstone £600
First Clerk, William Sharpe £345
Second Clerks, A. Clark; P. M. Robertson.

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.
Curator, John Maitland Thomson, M.A. £600

General Registry Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, Sir Stair Agnew, K.C.B....£1,200
Secretary and Chief Clerk, Peter Slater £500
Senior Clerk, David Winter. *Clerks*, R. H. Gray; G. T. B. Smith; J. C. Fyfe; Thos. McGregor.
Super. Statist. Dep., Dr. R. J. Blair Cunynghame £500
Statistical Clerks, Wm. Ralph; W. T. Barclay; J. J. Cossar.
Index Clerks, G. D. Bruce; P. Macglashan; J. A. Trotter.
Registration Examiners, John Liddell; W. H. Dick Lowe; Peter P. Napier; Dan. Stewart; Grant B. Gibson; Johnstone Crawford.

Lyon Court.

Lyon King of Arms, Jas. Balfour Paul, *Advoc.* £500
Clerk & Keeper of Records, Jas. Wm. Mitchell £250
Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.

Heralds.

Rothesay, James William Mitchell.
Albany, Robert Spence Livingstone.
Marchmont, Andrew Ross, F.S.A. Scot.
} £25 each.

Pursuivants.

Unicorn, Stuart Moodie Livingstone
Bute, G. T. Loth, PH.D.
Carrick, Francis James Grant, W.S.
} £16 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller £300
Interim Depute Do., Colin J. Stalker £350

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, William Duncan, S.S.C. £500
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte £400
Clerk of the Records, Jas. Walker (*and fees*)...£100

Bill Chamber, New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions, and Sequestrations, Robert B. Shaw.....£750
Assistant Clerk, James D. Fraser £400
Clerks, C. Edgar Glennie, £150; Geo. S. Rankin, £200

Minute Book and Edictal Citations Office, &c.

Keeper of Minute Books, Colin G. Macrae, W.S. £300
Depute Keeper, Alexander R. Forbes £200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Gilchrist Roy, S.S.C., and John Paton, S.S.C. ...each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, John Paton, S.S.C.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, John Hope Finlay, W.S.....£1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, John A. Ewart £600
Assistant Keepers, J. R. Campbell; R. A. Ireland; John Maclagan; James Barr; W. Menzies, each £550
Accountant, James Urquhart.....£400
First Class Clerks, David D. Brown; G. McP. Duffes; Allan Falconer; E. S. McCabe; T. W. Jones, W.S.; Wm. Leask; Jas. McL. Mair; W. Riach; And. Robertson; W. G. Robertson; J. S. Watson; W. R. Watson; Alex. Wilson; T. S. Miller .....each £300 to £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications, John Hope Finlay, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Principal Keeper, Alexander Forbes £500
Assistants, G. D. Balfour; John Gray...each £350
Cashier, James Cameron.....£120
1st Class Clerk, James Watson.

Record of Entails Office.

Record, David Winter £50

Court (Judicial, Factories, and Bankruptcy).

Secretary, Malcolm Campbell Penney, C.A. £1,200
General Superintendent of Officers under Poor, A.C.A.
Bankruptcy Dept., J. W. Anderson.
Factory Dept., J. Henderson, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies.

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, S.S.C.
Clerk, C. Farquharson.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND, 6 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, £7,128.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. Alex. Burness McHardy, R.E., £1,200; *Secretary*, William Donaldson, £700; *Inspector*, Major W. W. G. B. Willis, £700; *Chief Clerk*, Geo. B. Cruickshank, £430; *Supt. of Stores*, Jas. Moncur, £390; *Criminals' Registrar*, L. A. Vanden Bergh, £317.

BOARD OF LUNACY, 51 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Sir Thomas D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., M.P.; *Secretary*, T. W. L. Spence.

FISHERY BOARD, 101 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Angus Sutherland; *Sec.*, W. C. Robertson; *Insp. of Salmon Fisheries*, W. E. Archer; *Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries*, James Low; *Chief Clerk*, David T. Jones.

BOARD OF MANUFACTURES, &c., Royal Institution, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, A. W. Inglis. (This Board controls the School of Art in the Royal Institution, the National Gallery of Scotland, and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edin.)

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Chairman*, Lord Kinnear; *Secretary*, R. Fitzroy Bell, M.A.; *Chief Clerk*, A. Harper.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Mound, Edinburgh. *Pres.*, Sir George Reid; *Sec.*, Geo. Hay; *Treas.*, John Hutchison; *Lib.*, Otto T. Leyde; *Clerk*, James Hastings.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIANS. R.S.A.

1888 Alexander, Robt.
1884 Beattie-Brown, W.
1896 Blanc, Hippolyte J.
1869 Cameron, Hugh.
1862 Fraser, Alex.
1882 Gibb, Robert.
1892 Guthrie, James.
1895 Hardie, C. M.
1876 Hay, George.
1889 Hole, William.
1896 Honeyman, John.
1867 Hutchison, John.
1895 Johnstone, G. W.
1856 Lavery, John.
1896 Leiper, William.
1880 Leyde, Otto T.
1878 Lockhart, W. E.
1877 McDonald, J. B.
1889 Macgregor, Robt.
1893 McKay, W. D.
1870 McTaggart, Wm.
1892 Noble, J. C.
1850 Paton, Sir Noel.
1877 Reid, Sir George.
1877 Smart, John.
1886 Stevenson, D. W.
1896 Stevenson, W. G.
1881 Vallance, W. F.
1886 Wingate, J. L.

ASSOCIATES. A.R.S.A.

Adam, P. W.
Aikman, George.
Bell, R. P.
Brown, A. K.
Brown, T. Austen.
Browne, G. Washington.
Burnet, J. J.
Farquharson, D.
Henry, George.
Kerr, Henry W.
Kinross, John.
Lorimer, J. H.
Macgillivray, Pittendreigh.
Mackenzie, A. Marshall.
Melville, Arthur.
Michie, J. Coutts.
Murray, David.
Nisbet, Pollok S.
Nisbet, R. B.
Noble, Robert.
Paterson, James.
Rattray, Wellwood.
Reid, A. D.
Reid, George O.
Reid, R. Payton.
Rhind, W. Birnie.
Robertson, David.
Roche, Alexander.
Ross, J. Thorburn.
Scott, Thomas.
Steell, David G.
Walton, Edward A.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, 84 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Jas. Murdoch. *Engineer*, D. A. Stevenson.

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EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, Surgeon Square, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, H. R. H. the Duchess of Fife; *Chairman*, Dr. G. W. Balfour; *Hon. Treas.*, Dr. Margaret Todd; *Dean*, Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake; *Sec.*, Miss la Cour. 17 Lecturers are attached to this School. Fees, including Royal Infirmary, £105 in four instalments.

EDINBURGH MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 30 Chambers Street, Edinburgh; in connection with Royal Infirmary.—*Sec.*, Miss H. F. Mackay. (21 Lecturers are attached to this College.)

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1873 and 1891.—*Chairman*, John Carment, LL.D., S.S.C., Edin.; John Cowan, W.S., Edin.; T. C. Young, Glasgow; George Ogilvie, Dundee; Prof. Moody Stuart, Glasgow; Chas. B. Davidson, Aberdeen; Prof. J. Dove Wilson, Aberdeen; and Prof. Rankine, Edin. *Registrar*, John Moir, D.C.S., New Register House, Edin.; *Sec.*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C., 15 Hanover Street, Edin.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Hall*, 24 York Place, Edinburgh; *Pres.*, Thomas B. Sprague, LL.D.; *Vice-Pres.*, Andrew H. Turnbull; *Hon. Sec.*, James Meikle; *Hon. Treas.*, James Alex. Robertson, C.A.; *Secretary*, James Fenton.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, EDINBURGH.—*Dean of Faculty*, Alexander Asher, Q.C., M.P.; *Vice-Dean*, John Cheyne; *Treas.*, J. Balfour Paul; *Librarian*, J. T. Clark; *Agent*, Geo. M. Paul, W.S.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 3 George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—*President*, His Grace The Duke of Buccleuch; *Treas.*, Sir Wm. S. Walker, K.C.B.; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir G. Graham-Montgomery, Bart.; *Sec.*, James Macdonald, F.R.S.E.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LAW AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—*Pres.*, John Alex. Spens; *Vice-Pres.*, Andrew Hendry; *Sec.*, Jas. W. Barty, Dunblane. I.A.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1896), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Andrew Aikman; *Vice-Pres.*, A. S. Michie, Robert Gourlay, and T. H. Smith; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. J. Macdonald.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND (1855), 122 George Street.—*Pres.*, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; *Hon. Sec. and Chairman of Medico-Climatological Committee*, Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B.; *Sec.*, Alex. Buchan, LL.D.; *Treas.*, W. B. Wilson, W.S.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH (1681).—*Pres.*, Batty Tuke, M.D.; *Treas.*, P. A. Young, M.D.; *Sec. & Regist.*, R. W. Philip, M.D.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH (1505).—*President*, John Struthers, M.D.; *Vice-President*, P. Hume Maclaren, M.D.; *Treas. and Sec.*, Francis Cadell, M.B.; *Clerk*, James Robertson, Solicitor.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.—*Astronomer Royal*, Prof. Ralph Copeland, PH.D., F.R.S.E., Prof. of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh; *First Class Assistants*, T. Heath, B.A.; J. Halm, PH.D.; *Temporary Second Assistant*, A. J. Ramsay.

ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (founded 1771, instituted by Royal Charter, 1788).—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Struthers, M.D.; *Treas.*, G. Lisle, C.A.; *Sec.* (vacant); *Assist. Sec.*, P. H. Grimshaw; *Lib.*, J. A. Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.E.; *Offices*, 18, George Street, Edinburgh.

ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1884).—*Pres.*, The Marquess of Lothian, K.T.; *Hon. Secs.*, Ralph Richardson, F.R.S.E.; J. G. Bartholomew, F.R.S.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. Bailey, late R.E.; *Hon. Treasurers*, John Cockburn, Edinburgh; Robt. Gourlay, Glasgow; *Hon. Lib.*, Hon. John Abercrombie; *Hon. Editor*, Prof. Jas. Geikie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Acting Editor*, W. A. Taylor, M.A., F.R.S.E.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783).—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O.; *General Sec.*, Prof. Tait, M.A.; *Treas.*, Philip R. D. Maclagan; *Curator of Library and Museum*, Alex. Buchan, LL.D. F.R.S.E.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.—*Pres.*, James Haldane; *Sec. and Treas.*, Richard Brown; *Auditor*, David Pearson; *Law Agent*, (vacant). C.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SCOTLAND (1780).—*Pres.*, Marquess of Lothian, K.T.; *Secs.*, David Christison, M.D.; Robert Munro, M.A., M.D.; *Treasurer*, J. H. Cunningham; *Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities*, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Joseph Anderson, LL.D. F.S.A., Scot.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH.—*Keeper of the Signet*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Deputy Keeper*, Chas. B. Logan; *Sub-keeper and Clerk*, John Milligan; *Asst.-Clerk*, J. H. Norman; *Treas.*, Jno. Cowan; *Fiscal*, Robert L. Stuart; *Professor of Conveyancing*, John P. Wood; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Libn.*, T. G. Law. W.S.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1858), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, David Murray, LL.D.; *Vice-do.*, Archbishop Eyre, D.D., J. O. Mitchell, LL.D.; and Very Rev. Prof. Story; *Hon. Secs.*, J. D. Duncan and W. G. Black; *Hon. Treas.*, George J. Walker, C.A.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES (Incorp. 1783).—*Pres.*, Paul Rottenburg; *Vice-Pres. and Hon. Treas.*, Donald Graham; *Sec. and Dep. Treas.*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Libr.*, W. Hurst.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—*Pres.*, Dr. Bruce Goff; *Visitor*, Dr. H. C. Cameron; *Treas.*, Dr. J. D. Maclaren; *Clerk*, W. H. Hill, LL.D.; *Sec. and Librarian*, Alex. Duncan, B.A. (Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street.) L.F.P.S.G.

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.—*Dean of Faculty*, David Murray, LL.D.; *Clerk, Treas. and Fiscal*, John Fraser Orr, 88 St. Vincent Street.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES (Incorporated), 106 West Nile Street.—*Pres.*, James Hutton, C.A.; *Treas.*, Walter Mackenzie, C.A.; *Sec.*, Alexander Sloan, C.A.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDING IN SCOTLAND, 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Sir William Arrol, M.P.; *Vice-Pres.*, Prof. Jamieson, F.R.S.E.; Jas. Rowan; Hy. A. Mavor; *Hon. Treas.*,

J. M. Gale; *Sec. and Editor*, W. J. Millar; *Lib. and Curator*, F. Martin, 207 Bath St.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (Instd. 1802), 207 Bath Street.—*Pres.*, Ebenezer Duncan, M.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, F. T. Barrett, Gilbert Thomson, M.A.; *Hon. Libn.*, John Robertson; *Librarian*, F. Martin, F.S.A. (Scot.); *Treas.*, John Mann, C.A.; *Sec.*, John Mayer.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.—*Sec.*, Henry Lamond, 93 W. Regent Street; *Superintendent*, Dr. M. Thomas.

SHERIFF COURT OF LANARKSHIRE.—*Sheriff Principal*, Robert Berry, advocate; *Sheriff Substitutes*, A. E. Murray, Wm. Guthrie, W. C. Spens, D. D. Balfour, advocates, and T. A. Fyfe; *Sheriff-Clerk*, John Downie; *Procurator Fiscal*, J. N. Hart.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES.—*Chairman*, George J. Kidston; *Clerk*, Alexander Pattison, 137 St. Vincent Street; *Treas.*, Thomas Adam, 16 Robertson St.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLYDE NAVIGATION, 16 Robertson Street. — *Chairman*, The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow; *Deputy Do.*, J. Ure; *Sec.*, T. R. Mackenzie; *Treas.*, Thomas Adam; *Engineer*, James Deas; *Harbour-Master*, Robert White; *Collector*, David Aitken.

VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—*Chairman*, Sir Renny Watson; *Hon. Treas.*, W. B. Crawford; *Hon. Sec.*, John Laing; *Sec. and Treas.*, F. Bisset, 22 Carlton Place, S.S.; *Sup.*, Dr. W. Nicholson, M.B.; *Matron*, Miss M. M. McFarlane.

WESTERN INFIRMARY. — *Chairman*, James H. Dickson; *Vice-Chairman*, Leonard Gow; *Sec. and Cashier*, H. Johnston, 123 Buchanan Street; *Sup.*, Dr. Donald J. Mackintosh.

ANDERSON'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—*Pres.*, T. A. Mathieson; *Vice-President*, Dr. J. B. Russell; *Sec.*, J. Kidston, 50 West Regent Street; *Dean of Faculty of Medicine*, Dr. T. Kennedy Dalziel.

GLASGOW ATHENÆUM, LIMITED (Instd. 1847). St. George's Place.—*Pres.*, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt., M.P.; *Chair. of Directors*, Jas. Provan; *Vice-Chair.*, R. Leggatt; *Sec.*, J. Lauder, F.R.S.L.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ART, Corporation Buildings.—*Chairman of Governors*, Jas. Fleming; *Sec. and Treasurer*, E. R. Catterns, 122 Wellington Street; *Head-Master*, Francis H. Newbery.

ST. MUNGO'S COLLEGE.—*Principal*, W. G. Blackie, LL.D.; *Sec.*, Henry Lamond, 93 W. Regent Street.

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, 2nd Feb.; Whitsunday, 15th May; Lammas, 1st Aug.; Martinmas, 11th Nov.; Removal Terms, 28 May, 28 November.

When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.

LAW TERMS.—Sittings, 15th October to 20th March; 12th May to 20th July.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—New Year's Day, 1st Jan.; Christmas Day; [if either of the preceding falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday]; Good Friday; First Monday in May; First Monday in August.

The above, with the addition of Her Majesty's Birthday, are also the holidays observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices.

CONVENERS AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

Convener of County.	County.	Sheriff-Principal.	
A. M. Gordon of Newton	*Aberdeen*	Donald Crawford	£1,000
Lord Malcolm, C.B., of Poltalloch	*Argyll*	Dugald McKechnie, M.A.	700
R. M. Pollok of Middleton	*Ayr*	David Brand	700
Sir G. M. Grant of Ballindalloch, Bt.	*Banff*	Donald Crawford	
Sir Geo. H. Boswall of Blackadder, Bt.	*Berwick*	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	750
Thomas Russell of Aseog	*Bute*	John Cheyne, B.A.	950
John Miller of Scrabster	*Caithness*	George Hunter Thoms	775
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	*Clackmannan*	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	800
R. D. Mackenzie of Caldarvan	*Dumbarton*	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	
Col. Sir Geo. G. Walker of Craufordton	*Dumfries & Galloway*	James Wallace, M.A.	700
Robert Dundas of Arniston	*Edinburgh*	Andrew Rutherfurd	1,800
	(Sheriff of	The Lothians and Peebles)	
J. G. Peterkin of Grange	*Elgin or Moray*	William Ivory	800
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	*Fife*	Æneas J. G. Mackay, LL.D.	800
Earl of Camperdown	*Forfar*	John Comrie Thomson	1,000
Earl of Wemyss and March	*Haddington*	(Included in The Lothians.)	
Donald Cameron of Lochiel	*Inverness*	William Ivory	800
Jas. Badenoch Nicolson of Glenbervie	*Kincardine*	Donald Crawford	
Sir Charles Adam of Blairadam, Bart.	*Kinross*	Æneas J. G. Mackay, M.A.	
W. J. Maxwell, yngr., of Munches	*Kirkcudbright*	James Wallace, M.A.	
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell	*Lanark*	R. Berry, LL.D. (Glasgow)	2,000
Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle	*Linlithgow*	(Included in the Lothians.)	
Col. M. A. Clark of Aehareidh	*Nairn*	William Ivory	
Col. J. W. Balfour of Balfour	*Orkney*	George Hunter Thoms	775
Sir G. Graham-Montgomery, Bart.	*Peebles*	Andrew Rutherfurd	
Col. Home Drummond	*Perth*	Andrew Jameson, M.A.	852
Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.	*Renfrew*	John Cheyne, B.A.	962
Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, Bart.	*Ross and Cromarty*	Henry Johnston, B.A.	812
Lord Polwarth	*Roxburgh*	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	750
Hugh M. Lang of Broadmeadows	*Selkirk*	Richard Vary Campbell, LL.D.	
John Bruce of Sumburgh	*Shetland*	George Hunter Thoms	
Sir James R. Gibson-Maitland, Bart.	*Stirling*	J. M'Kie Lees, M.A.	800
Rev. John Murray, Brora	*Sutherland*	Henry Johnston, B.A.	
Earl of Stair, K.T.	*Wigton*	James Wallace, M.A.	

The Sheriff-Principal of Lanark resides in Glasgow, all the others reside in Edinburgh.

IRELAND is an island lying between 51° 26′ and 55° 23′ N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles, or 20,326,209 acres. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hot-houses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favourable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

The population of Ireland on April 3, 1891, was 4,704,750, a decrease of 470,086—equal to 9·1 per cent. since the preceding Census of 1881. It was not till 1821 that the first complete census was taken, and the numbers were then found to be 6,801,827; in 1831 they had increased to 7,767,401, and in 1841 to 8,175,124. The highest point was reached in 1845, when the entire population was estimated at 8,295,061. The potato crop, upon which all the agricultural and many of the manufacturing poor depended for their subsistence, having failed for two successive years, produced famine and disease, which carried off large numbers, and gave a great impulse to emigration, so that from 1845 the population rapidly decreased.

The conquest of Ireland was begun in the year 1170, but can hardly be regarded as completed until the surrender of Limerick in 1691, and was declared a kingdom in 1542; and this kingdom was united to that of Great Britain by the Act of Union, on Jan. 1st, 1801, the empty title of "King of France," which the English kings had borne since the time of Edward III., being then wisely abandoned.

The government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of £20,000, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is frequently much more than the amount received. The peerage consists of 176 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 75 per cent. of the population professing that form of faith. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 12 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having two universities, a large number of secondary schools, indirectly endowed under the Intermediate Education Board, and an admirable system of Primary Schools.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable George Henry, 5th Earl Cadogan, K.C., G.M.P., *born* 12th May, 1840; succeeded his father 8th June, 1873; *married*, 16th May, 1865, Lady Beatrix, 4th daughter of 2nd Earl of Craven; Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 5th Oct., 1895 ..... £20,000

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal—Right Hon. Gerald William Balfour, M.P. ... £4,425
Private Secretary, Laurence C. Dowdall.

Perm. Under Sec., Sir David Harrel, K.C.B.... £2,000
Private Secretary, W. P. J. Connolly.
Assistant Under Secretary, J. B. Dougherty.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£4,764.

Private Sec., Sir William Squire Barker Kaye, Q.C., C.B. £829
Additional Private Sec., Algernon Robert Peel.
Asst. Private Secs., Victor Seymour Corkran; J. McCraw (*financial*).
Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur E. Vicars ... 500
State Steward, Lord Lurgan 506
Comptroller, Lord Langford 414
Gentleman Usher, John Olphert 200
Chamberlain, Col. Gerald Richard Dease 200
Master of the Horse, Col. F. R. Forster 200
Gentlemen in Waiting, Lt.-Col. R. Donaldson 185
Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe; Herbert Fetherston Hough 129

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. S. Meyrick; Capt. H. H. P. Dundas; Lieut. the Hon. Murrough O'Brien; Lieut. Hon. G. O. Cadogan ..... each £200
Extra Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Lord George Scott; Capt. Wm. Van de Weyer; Lieut. Hon. F. C. Stanley.
Physician in Ordinary, Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edward Hamilton, M.D.; William Thomson, M.D. .....
Surgeon to Household, Thomas Nedley, M.D.... £100
Surgeon Oculist, Archibald H. Jacob, M.D.
Surg.-Dentist in Ord., Robt. H. Moore, F.R.C.S.I.
First Chaplain, Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickinson, D.D. (Dean of Chapel Royal) 335
Sub-Dean, Rev. R. G. M. Webster, M.A. .....

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Rt. Hon. Samuel Walker each £4,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Ld. Ashbourne . £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter £4,000
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton £4,000
Land Judge, Hon. John Ross £3,500

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Ld. Ch. Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Peter O'Brien, Bt. £5,000
Judges, Rt. Hon. Wm. O'Brien; Rt. Hon. Wm. Moore Johnson; Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes; Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, each £3,500
Masters, W. H. Bruce; A. H. Courtenay, each £1,200

EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles... £4,600
Judges, Hon. William Drennan Andrews; Rt. Hon. James Murphy ..... each £3,800

PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Robert Richard Warren... £3,500
Chief Registrar, H. T. C. Warren, B.A. £1,100
Judge's Registrar, Robert Travers, B.L. £700
Assistant Registrar, Jacob T. Geoghegan ... £700

Judge of the High Court having Admiralty Jurisdiction, Rt. Hon. W. Moore Johnson.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—£9,566.

Judge, Hon. Stearne Ball Miller..... £2,000
Ditto, Hon. Walter Boyd, LL.D. £2,000
Chief Registrar, W. H. S. Monck £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle £1,000
Registrars, A. F. Lloyd £650
Deputy Do., H. F. Gibson £438
Senior Clerk, T. T. Hamilton £338
Official Assignees, J. Arthur Maconchy, and A. K. McEntire ..... *fees*

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—£66,733.

Jud. Commr., Hon. Mr. Justice Bewley £3,500
Commissioners, Gerald Fitzgerald, Q.C.; Frederick S. Wrench, each £3,000; S. J. Lynch, £2,500; Morrough O'Brien £2,000
Secretary, John H. Franks, C.B.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, The Rt. Hon. John Atkinson, Q.C., M.P..... £5,000
Solicitor-General, William Kenny, Q.C., M.P. £2,000
Crown Solicitor, Sir Patrick Coll, C.B.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Castle, Dublin.

Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster of Ireland, R. W. Arbuthnot Holmes, C.B.... £1,200
Principal Clerk, W. H. Lipscomb £700 to £800
1st Class Clerk, H. Hitchins ..... £400 to £600
Clerk, A. Ormsby..... £350 to £500

Local Government Board, Custom House, Dublin;
Vice-President, George Morris, D.L. £2,000

Board of Public Works, Custom House, Dublin;
Chairman, Thomas Robertson £2,500
Commissioners, Richard O'Shaughnessy; George A. Stevenson. *Secretary*, P. T. Tuohy.

General Register Office, Charlemont Ho., Dublin.
Registrar-General, Thomas W. Grimshaw, M.D.
Sec. and Assist. do., Robert E. Matheson, D.L.

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

*THE total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1895, was 3,688,399.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Rateable Valuation of Property.	*Irish Emigrants.	Poor Rate lodged in year ended 29 Sept., 1895.	Number in receipt of Poor Relief on 26 Sep., '97	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.
LEINSTER.	1891.	1891.	1895.	1895.	£		
Carlow	40,936	221,295	£164,867	257	12,665	1,094	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin	419,216	226,821	1,517,868	1,102	114,760	10,048	Rt. Hon. Ion T. Hamilton.
Kildare	70,206	418,496	358,803	184	24,079	1,831	Robert Kennedy.
Kilkenny	87,261	507,254	339,140	334	27,388	2,546	Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
King's	65,563	493,263	243,773	355	17,380	1,431	Earl of Rosse, K.P.
Longford	52,647	257,770	153,010	604	15,037	1,433	Earl of Longford.
Louth	71,038	201,619	235,507	253	28,446	2,508	Viscount Massereene.
Meath	76,987	578,298	548,002	429	36,461	2,479	Simson Mangan.
Queen's	64,893	424,853	260,796	413	11,270	1,195	Viscount de Vesci.
Westmeath	65,109	434,017	317,444	315	20,483	1,503	F. T. Dames-Longworth.
Wexford	111,778	573,200	317,134	459	29,918	3,488	Ld. Maurice FitzGerald.
Wicklow	62,136	499,822	275,369	216	16,004	1,532	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.
MUNSTER.	1,187,760	4,836,708	4,791,913	4,923	353,891	31,088	
Clare	124,483	768,265	317,675	2,287	33,042	3,288	Lord Inchiquin, K.P.
Cork	438,432	1,838,921	1,240,443	9,954	128,600	13,590	Earl of Bandon.
Kerry	179,136	1,159,356	292,248	5,320	41,584	4,057	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Limerick	158,912	662,973	533,502	1,386	65,936	5,841	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Tipperary	173,188	1,048,968	680,058	2,326	59,924	5,554	Earl De Montalt.
Waterford	98,251	456,198	318,507	893	30,568	3,025	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
ULSTER.	1,172,402	5,934,681	3,382,432	24,176	359,654	35,355	[Bart.
Antrim	428,128	711,276	1,399,737	1,120	80,467	6,580	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten,
Armagh	143,289	313,036	426,437	572	11,149	953	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan	111,917	467,025	275,254	1,131	13,363	1,351	Earl of Lanesborough.
Donegal	185,635	1,190,268	298,840	1,573	16,938	1,191	Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Down	267,059	611,927	922,722	546	26,918	2,630	Marq. of Dufferin, K.P.
Fermanagh	74,170	417,665	237,339	578	7,310	487	Earl of Erne, K.P. [Bt.
Londonderry	152,009	513,388	399,979	830	13,731	917	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce,
Monaghan	86,206	318,806	265,627	419	8,902	827	Earl of Dartrey, K.P.
Tyrone	171,401	778,943	439,789	1,340	22,268	1,491	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
CONNAUGHT.	1,619,814	5,322,334	4,665,724	8,100	201,046	16,437	
Galway	214,712	1,502,362	475,922	4,918	42,533	3,340	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim	78,618	376,510	136,958	985	10,683	1,070	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	219,034	1,318,130	316,838	4,854	27,801	2,673	Earl of Arran.
Roscommon	114,397	585,407	295,731	1,326	17,110	1,695	Rt. Hn. The O'Conor Don
Sligo	98,013	451,815	214,665	1,412	12,901	1,232	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.
	724,774	4,234,224	1,440,134	13,495	111,028	10,012	
Total, IRELAND	4,704,750	20,327,947	14,280,204	48,703	1,025,619	92,892	

ISLE OF MAN (Mona),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′—54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′—4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 145,325 acres, with a population of 55,598. Curiously enough the history of the island is intimately linked with that of the Hebrides and the kingdoms of Scotland and Norway. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition, conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man, and added them to the kingdom already beneath his sway. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the Battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1736 James, 10th Earl of Derby, died without issue male; the earldom went to his next male heir, but the sovereignty of the island went, with the Barony of Strange, to his heir general, James, Duke of Athole, on whose death the island descended to his daughter Charlotte, from whom, in 1765, Parliament purchased the sovereignty for £70,000. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the Members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the members of the Court.

Capital: Douglas, pop. 19,525 (Castletown, pop. 2,178, is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel, pop. 3,631, and Ramsey, pop. 4,866.

Public revenue, 1895-96 ..... £72,752
Public expenditure, 1895-96 68,954
Public debt, 1896 288,452

Lieut.-Gov., The Rt. Hon. John Major, Lord Henniker (*with house*) £1,800
Attorney-General, Sir James Gell, Kt. 1,000
Clerk of the Rolls, A. Dumbell 1,000
First Deemster, Sir W. L. Drinkwater, Kt.... 1,000
Second Deemster, John Frederick Gill 1,000
Receiver-General, Colonel W. J. Anderson... 230
Sec. to Govt. & Treasr., A. B. Herbert-Story 500
Speaker, House of Keys, Major Sir John S. Goldie-Taubman, Knt. ..... *unp.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

comprise the bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm, situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles, including the Minquiers Rocks). They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles; and the population in 1891 was 92,272—Jersey, 54,418, Guernsey with Herm and Jetou 35,339, Alderney, 1,943, and Sark, 572. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounts to 20,000 acres, under about 2,500 proprietors, and more than 700 varieties of flowering plants and ferns, including many species not to be found among British flora, may be obtained there. The principal officer is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents Her Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislature, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, but the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people. The chief civil officer is the Bailiff, who presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court: he is appointed by the Crown. The royal court is the judicial body, and is composed of twelve jurats elected by the people. The States consist of fifty members (excluding the president), viz., the twelve jurats, twelve rectors, twelve constables, and fourteen deputies, three for St. Helier and one for each of the eleven country parishes. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. An abundance of apples are grown for making cider, and the famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The fisheries of Jersey are of considerable value, and include lobster, cod, and oysters. The islands being all but exempt from taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast. In 1896 marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized, with certain stringent regulations.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 ...£1,091,569
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 1,212,158

Jersey.—*Lieut.-Governor*, Major-General Edward Hopton, C.B. £1,700
Govt. Sec., Lieut.-Col. A. Ward-Simpson .
Bailiff, Sir George C. Bertram, Knt.
Dean, Very Rev. George Orange Balleine, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., William Hy. Venables-Vernon.
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lemprière.
Solicitor-Gen., Adolphus Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Receiver-General, Edward Mourant, M.A.
Revenue, 1895, £61,259; Expenditure ... 63,666
Public debt, 1895 309,406

Guernsey and Dependencies (including Alderney).

Lieut.-Gov., Lt.-Gen. Nath. Stevenson ... £1,700
Government Sec., Col. W. Bell, C.B., A.D.C.
Bailiff, Thomas Godfrey Carey.
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Receiver-General, Hilary M. Carré 300

Judge (Alderney) L. A. Le Cocq.
Attorney-General, N. Barbenson.
Receiver, W. Gauvain.
Revenue, 1895, £61,585; Expenditure, 63,435
Public debt, 1895..... 154,999

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Area in sq. m.	Obtained by	Date.	Population.
In Europe:				
Gibraltar	2	Treaty cession	1713	26,000
Malta, &c.	122	Treaty cession	1814	168,000
In Asia:				
India (includ. Burma)	1,600,000	Conquest / Transfer from East India Co.	(1662) Begun 1757 / 1858	292,000,000
Ceylon	25,365	Treaty cession	1801	3,010,000
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	210,000
Aden and Socotra	3,070	(Aden) Conquest	1839	44,000
Straits Settlements	*circ.* 25,000	Treaty cession	1785–1824	600,000
Hong Kong	30	Treaty cession	1842	239,000
Labuan	31	Treaty cession	1846	6,000
British North Borneo	30,000	Cession to Company	1877	150,000
In Africa:				
Cape Colony	222,000	Treaty cession	1588 (Finally) 1814	1,530,000
Natal	20,500	Annexation	1843	544,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	4,000
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	200
Sierra Leone	4,000	Settlement	1787	136,000
Gold Coast, &c.	39,060	Treaty cession	1872	1,500,000
Mauritius, &c.	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	378,000
In America:				
Canada Proper	450,900	Conquest / Treaty cession	(1583) 1759–60 / 1763	circ. 5,000,000
New Brunswick	28,200	Treaty cession	1763	
Nova Scotia	20,600	Conquest / Treaty cession	1627 / (Final.) 1713	
Manitoba	64,066	Settlement	1813	
British Columbia, &c.	385,000	Transfer to Crown	1858	
Western Territories	2,497,500	Charter to Company	1670	
Prince Edward Island	2,000	Conquest	1745, 1756–63	
Newfoundland	42,200	Settlement / Treaty cession	*circ.* 1583 / 1713	198,000
British Guiana	109,000	Conquest and cession	1803–1814	288,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	31,500
Jamaica	4,193	Conquest	1655	639,500
Trinidad & Tobago	1,754	Conquest	1797	205,750
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	182,000
Grenada, &c.	133	Treaty cession	1783	53,000
St. Vincent	140	Cession	1763	41,000
St. Lucia	246	Cession and conquest	1763–1808	43,000
St. Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla	153	Settlement	1623, '25, '59	48,000
Dominica	291	Cession	1763	27,000
Montserrat, &c.	105	Settlement	1632	16,000
Bahamas	5,794	Settlement	1629	49,000
Bermudas	19	Settlement	1612	15,500
Falkland I., & S. Georgia	6,500	Treaty cession	1770	2,000
In Australasia:				
New South Wales	310,700	Settlement	(1770) 1788	1,134,000
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1852	1,175,000
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	349,000
Queensland	668,500	Settlement	1824	432,000
Western Australia	1,060,000	Settlement	1828	50,000
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	154,500
New Zealand	104,475	Settlement	1845	668,000
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the Natives	1874	122,750
New Guinea (British)	88,000	Annexation	1884	150,000

NOTE.—These figures are approximate only. Fuller particulars of the Area, Population, Income, Expenditure, Productions, and Trade of each of the above Colonies or Possessions will be found in the Appendix, pp. 441–527.

London was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1189, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality, four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1409); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1861, 1862; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor was first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge, by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually until 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than 4. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but it is commonly placed in A.D. 1189. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Edward IV., whose cause was favoured by the citizens of London, gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected. He is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is mentioned as a royal officer in 1195; when he became a civic official is not known; but the Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as "ancient" officers in the Charter of Edward II. (A.D. 1319).

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Officers of the City of London.

Lord Mayor. £10,000.

			Ald.	*Shf.*	*Mayor.*
The Rt. Hon. Geo. F. Faudel-Phillips	*Farringd. Within*	The Mansion House	1888	1894	1896

Private Secretary, William Jameson Soulsby, C.B.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Address.*			
Sir William Lawrence, Kt.	*Bridge Without*	75 Lancaster Gate, W.	1855	1857	1869
Sir James C. Lawrence, Bart.	*Walbrook*	23 Hyde Park Gardens, W.	1860	1862	1868
Sir Jno. Whittaker Ellis, Bart.	*Broad Street*	29 Fleet Street, E.C.	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	*Cripplegate*	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Reg. Hanson, Bt., LL.D., M.P.	*Billingsgate*	4 Bryanston Square, W.	1880	1881	1886
Sir Joseph Savory, Bt., M.P.	*Langbourn*	31 Lombard Street, E.C.	1883	1882	1890
Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G.	*Castle Baynard*	24 Watling Street, E.C.	1884	1885	1891
Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., LL.D.	*Bridge Within*	Fresh Wharf, E.C.	1885	1889	1892
Sir George Robert Tyler, Bart.	*Queenhithe*	17 Queenhithe	1887	1891	1893
Sir Joseph Renals, Bart.	*Aldersgate*	108 Fore Street, E.C.	1888	1892	1894
Sir Walter Hny. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	*Lime Street*	43 Gloucester Square, W.	1888	1892	1895
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Lt.-Col. Horatio D. Davies, M.P.	*Bishopsgate*	21 Bishopsgate Street Without	1889	1887	.....
Sir John Voce Moore, Kt.	*Candlewick*	28 Russell Square	1889	1893	.....
Alfred James Newton	*Bassishaw*	23 Gt. Guildford Street, S.E.	1890	1888	.....
Frank Green	*Vintry*	74 Belsize Park Gardens	1891	.....	.....
Sir J. Cockfield Dimsdale, Kt.	*Cornhill*	50 Cornhill	1891	1893	.....
Marcus Samuel	*Portsoken*	20 Portland Place	1891	1894	.....
James Thomson Ritchie	*Tower*	6 Lime Street	1891	1896	.....
John Pound	*Aldgate*	84 Leadenhall Street	1892	1895	.....
Walter Vaughan Morgan	*Cordwainer*	Christ's Hospital	1892	.....	.....
William Purdie Treloar	*Farringd. Without*	Ludgate Hill	1892	.....	.....
John Charles Bell	*Coleman St.*	95 Finsbury Pavement	1894	.....	.....
George Wyatt Truscott	*Dowgate*	3 Suffolk Lane	1895	.....	.....
Frederick Prat Alliston	*Bread Street*	46 Friday Street	1895	.....	.....
Richard Clarence Halse	*Cheap*	61 Cheapside	1896	.....	.....

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

		Elect.
Recorder—Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.	£4,000	1892
High Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7 0	1892
Clerk to Lord Mayor, Cecil G. Douglas	£900	1887
Assistant, J. G. Trotter	£500	1887
Cashier, R. A. Warren	£250	1893
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£850	1887
Assistant, S. Richards	£450	1888
Cashier and Account., John H. Major	£150	1895

Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

Town Clerk—Sir John Braddick Monckton, Knt., F.S.A.	£3,500	1873
Com. Serjeant, Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C.	£3,000	1892
Judge of City of London Court (and other offices), Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D.	£3,200	1859
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court, Francis Roxburgh	£1,500	1887
Commr. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. Smith, C.B.	£1,500	1890
Secondary, Thomas Roderick	Fees	1884
Comptroller, John Alex. Brand	£1,750	1879
Remembrancer, Gabriel P. Goldney	£2,000	1882
Solicitor, H. Homewood Crawford	£2,250	1885
Coroner, Samuel Fred. Langham	£1,155	1884
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£210	1896
Surveyor, Andrew Murray, A.R.I.B.A.	£1,250	1891
Head Master of City of London School, Arthur Tempest Pollard, M.A.	£1,250	1889
2nd Master, Frederick Wm. Hill, M.A.	£500	1890
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, R. E. Montague, M.A.	£350	1890
High Bailiff, Southwark, T. Roderick	£105	1885
Registrar of Mayor's Ct., F. S. Jackson	£1,000	1890
Deputy Registrar, David Harrison	£500	1890
Sword-Bearer, George J. W. Winzar	£500	1874
Common Crier, Col. Eustace B. Burnaby	£325	1889
Marshal, Sir Simeon H. L. Stuart, Bart.	£350	1893
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. A. Pickering	£700	1854
Registrar City of London Court, James Anstey Wild, jun.	£1,700	1889
High Bailiff of do., J. E. Sly	£600	1892
Prothonotary, John Alexander Brand	£100	1879
Librarian, Charles Welch, F.S.A.	£750	1888
Keeper of Guildhall, James Gannon	£550	1880
Medical Officer and Food Analyst, Wm. Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.S.A.	£1,700	1874
Medical Officer Port of London, Wm. Collingridge, M.D., M.R.C.S.	£900	1880
Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, W. H. Cummings	£1,000	1896

Chamberlain—Sir Wm. J. R. Cotton, Knt., £2,000. Elected by the Livery, 1893.

Sheriffs, James Thomson Ritchie (Alderman), 6 Lime St., E.C., and Robert Hargreaves Rogers, 11 Addle St., E.C.

Under-Sheriffs, Webster Glynes, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., and Clarence Richard Halse, 38 Buckingham Palace Mansions, S.W.

Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Rev. E. H. Pearce, M.A. (Christchurch, Newgate Street, E.C.)

Chaplains to the Sheriffs, Rev. J. Stephen Barrass and Rev. C. J. Ridgeway.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

Dr. Income.	£	*Cr.* Expenditure.	£
Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1894	1,175	Expenses of Civil Government	63,274
Rents and Quit-rents	176,324	Donations, Pensions, &c.	20,603
Renewing Fines	1,959	Educational Expenses	11,428
Interest on Government Securities	2,219	Administration of Justice (Criminal)	8,798
Do. on City Bonds and India Stock	1,962	Office of Coroner (gross)	2,423
Do. on Holborn Valley Improvement Loans Discharge Account	723	City Library, Museum, Fine Art Gallery	7,988
Income Tax Retained	3,543	Collection and Management, Rates, &c.	44,601
Markets, viz.:—		Charges on Markets, viz.:—	
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington	28,213	Billingsgate	21,323
London Central Markets, Smithfield	121,539	Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington	34,720
Leadenhall	7,860	London Central Markets, Smithfield	96,568
Billingsgate	23,652	Other Markets, &c.	6,840
Metage of Corn, Fruit, &c.	810	Charges: Metage	1,601
Mayor's Court Fees (Gross)	6,638	Expenses of Magistracy and Police	43,803
Judiciary Fees	2,688	City of London Pauper Lunatic Asylum	1,361
Grant in aid of Pauper Lunatics, &c.	380	Sanitary Expenses, Port of London	6,931
Reimbursement on Office of Coroner	1,200	City of London Grain Duty Loans Sinking Fund Account	2,361
,, Wages to Workmen, &c.	3,700	Remembrancer's Office Suspense Account	1,350
Officers' Surplus Fees and Profits	11,038	Parliamentary Expenses	888
Transfers, Expenses in Parliament, Remembrancer's Suspense Account	5,345	Reception of H.H. the Shahzada	1,543
Commutation of Renewing Fines for Leases	1,075	Erection of New City Greenyard, &c.	213
Sale of Premises	981	Loans discharged, viz.:—	
Loans raised, viz.:—		Metropolitan Cattle Market	24,000
Leadenhall Market	15,000	Billingsgate Market	37,000
Metropolitan Cattle Market	24,000	Leadenhall Market	15,000
Billingsgate Market	37,000	Holborn Valley Improvement	29,000
Holborn Valley Improvement	29,435	Expenses of West Ham Park	2,406
(Sundry small sums omitted on both sides are included in the totals.)		Miscellaneous Expenditure	9,349
		Balance in hand on 31st Dec., 1895	10,967
Total...	£511,592	Total...	£511,592

Offices—Victoria Embankment, E.C. Hours 10 to 5 (Sat. 10—1). Board Meetings Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Was instituted (in accordance with Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Act) in 1870, and the first election took place on Nov. 29, 1870. From that date to Lady Day, 1896, accommodation in permanent schools had been provided for 479,681 children, and schools with accommodation for 62,227 are in process of erection. At Lady Day last there were upon the rolls of the Board Schools (including certain schools transferred, and temporary schools), 511,566 children. The staff of teachers comprised 9,093 adult, and 1,610 pupil-teachers and probationers.

When the census of all efficient and non-efficient schools in London was taken in 1871, the number of children on the roll was 320,143; the number now upon the roll of efficient schools *alone* is 738,930; the number sent to industrial schools at the instance of the Board, up to Lady Day, 1896, being 22,315. In addition, 20,405 other cases had been referred to various voluntary agencies, &c., to be dealt with. The precepts for the year 1896-97 amount to £1,800,926, which is at the rate of 12·31*d.* in the pound.

MEMBERS.†

Chairman, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G. (*unp.*)
Priv. Sec., T. A. Spalding, LL.B., 1892.
Vice-Chairman, Gen. Francis J. Moberly.

City of London.—Miss Davenport-Hill; Duke of Newcastle; W. Henry Key; Patrick H. White.

Chelsea.—*Mrs. Emma Knox Maitland; *Visct. Morpeth; Frederick Davies; Thomas Huggett; John Athelstan Riley.

Finsbury.—Miss Margaret Annie Eve; Benson Clough; *Canon Arthur John Ingram, M.A.; Jas. Wilson Sharp; Wm. Roston Bourke, F.R.I.B.A.; Charles P. Trevelyan.

Greenwich.—Rev. John Wilson; Rev. Canon Richard Rhodes Bristow, M.A.; Rev. William Blackmore, M.A.; G. S. Warmington.

Hackney.—J. Chas. Herobin, M.A.; Rev. Stewart Duckworth Headlam, B.A.; *Graham Wallas; *Lt.-Col. The Hon. C. Hubbard; *Gerard Fiennes.

Lambeth (East).—George Crispe Whiteley; *Thomas Gautrey; *Rev. Arthur Jephson, M.A.; Rev. Andrew Drew, M.A.

Lambeth (West).—*Thomas James Macnamara; Rev. Wm. Hamilton; John Sinclair; Rev. Allen Edwards, M.A.; Henry Lynn; William Henry Kidson, F.C.A.

Marylebone.—Hon. E. L. Stanley; *Dr. Angus; Rev. J. J. Coxhead, M.A.; J. R. Diggle; *Evelyn Cecil, M.A.; Edmund Barnes, J.P.; General Frns. J. Moberly.

Southwark.—Rev. W. Copeland Bowie; John M. T. Dumphreys; *T. H. Flood; Rev. J. C. Carlile.

Tower Hamlets.—Rev. Edward Schnadhorst, M.A.; Mrs. Francis Homan; George Lewis Bruce; Rev. R. T. Plummer, M.A.; *Sir Charles Elliott.

Westminster.—*Rev. Arnold White Oxford, M.A.; General Charles Alexander Sim; *Major Skinner; David Laing; Wm. Winnett, J.P.

† Elected 22 Nov., 1894, for 3 years.
* Elected for the first time.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Clerk of the Board—George H. Croad, B.A. ... £1,400
Assistant Clerk of the Board—C. W. Isitt ... £600
Accountant of the Board—G. Attenborough ... £750
Minuting Clerk and Principal Clerk, General Purposes Department—E. H. Bramley ... £600
Principal Clerk, Works Dept.—G. C. Harcourt £500
School Management Department—F. Wiles ... £500
Princ. Clerk Industrial Schools—A. E. Garland £360
Store Superintendent—G. Frater ... £500
Architect—T. J. Bailey ... £1,000
Land Surveyor and Valuer—W. S. Cooke ... £600
Inspectors of Schools—G. Ricks, £500; R. McWilliam; F. G. Landon; W. L. Clague; T. Nickal; G. Girling ... each .. £450
Singing Instructor—A. L. Cowley ... £230
Drawing Instructors—A. W. F. Langman, £335; A. Wilkinson ... £330
Organising Teachers of Physical Exercises for Boys—T. Chesterton, £195; G. O. H. Smails ... £165
Organising Teachers of Physical Exercises for Girls and Infants—Mrs. Strachan-Matthews, £200; Miss Ely ... £200
Deaf & Dumb Supt.—(vacant) ... £250
Exams. of Needlework—Miss Loch, £195; Miss M. A. Christiansen, £180; (one vacancy).
Superintendent of Method in Infants' Schools—(vacant) ... £
Superintendent of the Blind—Miss Greene ... £195
Superintendents of Cookery—Miss Matthews, £200; Miss Briggs, £195; Miss Tattersall, £180; Miss Oslar, £170; and Miss Borthwick ... £160
Science Demonstrators—W. H. Grieve, £200; A. Hubble, S. R. Todd, each £200; T. M. Heller ... £185
Superintendents of Laundry Work—Mrs. Lord, £180; and Miss Jones ... £160
Organiser & Instructor of Manual Training—W. S. Barter ... £325
Superintendent of Schools for Special Instruction—Mrs. Burgwin ... £340
Medical Officer of the Board—Prof. William R. Smith, M.D., D.SC., F.R.S.ED., £600.
Solicitor—Charles Edward Mortimer, 22, Surrey Street, W.C.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1896.

INCOME.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Balance in hand 25th March, 1895 ...	323,706	Day Schools, £1,620,192; Evening Classes, £42,719 ...	1,662,911
Day Schools (Government grants, Fee Grants, &c.) ...	633,711	Enforcement of Compulsion ...	47,633
Evening Classes (Government grants, School fees, &c.) ...	16,895	Indus. Schls., £48,154; Office Exp. £42,707	90,861
Industrial Schools (Treasury grants) ...	5,487	Buildings and Alterations ...	48,252
Loans raised ...	600,000	Loans: Repaymt. £188,413; Int., £297,039	485,452
Precepts ...	1,630,479	Legal Expenses ...	1,230
Insurance Fund ...	1,058	Stamp Duty and Charges on Loans ...	817
Scholarships Fund ...	1,483	Purchase of Land ...	93,885
Sundries ...	856	Erection of Buildings and Furniture ...	466,492
		Insur. (£3,664) & Schlrshps. (£1,843) Funds	5,507
		Balance in hand 25th March, 1896 ...	305,631
Total ...	£3,213,675	Total ...	£3,213,675

The London County Council.

Office, Spring Gardens, S.W.; Hours 9.30 to 5; (Saturday 9.30 to 2).—Meets on Tuesday at 3 p m.

The London County Council was constituted, in common with county councils throughout England and Wales, under the Local Government Act of 1888. The main principle of the Act is that it adapts to counties that form of municipal government which had previously pertained only to English boroughs.

London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 121 square miles, with boundaries conterminous with those of the area over which the late Metropolitan Board of Works exercised its jurisdiction under the Metropolis Management Act of 1855; so that it has absorbed, so far as *rateable value* is concerned, about seven-eighths of Middlesex, about two-thirds of Surrey, and nearly one-third of Kent; and in it the City takes its place as an electoral division.

The City of London was not much affected by the Act. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties. Such matters as necessitate the consideration of both the *administrative* county and the *non-administrative* county are referred to "The Standing Joint Committee" of the London County Council and the London Quarter Sessions.

The Administrative County of London has no jurisdiction over the police, in that respect differing from other counties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 19 aldermen, and 118 councillors, together 138, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman (as at present), 137. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and 10 or 9 retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and will all retire in March, 1898, the third council having been elected in March, 1895. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same except as to the term of office. The first meeting of the London County Council was held on the 21st March, 1889, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery. His successors in the chair have been Sir John Lubbock, Sir John Hutton and Sir Arthur Arnold. The vice-chair has been occupied by Lord Farrer, Sir John Hutton, Mr. Charles Harrison, Mr. J. Williams Benn, and Dr. W. J. Collins. The onerous duties of deputy-chairman were first performed by the late Mr. Firth, then by Mr. Alfred Haggis, both of whom died while in office; afterwards Mr. W. H. Dickinson filled the position until March, 1896, and on his retirement the duties of the office were revised, and the salary hitherto attached to it ceased. The present deputy-chairman is Mr. R. M. Beachcroft.

The powers, duties, and liabilities of the Council are: *First*, those formerly belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works in connection with the raising and loaning of money; main-drainage, and the sanctioning of new sewers constructed by vestries; fire brigade; parks and open spaces; works for prevention of floods by the Thames; bridges over the Thames within the county (and outside the City), and other Thames crossings, including the new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall and the free ferry at Woolwich; street improvements; controlling the width of new streets, the building line, and the naming and numbering and temporary closing of streets; maintaining subways under streets for gas and water mains, &c.; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures: buildings unfit for habitation; structure of theatres and music-halls; artizans' dwellings; cattle diseases; offensive businesses; dairies and cowsheds; explosive substances and petroleum storage; infant life protection; tramways; locomotives for roads; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; and constant supply of water. *Secondly*, those transferred from former county justices in connection with the granting of music and dancing licences in the Metropolis, including the City; asylums for pauper lunatics; reformatory and industrial schools; testing weights and measures; county buildings; coroners, and other minor matters. *Thirdly*, powers transferred from various authorities with regard to highways; licensing of houses or places for the performance of stage-plays beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; and the supervision of common lodging-houses. *Fourthly*, new powers conferred by recent Acts with respect to technical education; Bills in Parliament, and actions at law; registration of electors; medical officers of health; inspection of factories to secure means of escape from fire; suppression of nuisances and regulation of overhead wires and sky-signs; and the appointment of inspectors under the Shop Hours Act, 1892. As the central representative body in London, the Council also interests itself in the thousand and one things affecting the welfare of the people of London as a whole, and has delegates on the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, and numerous other boards, charities, &c.

The Council meets weekly, and receives reports from its 27 standing committees. During the year ended March 31, 1896, upwards of 1,200 meetings of committees and sub-committees were held. The Finance Committee has important statutory powers, and its duties are of a very responsible nature. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities of the Metropolis, and has a gross debt of £35,800,000, a Sinking Fund of £16,600,000, and an annual maintenance expenditure of £3,370,000. The Asylums Committee has special powers under the Lunatic Asylums Acts, and manages Hanwell, Colney Hatch, Banstead, Canehill, and Claybury Asylums. The last-named was opened during 1893, and the Committee is actively engaged upon providing two further asylums, one at Bexley for 2,000 patients, and one near Epsom. The Industrial Schools are under the care of another Committee: the schools at Feltham and Mayford accommodate 1,000 boys. The Housing of the Working Classes Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts; they have in hand the clearance of insanitary areas at Somers Town, St. Pancras, and Clare Market, Drury Lane, and of numerous smaller areas, and the building of houses for artizans. The Council has established a model municipal lodging-house capable of accommodating 324 men, at Parker Street, Drury Lane. The most important work at present engaging the attention of the Bridges Committee is the tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall. The whole of the tunnelling work was completed in October last, and it is hoped that the tunnel will be opened for traffic in the spring of 1897. The work was done in compressed air, and without any fatal or disastrous consequences. The tunnel has an internal diameter of 23 feet,

and will accommodate vehicular and foot traffic. The cost will be upwards of one million sterling. The Woolwich Free Ferry is used by more than 4,000,000 passengers and 300,000 vehicles per annum. The rebuilding of Vauxhall Bridge was authorised by an Act of 1895, and a temporary bridge, to accommodate the traffic during the construction of the new bridge, is in course of erection. The formation of new approaches to the Tower Bridge, under the powers of Acts passed in 1895 and 1896, is under the care of the Improvements Committee. The Council has also adopted a proposal of this Committee for the widening of the Strand at Holywell Street, and Parliament will be asked to sanction the scheme in the ensuing year. Several smaller but important improvements are also being carried out. The Fire Brigade, directed by the Fire Brigade Committee, has been much increased since the Council came into existence: the authorised staff now numbers 961 men, and several new stations are being built.

The Council has resolved to exercise its powers, as the local authority for London, under section 43 of the Tramways Act, 1870, which gives the local authority power to purchase a tramway undertaking on the expiration of 21 years from the date of the authorising Act, upon payment of the constructional value (without allowance for goodwill, &c.) A length of 4¼ miles was purchased from the London Street Tramways Co. in 1895, and leased at a rental, and notice of purchase has been given in respect of other sections which have come under the purchase clause. A proposal has been made by the North Metropolitan Company that with regard to the 48 miles of tramways north of the Thames, instead of a piecemeal purchase extending up to 1910 under compulsory powers with costly legal proceedings, the whole system should be handed over to the Council forthwith at a stated price, on the condition that the company should have a lease of the lines for the next 14 years. Proceedings are also being taken with regard to the south side of the river.

Perhaps the most popular work of the Council is that connected with its parks and open spaces; 2,656 acres were taken over from the late Board, and over 1,000 acres have since been added. Bands are employed by the Council to play during the summer months.

The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee. All the sewage of London is conveyed by 82 miles of main intercepting sewers to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, the harmless effluent being allowed to flow into the river, and the sludge, amounting to upwards of two million tons in a year, being carried out to sea by a fleet of six specially constructed vessels. The improved condition of the river is a highly satisfactory result. The engineering experts who advise the Committee are, however, of opinion that extensive works are still needed to prevent the discharge of crude sewage into the river at the storm overflows in times of heavy rain.

In 1893 a "Works Department" was formed for the purpose of carrying out building, painting, sewer construction, paving, and other works, without the intervention of contractors. During the year ended 31st March, 1896, the Department executed a variety of works at a total cost of £240,000.

In November last great excitement was caused by the discovery, during the Comptroller's audit of the cost accounts of certain works executed by the Department, that, by a system of bogus transfers particular jobs which threatened to work out above the estimates had been credited in respect of materials represented as having been transferred to other jobs, not apparently for the pecuniary advantage of any of the officials implicated but with a view to equalising results and so gaining credit for the Department. A special subcommittee was immediately appointed to inquire into the matter, and after prolonged discussion the Council dismissed the Manager of the Department and appointed a special committee to hold a searching inquiry into the whole constitution and working of the Department.

The question of water supply is still engaging serious attention. Bills were promoted in Parliament in 1895 and 1896 to empower the Council to purchase the undertakings of the eight London Water Companies, and are to be introduced again in 1897, while the Water Committee is maturing a scheme for an alternative supply to be drawn from the valleys of South Wales.

Twenty members of the Council, together with fifteen representatives (nominated by the Council) of other bodies or interests, constitute the Technical Education Board, charged with the performance of duties under the Technical Instruction Acts.

The expenditure of the Council is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, and current income raised in a county rate. Certain contributions are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. The capital disbursements for the year ended 31 March, 1896, amounted to £692,263, made up as follows: Thames Tunnel (Blackwall), £130,554; tramways purchase, £102,847: parks and open spaces, £20,418; street improvements, £94,470; housing of the working classes, £94,125; main drainage, £80,709; fire brigade, £54,017; lunatic asylums, £64,905; and other purposes, £50,218. The maintenance of such works, the Sinking Fund to pay off debt, and the interest on the debt, together with all recurring disbursements of every kind, are paid out of rates. Some idea of the nature and amount of this class of disbursements will be gathered from the statement on page 342.

The Council's powers to expend capital money and raise Stock, or, as they are called, "borrowing powers," are conferred by its annual Money Act. The Act of last session sanctioned, for the year ending March, 1897, expenditure on various improvements and services not exceeding £3,812,495, but a large proportion of this amount was a regrant of unexercised powers contained in previous Acts. The Act also conferred powers to lend during the year to the School Board, vestries, and other public bodies not exceeding £2,092,660.

The Council issued £1,000,000 of 2½ per cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock last year; the tenders amounted to £2,698,450, and the average price obtained was £104 9*s.* 7*d.* per cent. The total stock now outstanding amounts to £35,511,638. The gross debt, including liabilities transferred from the former counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, stood, on 31st March last, at £34,762,878; against this there were loans owing to the Council from the School Board, vestries, and other public bodies amounting to £13,339,606. Property was held to the extent of £2,243,227, and there were also other assets bringing down the net liability to £19,215,400.

The rating for the year 1896–97 amounts to 12·7*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside

the City of 2·3*d.* in the pound, together 15*d.*; in 1895-96 the rate was 15*d.*; in 1894-95 14*d.*; in 1893-94 13*d.*; in 1892-93 12½*d.*; in 1891-92 11¾*d.*; in 1890-91 13¾*d.*; and in 1889-90 12½*d.* The rateable value of the County of London on 6th April, 1896, was £35,852,468—a 1*d.* rate producing £149,306.

In considering the question of rating, the grants paid by the Council in relief of local rates (indoor paupers, registration of electors, &c.) must be borne in mind; they tend to lighten the burden in some parishes and increase it in others; generally speaking, the effect is to materially benefit the poorer parishes. Each parish pays an equal rate in the £1 on its rateable value, but receives back, for instance, 4*d.* per day per head of the indoor paupers; the City receiving ½*d.*, and St. George-in-the-East about 11¼*d.* in the pound under this head alone. A still more important step towards the equalisation of London rates was effected by the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894, under which the Council is to levy half-yearly a rate of 3*d.* in the £ to make an "equalisation fund;" and then to distribute the fund on the basis of population.

The amount raised by county rate for the year to 31st March, 1896, is made up as follows:—

Estimated Receipts.			Estimated Expenditure.		
1. Estimated Balance on 31 March, 1896		£197,728	1. Debt:—		
2. Receipts (other than County Contributions):—			Redemption	£544,137	
Exchequer Contribution	£462,105		Dividends on Stock	1,111,657	
Interest on loans advanced, on cash balances, &c.	465,480		Interest on sundry liabilities	24,233	
Rents	91,040		Management of stock, &c.	45,825	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	153,440				£1,725,852
		1,172,053	2. Grants:—		
3. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—			To Guardians for indoor paupers	£326,809	
For General County purposes, equal to a rate of 12·7d.	£1,896,188		To Guardians and others out of the Exchequer contribution	216,112	
For Special County purposes, equal to a rate of 2·3d.	300,452		Registration of Electors	15,000	
		2,196,640	Main roads	8,560	
[Total rate, 15d.]					566,481
			3. Pensions (including Superannuation and Provident Fund, and prison and asylum pensions)		41,065
			4. Establishment Charges		124,720
			5. Judicial Expenses		41,859
			6. Services:—		
			Main Drainage	£222,110	
			Fire Brigade	167,665	
			Parks and Open Spaces	111,180	
			Bridges and Woolwich-ferry	31,900	
			Embankments	10,535	
			Pauper Lunatics	63,405	
			Industrial Schools	28,840	
			Coroners	23,780	
			Weights and Measures	13,565	
			Miscellaneous	51,820	
					724,820
			7. Technical Education		120,000
			8. Parliamentary Expenses, Water, Market and other Inquiries, Rating Appeals, &c.		25,050
			Total Expenditure		3,369,847
			9. Estimated Balance on 31 March, 1897		196,586
		£3,566,433			£3,566,433

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, C. J. Stewart £2,000
Comptroller, H. E. Haward £850
Assistant do., E. Doggett.
Engineer, Alex. Richardson Binnie £2,000
Dist. Engineers, Hart Bennett, J. E. Worth.
Bridges, E. Bazalgette.
Architect, T. Blashil £1,500
Assistant Architect, J. Hebb.
Solicitor and Dep. Clerk, W. A. Blaxland .. £1,200
Assist. Sol. (*Conveyancing*), G. P. Jackson. £1,000
Valuer, A. Young £1,250
Assistant do., E. J. Harper.
Medical Officer, Shirley Forster Murphy, M.D. £1,250
Public Control Dep., Alfred Spencer £800
Statistical Officer, G. Laurence Gomme £700
Chemist, W. J. Dibdin £800
Parliamentary Agent, H. L. Cripps £1,100
Parks Dep., J. J. Sexby £500
Chief of Fire Brigade, Comm. L. de L. Wells, late R.N.
Second Officer, Sidney G. Gamble. [£900

Chairman ..... Sir Arthur Arnold, *Alderman*, elected Chairman, 18th March, 1895.
Vice-Chairman ..... W. J. Collins, M.D., J.P., *West St. Pancras.*
Deputy-Chairman ..... R. M. Beachcroft, *Alderman.*
Clerk of the Council..... Charles John Stewart.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Abrahams, Morris	*Whitechapel.*
Antrobus, Robert C., J.P. ...	*St. George, Hanover Sq.*
Arnold, Sir Arthur	*Ald. till* '98 (*Chairm.*).
Baker, J. A.	*East Finsbury.*
Banning, H. T.	*Greenwich.*
Bayley, Edric	*West Southwark.*
Beachcroft, Richd. Melvill	*Alderman till* 1898.
Benn, John Williams	*East Finsbury.*
Bicker-Caartez, G.	*Mile End.*
Blake, W. F.	*Central Finsbury.*
Bond, Edward, M.P.	*Hampstead.*
Boulnois, E., M.P.....	*East Marylebone.*
Branch, James, J.P.	*S.-W. Bethnal Green.*
Bruce, William Wallace.....	*Bow & Bromley.*
Bull, Wm. J.	*Hammersmith.*
Burns, John, M.P.	*Battersea.*
Campbell, C. H., J.P.	*South Kensington.*
Campbell, Col. F.....	*Norwood.*
Carrington, Earl, G.C.M.G. ...	*West St. Pancras.*
Catmur, Thos.....	*Whitechapel.*
Chapman, C. M.	*Chelsea.*
Clarke, Henry.....	*City of London.*
Cohen, Benjamin L., M.P. ...	*City of London.*
Collins, W. J., M.D., J.P.....	*West St. Pancras.*
Cooper, Benj.	*Bow and Bromley.*
Cooper, G. J.	*Bermondsey.*
Corbett, T. L.	*Clapham.*
Cornwall, E. A., J.P.	*Fulham.*
Costelloe, B. F. C.....	*Chelsea.*
Crooks, William	*Poplar.*
Davies, W., J.P.....	*Battersea.*
Denbigh, Earl of	*City of London.*
De Souza, Sir Walter E.....	*Westminster.*
Dickinson, W. Hyett	*Alderman till* 1901.
Dimsdale, Sir J. C.	*City of London.*
Dixon, J.....	*Kennington.*
Dudley, Earl of.....	*Holborn.*
Dumphreys, J. M. T.	*Deptford.*
Dunraven, Earl of, K.P.	*Wandsworth.*
Ellice-Clark, E. B.	*North Hackney.*
Elliott, G. S.	*South Islington.*
Emden, T. W. L., J.P.	*Strand.*
Fardell, Thomas George, M.P.	*South Paddington.*
Farquhar, Sir H., Bart., M.P.	*East Marylebone.*
Farrer, Lord	*Alderman till* 1901.
Fletcher, J. S., J.P.....	*Hampstead.*
Ford, Lieut.-Col. C.	*North Lambeth.*
Forman, E. Baxter, M.D. ...	*North Hackney.*
Fox, W. H.....	*North Kensington.*
Freak, Charles	*N.-E. Bethnal Green.*
Gooding, R., M.D.	*Greenwich.*
Goodman, Wm.....	*West Islington.*
Goulding, E. A., M.P.	*Hammersmith.*
Harris, Sir G. D.	*South Paddington.*
Harris, H. P.....	*North Paddington.*
Harrison, Charles, M.P.	*S.-W. Bethnal Green.*
Haydon, W.	*Brixton.*
Heward, S. B.	*North Lambeth.*
Hoare, Alfred	*Alderman till* 1898.
Holland, Hon. Lionel, M.P...	*Westminster.*
Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Hubbard, N. W.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Hughes, Col. Edwin, M.P. ...	*Woolwich.*
Humphrey, Arthur	*South Hackney.*
Hunter, Thomas	*West Southwark.*
Hutton, Sir John	*South St. Pancras.*
Idris, T. H. W., J.P.....	*North St. Pancras.*
Jerome, C.	*Brixton.*
Jones, Edwin, J.P.....	*Peckham.*
Laughland, J.	*East Islington.*
Legge, Col. the Hon. H.....	*St. George, Hanover Sq.*
Leon, A. L., J.P.	*Limehouse.*
Longstaff, G. B.	*Wandsworth.*
Lubbock, Rt. Hn. Sir J. Bt., M.P.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Lushington, Sir Gdfy., K.C.B.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Lyon, Robert, J.P.....	*Peckham.*
McDougall, John	*Poplar.*
Maple, Sir J. B., M.P.	*South St. Pancras.*
Marks, H. H., M.P.	*St. George-in-the-East.*
Matthews, Wm.	*Dulwich.*
Maude, F. W.	*Central Hackney.*
Middleton, R. W. E.	*Dulwich.*
Monkswell, Lord	*Haggerston.*
Morton, A. H. A.....	*Rotherhithe.*
Moss, Nathan, J.P.....	*Hoxton.*
Mountmorres, Viscount	*Mile End.*
Napier, T. B., LL.D., J.P.....	*North Islington.*
Onslow, Earl of, G.C.M.G. ...	*Alderman till* 1901.
Organ, T. A.	*Kennington.*
Parker, R.	*Walworth.*
Parkinson, W. C.	*North Islington.*
Payne, W. H. C.	*Rotherhithe.*
Pearce, William, J.P.....	*Limehouse.*
Penfold, A.....	*Woolwich.*
Poland, Sir H. B., Q.C.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Ponsonby, Hon. A. G.	*Central Finsbury.*
Porter, J. B.	*North Kensington.*
Probyn, Major C., J.P.	*Strand.*
Radford, G. H.	*West Islington.*
Reed, Thos.....	*West Marylebone.*
Remnant, J. F.....	*Holborn.*
Roberts, Richard, J.P.....	*South Islington.*
Robinson, Nathan.....	*East St. Pancras.*
Robinson, R. A.....	*South Kensington.*
Rose-Innes, Cosmo	*N.-E. Bethnal Green.*
Rotton, Lt.-Col. A., R.A. ...	*Clapham.*
Russell, Earl	*West Newington.*
Sears, J. T., J.P.	*North Camberwell.*
Smith, Alfred.....	*South Hackney.*
Spicer, Evan, J.P.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Spokes, R.	*Walworth.*
Steadman, W. C.	*Stepney.*
Strong, Richard, J.P.	*North Camberwell.*
Stuart, James, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Taylor, H. R.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Thompson, W. M.	*West Newington.*
Thornton, Joseph	*Bermondsey.*
Tillett, Benj.	*Alderman till* 1898.
Torrance, A. M., J.P.	*East Islington.*
Turton, E. R.	*Haggerston.*
Tweedmouth, Lord	*Alderman till* 1898.
Urquhart, Wm.....	*North Paddington.*
Ward, Henry	*Hoxton.*
Webb, Sidney	*Deptford.*
Welby, Lord, G.C.B.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Westacott, T. B.	*East St. Pancras.*
Wetenhall, W. J.....	*North St. Pancras.*
White, Edward	*West Marylebone.*
White, James, LL.D.	*Norwood.*
Whitmore, C. A., M.P.	*Alderman till* 1901.
Williams, Rev. C. Fleming	*Alderman till* 1898.
Williams, D.	*St. George-in-the-East*
Williams, T. W., J.P.	*Lewisham.*
Wilson, Sir A.	*Lewisham.*
Wood, T. McKinnon	*Central Hackney.*
Yates, W. B.	*Stepney.*
Young, Sir W. L., Bart. ...	*Fulham.*

THE CITY COMPANIES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN (1896), CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES, MASTERS, CLERKS, AND HALLS.

As will be seen from the following table, many of the London Livery Companies are possessed of great wealth. Of some portion of the property they are merely trustees, and no doubt render periodical accounts to the Charity Commissioners; but of the "Corporate" property they are the sole owners, are not bound to render any account, and may dispose of the income as they please. Fifteen of the Companies have more than ten thousand pounds a year; some of them are very liberal in their charities, especially in the way of education. Some of the Companies invite fresh members to join, others do their utmost to repel. Corrections have been made from time to time by most of the Companies; those marked ¶ have revised this year's list, but others take no notice of the application. Where the return was incomplete, the Editor allowed the old figures to remain.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income	Trust Income	Total Income.	Master or Warden 1896—7.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers	183	48,000	35,000	83,000	Thos. Jno. Watney	John Watney	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers¶	183	37,500	500	38,000	F. Lambert	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes St.
Drapers	300	50,000	28,000	78,000	Rev. Hy. Boyd, D.D.	W. P. Sawyer	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers ¶	359	44,103	7,070	51,173	William Graham	J. W. Towse	Adelaide Pl., Lond. Br.
Goldsmiths ¶	142	43,000	16,000	54,000	James Garrard	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners ¶	200	17,500	13,500	41,000	T. L. Devitt	E. H. Draper, B.A.	8 Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors ¶	277	37,000	13,000	50,000	M.-Gen. E. C. Sim	Edward Nash	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers ¶	356	9,000	29,000	38,000	Rev. Edwin Pope	J. H. Townend	33 Gresham St.
Salters ¶	183	19,000	2,000	21,000	F. W. Clark	E. L. Scott	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers	40	12,000	11,000	23,000	Percival Birkett	R. C. A. Beck	Fenchurch St.
Vintners ¶	205	9,500	1,500	11,000	A. S. Bicknell	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers ¶	150	40,000	17,500	57,550	John Walter Sugg	Sir Owen Roberts.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries ¶	150	...	600	600	Edward Tegart	J. R. Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Braziers ¶	92	7,940	60	8,000	Charles J. Shoppee	Marshall Pontifex	81 Coleman St.
Bakers	187	1,580	320	1,900		H. G. Smith	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers ¶	115	...	...	...		Do.	Monkwell St.
Basketmakers ¶	30	...	*None.*	...	Ambro. A. Tapper	J. G. White	[91 Cannon St.]
Blacksmiths ¶	98	684	*None.*	684	F. B. Williams	W. H. Garrett	[6 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.]
Bowyers ¶	25	550	40	590	Arthur A. Best	C. B. Arding	[22 Surrey St., W.C.]
Broderers ¶	35	...	...	...		G. W. Barber	[13 St. Swithin's Ln., E.C.]
Brewers ¶	47	2,500	15,000	17,500	Sir David Evans	W. C. Higgins	87 Bartholomew Close.
Butchers ¶	130	1,233	778	2,011	Wm. T. Paulin	H. J. V. Philpott	Addle St.
Carpenters ¶	150	10,682	956	11,638	J. Jacob	S. W. Preston	Throgmorton Av.
Clockmakers ¶	72	...	...	...	C. E. Atkins	H. C. Overall	[Guildhall]
Coachmakers ¶	113	970	*None.*	970	Col. John W. Lee	P. de L. Long	Noble St., E.C.
Cooks	69	2,380	180	2,560		J. B. Towse	[6 Lawrence Putney, La.]
Coopers ¶	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	John Putley	John Boyer	71 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers	100	7,700	1,600	9,300	Augustus Thorne	Garrard Clarke	7 Cannon St.
Curriers ¶	80	1,122	47	1,169	Alderman Halse	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers ¶	100	5,350	50	5,400	J. U. Morton	W. C. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers ¶	55	...	...	*None.*	A. Morgan	Edgar A. Baylis	[Church Ct. Chmbs., E.C.]
Dyers	66	6,000	1,000	7,000		R. F. Brunskill	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
Fanmakers †¶	100	150	*None.*	150	F. L. H. Collins	Col. T. D. Sewell	[Guildhall, E.C.]
Farriers	101	240	*None.*	240	Joseph Pyke	W. E. Baxter	[9 Lawrence Putny. Hill.]
Feltmakers ¶	65	varies	140	varies	R. A. Khutt	Alfred Peachey	[17 Salisbury Sq., E.C.]
Fletchers ¶	16	100	*None.*	100	Alfd. J. Shepheard	B. Shepheard	[31 Finsbury Circus]
Founders ¶	92	1,855	102	1,967	Ch. Hill Devey	A. G. Wells	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
Framework Knitters ¶	100	310	130	440	Wolf Harris	James Funston	[93 Finsbury Pavement.]
Fruiterers ¶	97	90	...	...	W. E. Brooks	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane]
Gardeners	42	...	...	...	N. N. Sherwood	R. Gofton-Salmond	[72 Cheapside, E.C.]
Girdlers ¶	69	3,000	1,300	4,300		G. E. Philbrick	39 Basinghall St.
Glass-sellers ¶	38	nil.	21	21		R. H. Evans	[58 Gracechurch St.]
Glaziers ¶	39	260	40	300		J. B. Tippett	[11 Maiden Lane.]
Glovers ¶	78	...	...	...	Maj. R. Parkington, J.P.	A. W. Burn	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Warden 1896–7.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
**Gold & Silver Wiredrawers.*	143	62	3	65	Lt.-Col. P. Cowan	W. E. Baxter	[9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill]
Gunmakers ¶.....	28	2,500	*None.*	2,500	T. A. Heptinstall.	F. T. Aston	46 Commercial Rd., E.
Horners	48	66	*None.*	66	Henry Burt	T. Spncr. Chapman	[King's Bench Walk, E.C.
Innholders ¶	120	1,619	215	1,834	W. J. Lavington .	A. D. Druce	College St., Dowgt. Hl.
Joiners ¶	102	1,300	*None.*	1,300	T. M. Janes.....	H. L. Bedford.....	[St. Sepulchre's Ch., E.C.]
Leathersellers ¶...	151	17,000	3,000	20,000	W. H. Perkin, F.R.S.	W. A. Hepburn ..	St. Helen's Pl., E.C.
**Loriners* ¶	450	1,200	15	1,200	Sir Hen. A. Isaacs	Col. T. D. Sewell .	[Guildhall, E.C.]
**Masons* ¶	48	550	*None.*	550	F. T. Shadbolt ..	R. L. Hunter	[9 New Sq. Linc. Inn, W.C.
**Musicians* ¶.....	50	400	*None.*	400	Henry Frisby	J. T. Theobald ..	[35 Bedford Row, W.C.]
**Needlemakers* ¶	90	230	*None.*	250	H. H. Duke of Teck	J. K. Farlow	[1 Church Ct., E.C.]
Painters ¶	130	700	2,300	3,000	Wm. Jas. Cloake .	H. D. Pritchard .	9 Little Trinity Lane
**Pattenmakers* ¶ .	40	50	13	63	Edward H. Brown	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.].
Paviors	*none*	...	...	...	H. H. Bennett ...	William P. Neal .	[Plumer's Hall, Old Broad St., W.C.]
Pewterers ¶.....	103	4,400	167	4,567	Thos. Edwd. Way	C. W. Sawbridge .	:5 Lime St., E.C.
**Plaisterers* ¶.....	52	1,091	30	1,121	Henry Edgar Wild	Henry Mott.....	[Bedford Row, W.C.].
Pl. Card Makers ¶	100	50	*None.*	50	H. D. Phillips.....	W. Hayes.....	[Guildhall, E.C.]
**Plumbers*	40	880	20	900		W. R. E. Coles ..	[1 Adelaide Pas. Lond. Br.
Poulters ¶	120	1,020	430	1,450	Thomas Ware.....	A. W. Sadgrove..	[1 Gt. Tower St., E.C.]
Saddlers	82	11,200	1,000	12,200	John Perry	J. W. Sherwell ..	141 Cheapside, E.C.
**Scriveners* ¶.....	50	...	...	...	H. G. Freeman ..	J. C. Wootton.....	[8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.]
**Shipwrights* ¶...	200	830	*None.*	830	T. Kyffin Freeman	W. E. Baxter	[9 Lawrence Pntny. Hill]
Spectaclemakers ¶	356	1,100	45	1,145	Sir W. Wilkin ..	Col. T. D. Sewell .	[Guildhall, E.C.].
Stationers ¶	254	3,100	1,600	4,700	W. R. Stephens ..	C. R. Rivington ..	Stationers' Hall Ct.
Tallowchandlers	102	...	220	220	Walt. E. Greenhill	M. F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
**Tin Plate Wkrs.*	53	*None.*	7 7 0	7 7 0	George Hand, J.P.	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	Coll., E.C. [Somerset's Off., Heralds
**Tylers & Bklyrs.*	73	670	170	840		A. Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.].
**Turners*	193	700	*None.*	700	Alfred Bevan	W. M. Shirreff ..	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.].
**Upholders* ¶.....	25	284	20	304	F. McD. Robertson	W. J. Crump	[9 Philpot Lane, E.C.]
Waxchandlers ...	27	1,370	230	1,600	C. W. Burdon.....	T. R. Bridgwater .	Gresham St., E.C.
**Weavers* ¶	105	1,145	1,019	2,164	J. B. Ingle	C. A. Bannister ..	[70 Basinghall St., E.C.]
**Wheelwrights* ¶	120	300	*None.*	300	C. C. Paine	J. B. Scott	[32 Coal Exchange, E.C.]
Wire Workers ...	...	(*See* Tin Plate Workers.)					
**Woolmen* ¶	22	294	*None.*	294	R. W. Williams..	P. C. C. Francis ..	[26 Austin Friars, E.C.

* These Companies having no Halls, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

The rateable value of the Halls of the London Companies is about £55,000, and that of their Schools and Almshouses about £18,000 a year. The value of their Plate and Furniture is about £320,000, and the annual income of the livings in their gift —several of the "great" Companies are patrons of livings—about £12,300. In 1880 the Companie were indebted to the extent of about £270,000.

The above information is mainly derived fror the report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the Cit Livery Companies' Commission appointed in 188 of which the late Earl of Derby was chairman.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1881.	1891.	1896.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality.....	74,672	3,815,544	4,211,743	4,411,71
Within the Limits of the County of London	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,433,01
London School Board District	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,433,01
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits...	671	50,658	37,705	31,14
Central Criminal Court District	269,140	4,475,752	5,260,680	*
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (exclusive of the City).	74,771	3,783,536	4,194,413	4,401,8
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City) ...	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,433,0
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,750	4,716,003	5,596,101	*
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,421	4,766,661	5,633,806	

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusi of the City of London, with a rateable value in 1895-96 of £38,716,378. The number of new hous built since 1849 up to and including the year 1895 is 598,192 with 4,007 in course of erection; tl new mileage since 1849 being 2,043.

* Not shown in the Census.

London Police.

For Police purposes London is divided into two jurisdictions, that of the METROPOLITAN and that of the CITY Police. The former force superseded the "Night Watchmen" in 1830, when a Bill introduced by Sir Robert Peel authorised the establishment of a Metropolitan Police under the control of the executive government. The night watch system continued in the City itself until 1839, when a force of City Police was established under the control of the Common Council.

The CITY POLICE* district comprises an area of 671 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates. Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 31,148 night residents to be protected.

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 ditto, Detective Department, 3 Chief Inspectors, 15 District Inspectors, 22 Station Inspectors, 12 Detective Inspectors, 71 Sergeants, 7 Detective Sergeants, and 795 Constables; also 57 Constables on private service duty.

The METROPOLITAN POLICE* district embraces an area of 442,750 statute acres, with a population of between six and seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, Great Marlborough St., Greenwich, Lambeth, Marylebone, North London, South Western (Lavender Hill), Southwark, Thames (Stepney), West Ham, West London (Vernon St.), Westminster, and Worship St.

The Force on Oct. 12, 1896, consisted of 32 Superintendents, 589 Inspectors, 1,840 Sergeants, and 12,831 Constables, making a total of 15,342, with 317 horses.

It is scarcely possible to form an accurate estimate of the enormous actual value of the property under police protection, but the mean rateable value of the metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1895-6 was £38,716,373. The Police Rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict c. 67 at 9*d* in the £, of which 4*d* in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act, 1888. The total amount of Police Rate levied on the Parishes for the year ending 31 March, 1896, was £826,587, and the Local Taxation Account contributed £640,909 to the Police Fund during the year. The pay of the Force, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables, was £1,266,311. During the year 1895, the criminal offences reported to the Metropolitan Police amounted to 20,024; a decrease of 946 as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of felonies relating to property was only 2·906 per thousand of the population, lower than any previous year. Of burglaries, 514 were committed in 1895, an increase of 130 over 1894, and the estimated value of the property stolen in these burglaries was £4,041, of which £960 was recovered. Housebreakings numbered 1,501, and the value of the property lost was £12,951. Murder cases in 1895 numbered 18; there were three death sentences, and in three cases the murderer committed suicide. Of manslaughter there were 37 cases in 1895 as compared with 32 in 1894. The number of Penal Servitude Convicts liberated on licence into the Metropolitan Police District was 874—186 less than in 1894.

* For the official taff of the two Forces, see pp. 176–77.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organized and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On Jan. 1, 1866, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities.

By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade, and there is no limit as regards the amount of rate to be assessed.

The total expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1893, was £149,750. Of this amount the Treasury and the various insurance companies contributed £44,005, while the rate precepts furnished above £134,495 in 1892.

The strength of the Brigade in 1895 was as follows:—57 Land Fire-Engine Stations, 4 Floating or River Stations, 56 Hose Cart Stations, 200 Fire Escape Stations, 9 Steam Fire-Engines on Barges, 51 Land Steam Fire-Engines, 78 Six-inch Manual Fire-Engines, 17 Under-six-inch Manual Fire-Engines, 35 Miles of Hose, 116 Hose Carts, 8 Steam Tugs, 13 Barges, 12 skiffs, 225 Fire Escapes, 7 Long Fire Ladders, 9 Ladder Vans, 2 Ladder Trucks, 2 Trollies for Ladders, 2 Trollies for Engines, 12 Hose and Coal Vans, 5 Waggons for Street Duties, 10 Street Stations, 148 Watch Boxes, 791 Firemen, including Chief Officer, Second Officer, Superintendents, and all ranks, 20 men under Instruction, 16 Pilots, 75 Coachmen, 137 Horses, 81 Telephones between Fire Stations, 57 Alarm circuits round Fire Stations, with 563 call-points, 20 Telephones to Police Stations, 1 Telegraph, 81 Telephones, and 7 Bell-ringing Fire Alarms and 1 Speaking Tube to public and other buildings.

The total number of calls for fires was 5,635, of which 845 were false alarms; of the latter no fewer than 384 were maliciously sent through the call-posts, only 21 of the offenders being arrested.

The number of attendances at fires, or supposed fires, last year was 11,090, an average of 30 a day.

During 1894 there were 3,061 fires in the metropolis, and at 73 of them lives were lost.

Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Chief Officer, Commander L. de L. Wells, R.N. £900

The following list of Life Assurance Offices, with two or three unimportant exceptions, contains the names of all the British offices; and of five other companies doing business in this country—three Life Offices founded in New York, one in Australia, and one in Canada—with the premiums charged at various ages to secure the payment of £100 at death, with right to participate in profits. Those offices having an asterisk prefixed to the name transact Annuity as well as Life business. After the names are the figures (1) (2) (3) or (4). Those offices marked No. 1 are Proprietary or Joint Stock *Life* Companies; No. 2 are Proprietary *Life* and *Fire* Companies, and in three instances—those of the *Commercial Union*, the *London Assurance Corporation*, and the *Royal Exchange*—the business of *Marine* Insurance is included; No. 3 are Societies established on the principle of *Mutual* Assurance: that is, there is no proprietors' paid-up capital, the contributions of members being regarded as amply sufficient to meet all claims and contingencies; No. 4 are what are termed *Industrial* Life Offices, *i.e.*, the Life Insurances transacted are wholly or for the most part for sums *under* £100, the premiums being usually payable by weekly or monthly instalments.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives (or where legally or financially interested in the lives of others) are furnished with a paper containing questions respecting age, habits, state of health, and other matters, all which questions must be answered truthfully; for if any wilful misstatement be made the policy will be vitiated, and the office can refuse to pay when a claim is made; thus all the sums contributed will have been thrown away. If the application for insurance be rejected on account of ill-health, or a tendency to hereditary disease, offices are to be found which in the majority of cases will insure unsound lives, of course at a charge proportioned to the nature of the risk. Some tradesmen, *e.g.*, publicans, bricklayers, and others, are usually charged a higher rate than ordinary; a man engaged in business involving extra hazard, aged say 30, may have to pay as though he were 40 or 45.

It should be impressed upon intending insurers that they cannot be too careful in the selection of an office. *Safety should be the first consideration*, economy second—although really first, for there is no economy in insuring in an unsound office, however attractive its features may appear. The rates differ, but in some offices where the premium appears high, corresponding advantages are offered, and these offices may in the end prove quite as economical as others where lower rates are charged.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR LIFE ASSURANCES

In the following Offices, at the ages of 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55, to secure the payment of One Hundred Pounds at death; the assured *participating in the profits* in all named, except the Post Office and certain of the Industrial Life Offices. The first column of figures gives the amounts returned as Life and Annuity Assets by the various Offices, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 58; and the last column shows the number of years the Office has been established for the transaction of Life Assurance.

OFFICES.	Life and Annuity Assets.†	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Established.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yrs.
Absolute .....(1)		2	0	7	2	7	3	2	15	4	3	5	10	3	19	7	4	18	2	.....			1
Abstainers & Gen.(1 & 4)	95,790	2	1	0	2	7	1	2	14	8	3	4	0	3	15	6	4	11	3	5	13	9	13
Alliance .....(2)	3,006,816	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	72
Atlas .....(2)	1,624,573	2	4	8	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	88
*British Empire Mutl.(3)	1,865,961	2	1	10	2	7	2	2	14	3	3	3	9	3	16	2	4	12	3	5	14	2	49
British Equitable .....(1)	1,502,191	2	3	0	2	9	0	2	16	6	3	6	0	3	18	2	4	14	3	5	16	4	42
British Legal .....(4)	130,546														—			—			—		32
British Life ... ...(1)		2	2	10	2	9	1	2	16	3	3	5	8	3	16	4	4	12	0	5	15	9	1
British Workman's(1&4)	249,430	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	6	3	16	5	4	12	3	5	14	0	29
*Caledonian .....(2)	1,444,993	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	63
*City of Glasgow .....(1)	2,187,562	2	2	3	2	8	5	2	15	5	3	4	6	3	14	10	4	9	10	5	12	9	57
Clergy Mutual .....(3)	4,049,454	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	13	0	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	5	10	4	67
Clerical, Med. & Gen. (1)	3,271,205	2	2	6	2	8	9	2	15	9	3	5	0	3	15	6	4	10	9	5	13	9	72
Colonial Mutual .....(3)	1,923,836	1	19	7	2	4	8	2	11	9	3	0	9	3	11	1	4	6	2	5	9	9	22
Commercial Union ...(2)	2,818,318	2	3	8	2	9	5	2	15	9	3	4	2	3	13	10	4	7	8	5	9	2	35
*Eagle .....(1)	2,467,914	2	5	7	2	10	8	2	17	1	3	5	5	3	16	6	4	11	4	5	10	11	89
*Economic .....(3)	3,620,258	1	19	0	2	4	3	2	10	11	2	19	9	3	11	10	4	7	6	5	4	9	73
*Edinburgh.....(1)	2,980,927	2	2	0	2	7	7	2	14	6	3	3	2	3	14	2	4	9	0	5	9	1	72
*English & Scot. Law(1)	2,105,964	2	4	6	2	9	6	2	16	4	3	5	2	3	16	4	4	10	11	5	10	0	57
Equitable.....(3)	4,285,285	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	19	10	3	7	11	3	17	11	4	10	8	5	6	4	134
Equity and Law .....(1)	2,930,963	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	52
*Friends' Provident...(3)	2,482,859	2	1	3	2	5	9	2	11	2	2	18	1	3	7	0	3	19	3	4	16	8	64
*General .....(2)	1,473,588	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	59
*Gresham .....(1)	5,774,641	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	3	3	5	8	3	18	0	4	14	3	5	16	3	48
*Guardian .....(2)	3,688,915	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	74
*Hand-in-Hand .....(3)	2,718,087	2	6	2	2	11	6	2	18	7	3	7	9	3	19	1	4	14	1	5	13	3	59
Imperial .....(1)	2,346,412	2	1	11	2	6	11	2	13	6	3	2	1	3	13	2	4	7	5	5	6	6	76

† Including paid-up capital.

In the Assets of Proprietary Offices (those numbered 1, 2, and 4) the Paid-up Capital is included.

OFFICES.	Assets.†	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Est.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Yrs.
Lancashire ..... (2)	1,249,772	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 0	3 3 6	3 15 0	4 10 6	5 9 6	44
Law Life ..... (1)	4,768,356	2 3 8	2 9 4	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 0	5 10 9	73
*Law Union & Crown (2)	3,637,645	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	42
*Legal and General .. (1)	3,022,017	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 17 7	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 11 6	60
*Life Assoc. of Scot... (1)	4,569,333	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 4	3 17 4	4 13 4	5 13 8	58
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl. (2)	5,105,696	2 2 11	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 6	3 16 0	4 11 3	5 14 8	60
London & Lancashire (1)	1,059,799	2 0 10	2 6 10	2 13 7	3 2 4	3 12 5	4 6 10	5 9 1	33
London & Manchester (4)	102,759	Industrial Rates.				—	—	—	26
London Assce. Corp.... (2)	2,478,678	2 4 0	2 9 6	2 16 3	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 5	5 11 5	175
*Lnd., Edin., & Glas. (1&4	107,376	2 3 4	2 8 11	2 15 10	3 4 7	3 16 5	4 12 0	5 13 0	15
London Life Assoc. ... (3)	4,325,847	2 14 0	3 0 4	3 8 6	3 18 10	4 12 0	5 8 4	6 9 4	90
*Marine & Gen. Mutual (3)	768,981	2 3 1	2 8 10	2 16 4	3 5 11	3 17 7	4 11 11	5 12 5	43
Metropolitan ..... (3)	2,009,570	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	61
Nat. Assn. (of Ireland) (2)	356,599	2 3 1	2 8 7	2 15 5	3 4 3	3 16 0	4 11 7	5 12 9	74
National Guardian.....	51,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*National Mutual ..... (3)	2,449,856	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	66
*National Provident (3)	4,883,389	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	61
*Nth. Brit. & Mercan. (2)	9,832,115	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	72
*Northern ..... (2)	3,283,008	2 2 10	2 8 8	2 15 10	3 4 10	3 16 9	4 12 4	5 13 2	60
Norwich Union ..... (3)	2,327,929	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	88
Patriotic ..... (2)	270,148	2 2 11	2 8 8	2 15 9	3 4 5	3 15 10	4 10 4	5 9 10	72
*Pearl ..... (1 & 4	510,672	2 3 11	2 10 0	2 17 8	3 7 5	4 0 0	4 16 6	5 18 2	31
Pelican ..... (1)	1,355,043	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 5	4 11 7	5 11 8	99
Provident ..... (1)	3,000,463	2 4 4	2 10 2	2 17 6	3 6 4	3 17 4	4 12 10	5 13 6	90
*Provident Clerks..... (3)	1,829,020	2 0 1	2 6 4	2 13 5	3 2 8	3 16 1	4 12 2	5 17 4	56
*Prudential (Ordny.) (1)	11,150,948	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	48
" (Indus.)...(4)	12,666,745	Industrial Rates.				—	—	—	47
Refuge (Ordinary) ... (1)	356,912	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	31
" (Industrial) ... (4)	471,619								
*Rock ..... (1)	3,038,064	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 11	4 10 8	5 6 4	90
*Royal ..... (2)	5,517,293	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 16 2	3 4 1	3 14 6	4 8 3	5 10 6	51
*Royal Exchange ..... (2)	2,588,544	2 4 1	2 9 2	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 13 6	175
Sceptre ..... (1)	624,948	2 2 4	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 15 4	4 10 6	5 13 4	31
*Scottish Amicable ... (3)	3,539,193	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	70
Scottish Equitable ... (3)	3,779,913	2 5 3	2 10 3	2 16 10	3 5 5	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 9 10	65
Scottish Imperial ..... (1)	492,212	2 0 6	2 6 7	2 14 1	3 3 5	3 15 8	4 11 7	5 12 10	30
*Scottish Life ..... (1)	368,365	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 15 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	14
*Scottish Metropoltn. (1)	300,343	1 16 10	2 0 8	2 6 7	2 14 7	3 5 4	3 19 7	4 19 0	18
*Scottish Provident ... (3)	9,357,527	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	5 1 11	59
Scot. Temperance ..... (1)	285,900	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	12
Scottish Union & Nat ... (2)	3,795,989	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	5 11 0	72
*Scot. Widows' Fund (3)	12,872,934	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	81
*Standard ..... (1)	7,978,337	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	71
*Star..... (1)	3,806,735	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 7	53
Sun ..... (1)	3,400,738	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 19 11	86
Sun (of India) ..... (1)	127,527	3 2 2	3 7 0	3 13 4	4 0 7	4 9 9	5 3 3		15
Sun (of Canada) ..... (1)	1,077,629	1 17 6	2 4 0	2 12 2	3 2 8	3 16 8	4 15 4	6 0 8	29
Union ..... (2)	2,366,441	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 15 9	3 4 6	3 16 0	4 10 10	5 11 1	182
United Kent ..... (1)	631,136	2 4 3	2 9 8	2 16 3	3 4 3	3 15 11	4 10 5	5 9 6	71
*United King. Temp. (3)	6,141,494	2 2 7	2 8 10	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 8	56
Universal..... (1)	1,159,047	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 14 11	3 3 0	3 12 8	4 8 8	5 10 3	62
University ..... (1)	1,086,518	2 5 9	2 10 9	2 16 11	3 4 7	3 14 1	4 7 6	5 5 4	70
Victoria Mutual .... (3)	76,021	2 3 4	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 7	3 17 2	4 13 0	5 16 0	35
Wesleyan & General (3&4	240,014	2 2 10	2 8 9	2 16 6	3 6 6	3 19 5	4 16 3	5 18 3	54
Westminster & Gen... (1)	611,323	2 2 7	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 5 0	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 8	60
*Yorkshire ..... (2)	748,215	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	72
Assessment & "Natural Premium" Assurance									
British Natural Premium	56,353	1 5 9	1 8 8	1 11 5	1 15 6	2 0 7	2 10 7	3 4 2	4
Mutual Reserve Fd., N.Y.	938,030	1 9 6	1 10 6	1 12 0	1 14 6	1 18 0	2 4 6	3 7 0	14
				Rates for £1,000.					
*Equitable, United St. (1)	41,576,062	20 10 0	23 6 0	27 2 0	32 4 0	39 2 0	48 10 0	61 12 0	36
*Mutual, New York.. (3)	45,276,563	20 10 0	23 5 10	27 1 8	32 4 2	39 1 8	48 10 0	61 11 8	52
*New York ..... (3)	35,659,515	20 10 0	23 6 0	27 2 0	32 4 0	39 2 0	48 10 0	61 12 0	50

† Including paid-up capital.

The information now conveyed through the medium of the "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," which renders it imperative that every Life Office must furnish yearly to the Board of Trade a true state of its financial position, places within the power of every one of ordinary mental ability the means of ascertaining whether a Life Office is or is not financially if not actuarially sound. Without going into further detail, and to meet ordinary popular requirements, a test as to solvency may be ascertained in answer to three questions:—1. Is the management and other expenditure within the sum set apart for that purpose? 2. Are the funds safely invested, and does the interest received thereon *realise* the percentage on which the premium tables are framed? 3. Are the death claims which arise within, in amount, the "Expectancy" table of mortality adopted by the Company? Where the experience of the Company shows that these three questions can be *truthfully* answered in the affirmative, then the business may fairly be regarded as conducted on a perfectly secure basis. And just in proportion as by a careful selection the death-rate is reduced below the expectancy, as the rate of interest realised is beyond the assumed percentage, and as the expenditure is less than the sum allotted—in the same ratio will the office be able to show profits fairly and legitimately realised.

The Act of 1870 has now been in operation for upwards of 25 years, and the publication of the annual results in the Insurance Blue Book, while proving highly beneficial to soundly constituted and well managed life offices, has exercised a salutary influence in supplying the means of examining the internal affairs of such companies as would otherwise be able to shun the fierce light of publicity. The earlier issues of the Blue Book—1872 to 1881—contained simply a transcript of the figures of the various life offices but in 1882 a summary of the year's business was introduced, and has appeared year by year since that time. To indicate the progress that has attended the business of life insurance, the following table is subjoined, giving the results of the ordinary and industrial companies for the years 1882 and 1896 respectively:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Companies.	
	1882.	1896.	1882.	1896.
INCOME.	£	£	£	£
Premiums (less re-assurance)	11,638,319	17,637,681	1,941,994	6,382,927
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	1,742,387	...	10,550
Interest and Dividends (less Income tax)	5,369,007	7,393,739	45,716	396,850
Increase in value of Investments	238,573	198,286	...	953
Fines, Fees, &c.	6,117	11,106	141	996
Miscellaneous	44,571	32,790	1,832	146,078
Total Income	17,907,538	27,015,991	1,989,683	6,938,354
OUTGO.				
Life Claims (including Matured Endowment) and Reversionary Bonus	9,830,250	12,792,252	697,778	2,418,754
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premiums	854,297	1,054,089	...	13
Surrenders	734,031	981,465	2,533	25,220
Annuities	512,214	1,135,282	15	3,806
Paid to Policyholders	11,950,812	15,963,088	700,325	2,447,893
Management expenses, including Commission	1,572,816	2,584,635	935,180	2,789,915
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	705,658	616,696	2,661	286,119
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	148,835	423	208
Miscellaneous	7,631	64,890	345	690
Total Outgo	14,339,761	19,378,144	1,638,934	5,523,725
Difference—Income exceeds Outgo	3,567,777	7,637,847	350,749	1,414,629
Life and Annuity Funds	123,659,580	196,010,383	1,519,965	13,290,052

Assurances in Force as per Blue Book, 1896.	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Amount Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Amount Assured.
Summary of Life Assurances in Force, as shown by the last Returns issued by the Board of Trade	1,428,137	£ 529,184,344	14,990,581	£ 144,142,569

Every year the Editor receives letters of inquiry from persons wishing to insure their lives, asking him to recommend an office, or inquiring as to the soundness of particular offices. It is hardly necessary to say that he has on all occasions declined to give an opinion, or to recommend any office; and until 1888 had refrained from pointing out one source of information open to all readers of the Almanack—the Advertisements. These are inserted by the different offices, and set forth the various advantages offered. As so many, very nearly all, the best offices avail themselves of these pages, the Editor thinks that he can be charged with no impropriety in thus drawing attention to them and to the particulars therein contained.

*Fire Insurance.

RATES.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom, all the offices charge the same, whilst for minor risks each office makes its own estimate, and charges the premium in its judgment applicable. The following is a digest of the scale put forward by some of the oldest companies, and the rates and classification are those which are generally adopted.

Common Insurances.—At 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and built on all sides with brick or stone, or separated by party-walls of brick or stone which are carried through the roof, and used for residence, or non-hazardous purposes.

2. Goods in buildings as above, such as household goods, plate, wearing apparel, and printed books, liquors in private use, and personal effects not comprised in the following categories.

Hazardous Insurances.—At 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings of timber and plaster, or not separated by partition walls of brick or stone, or not covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and thatched barns and outhouses, having no chimney, nor adjoining to any building having a chimney; and buildings falling under the description of common insurances, but in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades are carried on.

2. Goods.—The stock and goods of bread-bakers, tallowchandlers (not melters), inn-holders, drapers, stationers, also chemists and grocers not dealing in mineral oils.

Doubly Hazardous Insurances.—At 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions:—

1. Buildings.—All thatched buildings having chimneys, or communicating with or adjoining to buildings having one, although no hazardous trade shall be carried on, nor hazardous goods deposited therein, and all hazardous buildings in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades carried on.

2. Goods.—All hazardous goods deposited in hazardous buildings, and in thatched buildings having no chimney; also china, glass, mathematical and musical instruments, pictures, and jewels in private use.

Much depends upon the surroundings of the building insured; for a printer's or bookbinder's workshop, in a narrow lane, with old wooden houses near it, the premium would possibly be from 10*s.* to 15*s.*

Special Insurances.—5*s.* per cent. per annum and upwards:—

Buildings and contents among others of workers in wood, dealers in mineral oils, large drapers, some mills, warehouses, and factories; in the case of some theatres the rate is as high as 31*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

Close proximity to, or communication with, any building containing very hazardous goods or used for any specially hazardous trade will, of course, also increase the risk.

The most recent returns of 57* British Fire Offices give a premium Income of £19,289,894; Losses, £10,919,508; Expenses, £6,344,468. Funds exclusive of Capital, £27,785,942; Paid-up Capital, £8,795,928.

* Of this number 44 are Tariff Offices, the residue (13) Non-Tariff.

CHIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Estab.
ALLIANCE (*L*),* 1 Bartholomew Lane, Bank	1824
ATLAS (*L*), 92 Cheapside	1808
BREWERS' & GENERAL, 66 Coleman St., E.C.	1892
BRITISH LAW, 5 Lothbury, Bank	1888
CALEDONIAN (*L*), *Edinburgh*, 82 K. William St.	1805
COMMERCIAL UNION (*L & M*), 19 & 20 Cornhill	1861
COUNTY, 50 Regent Street, and 14 Cornhill	1807
ECCLESIASTICAL, 11 Norfolk Street, Strand	1887
EQUITABLE, *Manchester*, 12 & 13 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1873
FINE ART & GENERAL, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.	1890
GUARDIAN (*L*), 11 Lombard St., & 21 Fleet St.	1821
HAND-IN-HAND (*L*), New Brdg. St., Blackfr's.	1696
IMPERIAL, 1 Old Broad St., and 22 Pall Mall	1803
KENT, *Maidstone*, and 124 Cannon Street	1802
LANCASHIRE (*L*), *Manchester*, 14 K. William St.	1852
LAW, 114 Chancery Lane	1845
LAW UNION AND CROWN (*L*), 126 Chancery Lane	1854
LION, 84 Queen Street, Cheapside	1879
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE (*L*), *Liverpool*, 7 Cornhill, and Charing Cross	1836
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, *Liverpool*, 73 King William Street	1862
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION (*L & M*), 7 Royal Exchange, and 43A Pall Mall	1720
MANCHESTER, *Manchester*, and 96 Cheapside	1824
NATIONAL OF IRELAND (*L*), *Dublin*, 33 Nicholas Lane, E.C.	1822
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE (*L*), *Edinburgh*, 61 Threadneedle St., and 8 Waterloo Place	1809
NORTHERN ASSURANCE (*L*), *Aberdeen*, 1 Moorgate Street	1836
NORWICH UNION, *Norwich*, 50 Fleet Street; 10 King William Street, E.C.	1797
PALATINE, *Manchester*, 101 Cheapside, E.C.	1887
PATRIOTIC (*L*), *Dublin*, 19 King William Street, E.C.	1824
PHŒNIX, 19 Lombard St., and Charing Cross	1782
ROYAL (*L*), *Liverpool*, Royal Ins. Buildings, Lombard Street	1845
ROYAL EXCHANGE (*L & M*), Royal Exchange	1720
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL (*L*), *Edinburgh*, 3 King William Street, E.C.	1824
STATE, *Liverpool*, 13 & 14 Abchurch Lane, E.C.	1891
SUN, 63 Threadneedle St. and Charing Cross	1710
UNION (*L*), 81 Cornhill, and 70 Baker Street	1714
WESTMINSTER, 27 King St., Covent Garden, and 5 King William Street, E.C.	1717
YORKSHIRE (*L*), *York*, 82 Old Broad Street	1824

CHIEF ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Accident, 10 St. Swithin's Lane	1866
Builders', 31 & 32 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.	1881
Crown, *Bristol*, 3 Queen Street, Cheapside	1887
Employers' Liability, 84 & 85 King Wm. St.	1880
Equitable, *Manchester*, 12, 13 Nicholas Ln., E.C.	1884
Fine Art Insurance Co., 90 Cannon Street	1870
General, *Perth*, 4 Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1891
Lancashire and Yorkshire, *Manchester*, 78 King William Street, E.C.	1877
Law Accident and Contingency, 9 Fleet St.	1892
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Farringdon Street, E.C.	1881
London Guarantee and Accident, 10 Moorgate Street	1869
Northern, *Glasgow*, 23 Coleman Street	1882
Norwich & London, *Norwich*, 48 Finsbury Cir.	1856

. In the case of the Scottish or the Provincial Fire Companies, the location of the head office is in *italics*.

* The offices with the initial (*L*) transact also *Life* Insurance; (*L & M*) *Life* and *Marine*.

	Established
Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40, 42 and 44 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1871
Palatine, *Manchester*, 101 Cheapside	1881
Provident Clerks', 61 Coleman Street	1876
Railway Passengers', 64 Cornhill	1849
Scottish Accident, *Edinburgh*, 27 Nicholas Lane	1877
Scottish Employers' Liability and Accident, *Aberdeen* 35 Moorgate Street	1881
Scottish Life, *Edinburgh*, 13 Clement's Lane	1881
Scottish Metropolitan, *Edinburgh*, 8 King St., Cheapside	1876
Scottish Temperance, *Glasgow*, 96 Queen St., Cheapside	1883
Sickness and Accident, *Edinburgh*, 64 Moorgate Street	1885
Sun (of India), London, 9 New Broad St.	1891

The business of ACCIDENT INSURANCE, although of comparatively recent formation, has now reached a premium Income considerably in excess of One Million Sterling, while the claims arising from fatal and non-fatal accidents are upwards of £600,000 per annum.

CHIEF PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Caledonian, 144 St. Vincent St., Glasgow	1871
Guardian, *Manchester*, 71 Fleet Street	1863
Liverpool & London, *Liverpool*, 4 Broad Street Buildings, E.C.	1866
London & General, 46 Leicester Sq., W.C.	1861
London & North British, 51 Coleman Street	1886
National Provincial, 66 Ludgate Hill	1854
Northern Accident, *Glasgow*, 71 Coleman St.	1882
Norwich and London Accident	1836
Plate Glass, 53 Lime Street	1852
Provident, Perry Bar, Birmingham	1885
Scottish Plate Glass, *Edinburgh*, 27 King William Street	1870

CHIEF BOILER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Boiler Insurance and Steam Power, *Manchester*, 120 Cannon Street, E.C.	1859
Engine Boiler, and Employers' Liability, 12 Knight Street, Manchester	1879
Manchester Steam Users', 9 Mount Street, Manchester	1854
National Boiler, *Manchester*, 60 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.	1864
Scottish Boiler, 13 Dundas Street, Glasgow	1881
Yorkshire Boiler, *Bradford*, 70 Chancery Lane	1873

MACHINERY INSURANCE.

Machinery Insur., 19 Qn. Victoria St., E.C.	1895

HAIL-STORM INSURANCE.

General, *Norwich*	1843

BURGLARY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Fine Art Insurance Co., 90 Cannon St., E.C.	1890
General, *Perth*, 4 Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1891
Goldsmiths' & Gen. Burglary, 85 Gresham St.	1891
Law Accident and Contingency, 9 Fleet St.	1892
National Burglary, 12 King St., Cheapside	1892
Norwich & London, *Norwich*, 48 Finsbury Cir.	1856
Security, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.	1889
Licenses Insce. Corporation & Guar. Fund, 24 Moorgate Street	1891
Brewers' and General, 66 Coleman St., E.C.	1892

HEALTH (ALSO ACCIDENT) INSURANCE.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40 to 44 Moorgate Street	1871
Sickness and Accident, *Edinburgh*, 64 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1885

CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Imperial Live Stock, 17 Pall Mall East	1878
London and Provincial Horse and Cattle, 17 Queen Victoria Street	1874

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

	Estab
Bankers' Guarantee & Trust Fund, 86 King William Street	1866
Crown, *Bristol*, 3 Queen Street, Cheapside	1889
Employers' Liability, 84 King William St.	1880
General, *Perth*, 4 Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1886
Guarantee Society, 19 Birchin Lane	1840
Law Guarantee and Trust, 49 Chancery Lane, W.C.	1888
London Guarantee and Accident, 10 Moorgate Street	1869
National Guarantee and Suretyship, *Edinburgh*, 3 King Street, E.C.	1863
Northern Accident, *Glasgow*, 17 Coleman St.	1882
Norwich & London Accidt., 48 Finsbury Cir.	1856
Ocean Accident and Guarantee, 40 to 44 Moorgate Street, E.C.	1871
Provident Clerks', 61 Coleman Street	1865
Scottish Employer's Liability	1881
Sickness & Accident, *Edinburgh*, 64 Moorgate Street	1885
Sun (of India), London, 9 New Broad St.	1891

CHIEF MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.

Alliance, Capel Court	1824
British and Foreign, *Liverpool*, 26 Cornhill	1863
Commercial Union, Cornhill	1861
Globe, 79 Cornhill	1870
Indemnity Mutual, 1 Threadneedle Street	1824
Lloyds', Royal Exchange	1716
London and Provincial, Roy. Exch. Bldgs.	1860
London Assurance Corpn., Royal Exchange	1720
Marine, 20 Old Broad Street	1836
Maritime, 40 Brown's Bldgs., Liverpool	1864
Merchants', 37 Cornhill	1871
National, 2 Threadneedle Street	1882
Ocean, 2 and 3 Old Broad Street	1859
Reliance, *Liverpool*, 1 Royal Exchange Bldgs.	1881
Royal Exchange Insurce., Royal Exchange	1720
Sea, *Liverpool*, Cornhill	1876
Standard, 1 Water Street, Liverpool	1871
Thames & Mersey, 1 Royal Exchange Bldgs.	1860
Union, *Liverpool*, 17 Gracechurch St., E.C.	1863

LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST MORTGAGE INSURANCE.

Law Guarantee and Trust, 49 Chancery Lane	1888
Liverpool Mortgage	1888
Mortgage Insurance Corp., 88 Cannon St. E.C.	1886
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	1871

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

IT will be observed from the tables showing the EXPECTATION OF LIFE, pages 357–58, that, while during the period 1871–80, up to the age of sixty-seven in the males and ninety-one in the females, a greater number survived out of every million of either sex born than from 1838–54; after these ages there is no improvement; indeed, if anything, it is rather the other way, and this, too, despite the enormous strides made in sanitary science and other matters conducive to longevity. What is the reason for this? It is merely an example of the "survival of the fittest."

In the case of males, the improvement in the death-rate, as will be seen, is in the period 1871–80 almost entirely confined to the earlier years of life, and though it is a fact that a far greater number of children will reach middle age than was formerly the case, this does not suffice to increase the average duration of individual life. We have now amongst us a vast body of adult weaklings and chronic invalids, chiefly, be it observed, in the middle and upper ranks, who, had they been born fifty or sixty years ago, would have been in their graves ere reaching adolescence.

Immediate Annuities.

THE following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies for every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, and as women are longer lived than men the Annuity is naturally smaller. By way of comparison, the rates for Annuities paid through the Post Office Savings Banks are given. By a few Companies, distinguished thus (‡), the proportionate amount of Annuity is payable to *day of death*.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly, except in case of those offices having an asterisk prefixed, when the annual payment is stated. The initial letters M and F indicate the rates for *Male* and *Female*. In the absence of these letters the rate quoted applies to either sex.

Companies marked thus † publish rates for age advancing by six months.

OFFICE.		Age 50.			Age 52.			Age 55.			Age 58.			Age 60.			Age 62.			Age 65.			Age 70.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
‡British Empire Mutual	M	7	4	6	7	10	2	8	0	2	8	12	10	9	3	2	9	14	6	10	14	4	12	16	4	M
	F	6	12	0	6	17	0	7	6	2	7	17	4	8	6	2	8	16	2	9	14	4	11	15	10	F
Caledonian	M	6	18	6	7	4	8	7	15	4	8	8	10	8	19	10	9	12	0	10	13	2	12	18	5	M
	F	5	3	9	6	8	11	6	18	1	7	9	2	7	18	0	8	8	1	9	5	11	11	7	7	F
City of Glasgow	M	6	16	8	7	3	4	7	13	10	8	7	2	8	18	0	9	10	0	10	11	2	12	16	0	M
	F	6	3	10	6	9	10	6	19	6	7	11	2	8	0	6	8	11	0	9	10	2	11	14	2	F
†Eagle	M	7	5	10	7	11	6	8	1	10	8	15	0	9	5	8	9	17	6	10	18	0	13	1	4	M
	F	6	12	10	6	18	2	7	7	6	7	19	2	8	8	4	8	18	8	9	17	6	12	0	4	F
Economic	M	7	5	6	7	11	6	8	1	10	8	15	4	9	6	4	9	18	4	10	19	8	13	4	10	M
	F	6	12	4	6	17	8	7	7	4	7	19	2	8	8	4	8	19	0	9	18	4	12	2	8	F
†Edinburgh	M	6	16	8	7	2	10	7	13	8	8	7	4	8	18	6	9	10	8	10	12	0	12	14	0	M
	F	6	3	6	6	9	8	6	19	0	7	11	2	8	0	8	8	11	6	9	11	0	11	12	6	F
‡English and Scottish Law	M	6	18	8	7	5	2	7	16	8	8	10	4	9	1	0	9	13	4	10	14	10	13	1	2	M
	F	6	5	0	6	11	2	7	1	8	7	14	2	8	4	2	8	15	2	9	14	8	11	17	2	F
‡Friends' Provident	M	6	15	4	7	0	10	7	10	4	8	1	8	8	10	7	9	0	9	9	18	10	11	18	6	M
	F	6	5	8	6	10	9	6	19	11	7	11	1	7	19	11	8	9	11	9	7	1	11	4	7	F
‡General	M	7	4	8	7	11	10	8	3	10	8	17	4	9	7	2	9	18	8	11	2	0	13	8	6	M
	F	6	13	4	6	18	10	7	9	2	8	1	2	8	10	0	8	19	6	9	15	8	11	10	10	F
†‡Gresham		6	18	5	7	4	0	7	14	1	8	6	7	8	16	8	9	7	11	10	8	1	12	12	11	
‡Guardian	M	6	12	8	6	18	8	7	9	2	8	2	6	8	13	4	9	5	2	10	6	0	12	9	8	M
	F	6	0	0	6	5	4	5	15	0	7	6	10	7	16	0	8	6	6	9	5	6	11	8	8	F
‡Hand-in-Hand	M	7	0	0	7	5	10	7	16	1	8	8	7	8	18	5	9	9	7	10	9	1	12	11	0	M
	F	6	7	6	6	12	6	7	1	4	7	12	5	8	1	5	8	11	10	9	10	7	11	10	5	F
‡Lancashire	M	6	13	9	6	19	7	7	9	11	8	3	0	8	13	8	9	5	3	10	5	8	12	8	9	M
	F	6	1	1	6	6	6	6	15	11	7	7	6	7	16	7	8	6	11	9	5	6	11	8	0	F
Law Union and Crown	M	7	2	8	7	8	4	7	18	10	8	12	0	9	2	8	9	14	8	10	15	6	13	0	2	M
	F	6	9	10	6	15	2	7	4	8	7	15	10	8	4	10	8	15	2	9	14	2	11	17	6	F
‡Legal and General	M	7	2	0	7	7	6	7	18	6	8	13	8	9	5	2	9	17	6	10	17	10		—		M
	F	6	7	10	6	13	0	7	2	0	7	13	0	8	1	10	8	12	2	9	6	8		—		F
Life Association of Scotland	M	6	15	6	7	1	4	7	11	8	8	4	10	8	15	6	9	7	4	10	8	2	12	12	4	M
	F	6	2	8	6	8	0	6	17	6	7	9	0	7	18	2	8	8	8	9	7	6	11	10	10	F
†Liverpool & London and Globe	M	6	16	0	7	2	2	7	13	4	8	7	4	8	18	10	9	11	8	10	14	0	13	1	8	M
	F	6	2	8	6	8	4	6	18	4	7	10	10	8	0	6	8	11	8	9	12	0	11	18	6	F
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow	M	8	5	0	8	11	0	9	1	8	9	15	4	10	6	8	10	19	2	12	1	2	14	7	10	M
	F	7	11	0	7	16	6	8	6	2	8	18	4	9	8	0	9	18	10	10	18	8	13	4	10	F
Marine and General Mutual	M	6	17	3	7	3	3	7	13	3	8	5	0	8	14	9	9	7	0	10	10	0	12	12	0	M
	F	6	4	3	6	9	6	6	18	9	7	10	6	7	19	6	8	9	6	9	8	3	11	10	6	F
National Mutual	M	6	18	8	7	4	8	7	15	4	8	8	8	8	19	10	9	11	10	10	13	2	12	18	4	M
	F	6	5	8	6	11	2	7	0	8	7	12	8	8	2	0	8	12	8	9	12	0	11	16	6	F
National Provident	M	6	15	4	7	0	10	7	10	4	8	1	8	8	10	6	9	0	8	9	18	10	11	18	6	M
	F	6	5	8	6	10	8	6	19	10	7	11	0	7	19	10	8	9	10	9	7	0	11	4	6	F
†North British and Mercantile	M	6	16	0	7	2	2	7	13	0	8	6	10	8	18	0	9	10	0	10	11	0	12	15	10	M
	F	6	3	2	6	8	10	6	18	8	7	10	10	8	0	4	8	11	0	9	10	2	11	14	2	F
‡Northern	M	7	1	8	7	7	0	7	16	6	8	8	8	8	18	6	9	9	4	10	8	6	12	8	8	M
	F	6	9	6	6	14	4	7	3	0	7	13	10	8	2	2	8	11	10	9	9	2	11	9	0	F
Norwich Union	M	7	6	3	7	12	0	8	2	4	8	15	4	9	6	2	9	18	0	10	18	10	13	3	3	M
	F	6	13	2	6	18	5	7	7	10	7	19	5	8	8	6	9	19	0	9	17	11	12	1	6	F
‡Pearl	M	7	1	2	7	7	4	7	18	0	8	11	8	9	3	0	9	15	4	10	17	2	13	4	2	M
	F	6	8	0	6	13	6	7	3	2	7	15	2	8	4	8	8	15	8	9	15	4	12	1	2	F
Positive	M	7	0	0	7	8	0	8	0	0	8	15	0	9	5	0	9	19	0	11	0	0	13	5	0	M
	F	6	10	0	6	16	0	7	5	0	8	0	0	8	10	0	9	0	0	9	15	0	11	15	0	F
‡Provident Clerks'	M	6	15	10	7	1	6	7	11	9	8	4	9	8	15	1	9	6	9	10	6	10	12	9	5	M
	F	6	3	3	6	8	7	6	17	10	7	9	1	7	18	1	8	8	5	9	7	0	11	8	7	F
Prudential	M	6	16	6	7	2	6	7	13	6	8	7	0	8	18	0	9	10	6	11	12	0	12	17	0	M
	F	6	3	0	6	9	0	6	19	0	7	11	0	8	0	6	8	11	0	9	11	0	11	15	0	F
‡Rock	M	6	17	0	7	3	5	7	14	9	8	9	1	8	19	1	9	11	11	10	13	6	12	19	3	M
	F	6	3	6	6	9	3	6	19	6	7	12	2	8	0	6	8	10	11	9	11	4	11	16	0	F
*Royal	M	6	12	7	6	18	11	7	9	5	8	1	8	8	11	2	9	2	2	10	1	10	12	1	0	M
	F	6	5	3	6	11	0	7	0	7	7	11	3	7	19	6	8	8	8	9	5	0	10	17	9	F
Royal Exchange	M	6	16	5	7	2	6	7	13	3	8	6	9	8	17	11	9	10	2	10	11	7	12	17	4	M
	F	6	3	5	6	8	4	6	18	7	7	10	8	8	0	1	8	10	10	9	10	5	11	15	3	F

OFFICE.		Age 50.			Age 52.			Age 55.			Age 58.			Age 60.			Age 62.			Age 65.			Age 70.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Scottish Amicable	M	7	0	7	7	6	2	7	16	5	8	9	2	8	19	4	9	11	1	10	11	10	12	15	7	M
	F	6	7	8	6	13	2	7	2	8	7	13	9	8	2	5	8	12	9	9	12	0	11	14	1	F
Scottish Life	M	7	3	8	7	9	10	8	0	6	8	14	2	9	5	2	9	17	4	10	18	6	13	1	8	M
	F	6	10	6	6	16	0	7	5	10	7	17	10	8	7	0	8	17	4	9	15	6	11	17	6	F
Scottish Metropolitan	M	7	10	10	7	18	0	8	9	4	9	2	0	9	11	8	10	3	6	11	5	8	13	11	11	M
	F	6	12	9	6	17	9	7	6	8	7	17	6	8	6	1	8	16	3	9	14	6	11	15	8	F
Scottish Provident.....	M	6	16	6	7	2	5	7	12	10	8	6	1	8	16	11	9	9	0	10	9	9	12	14	4	M
	F	6	3	8	6	9	1	6	18	7	7	10	3	7	19	6	8	9	11	9	8	11	11	12	8	F
†Scottish Widows' Fnd.	M	6	8	0	6	13	4	7	2	2	7	12	10	8	1	0	8	10	6	9	7	10	11	8	6	M
	F	6	2	6	6	7	6	6	16	0	7	6	2	7	14	0	8	3	2	8	19	10	10	18	6	F
Standard	M	6	19	4	7	5	0	7	15	1	8	7	10	8	18	5	9	10	0	10	10	3	12	7	9	M
	F	6	9	8	6	15	0	7	4	4	7	16	0	8	5	1	8	15	6	9	14	5	11	7	1	F
Star.....	M	7	0	2	7	6	9	7	18	1	8	11	3	9	0	10	9	11	8	10	11	9	12	13	7	M
	F	6	7	7	6	12	11	7	2	1	7	12	10	8	1	5	8	11	0	9	8	7	11	3	10	F
Sun (of India).....	M	6	16	6	7	2	8	7	13	6	8	7	4	8	18	6	9	10	8	10	11	10	12	15	10	M
	F	6	3	8	6	9	2	6	19	2	7	11	4	8	0	10	8	11	6	9	10	8	11	15	0	F
United Kingdom Temperance	M	6	15	0	7	0	6	7	10	3	8	2	6	8	15	11	9	3	3	10	0	3	12	1	0	M
	F	6	2	11	6	8	0	6	16	11	7	6	5	7	16	4	8	6	0	9	3	4	11	2	3	F
Yorkshire.....	M	7	1	2	7	7	6	7	18	0	8	10	4	9	0	0	9	11	6	10	11	0	12	15	0	M
	F	6	8	0	6	13	6	7	2	0	7	12	6	8	2	6	8	13	6	9	12	0	11	12	0	F
PostOffice(Govt.)Anns.	M	6	13	4	6	19	2	7	9	10	8	3	2	8	14	0	9	6	0	10	6	10	12	10	10	M
	F	6	0	6	6	6	0	6	15	8	7	7	6	7	16	8	8	7	4	9	6	4	11	9	6	F
Equitable, U. States... Mutual, New York ... New York	M	7	10	0	7	15	9	8	6	2	8	19	3	9	9	10	10	1	9	11	1	8	12	17	11	M
	F	6	16	9	7	2	1	7	11	6	8	3	1	8	12	1	9	2	8	10	0	9	11	17	8	F

As Insurance Companies have the means of safely investing at a higher rate of interest than can be obtained from Government, they are able proportionately to offer more advantageous terms to annuitants: to those about to purchase, a study of the Comparative Table of Rates will consequently be found useful. The Ages quoted range from *fifty* to *seventy* years, Annuities being usually purchased within that range of age. The completed Age—the age *last* birthday—is that to which the Annuity in every case applies.

Friendly Societies.

In 1892, the latest year for which complete particulars are available, the number of Friendly Societies and Branches in existence in the United Kingdom was 29,742, with a membership of 8,320,262, and with funds amounting to a grand total of £26,003,061. The following table gives the figures relative to the most important of the Societies.

PARTICULARS OF NINE OF THE LARGEST FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1894.

Society.	Adult Male Membership.	Total Income (exclusive of Female and Juvenile Funds).	Total Accumulated Funds.	Total Benefits paid on account of Male Adults.	Sick Benefit to Male Adults.	Funeral Benefit on account of Members, Wives, and Widows.
		£	£	£	£	£
Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity	653,641	1,206,003	7,382,203	690,862	541,896	107,408
Ancient Order of Foresters	658,868	1,094,166	4,775,759	733,957	512,169	110,044
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society	200,365	432,672	1,508,198	286,485	205,344	38,735
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity	100,601	131,939	684,794	77,164	57,333	9,284
National Sick and Burial Association	75,164	59,928	244,370	69,421	47,813	9,770
National Independent Order of Oddfellows	57,328	50,513	230,315	45,589	32,642	12,947
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity	107,525	152,598	443,936	98,000	67,439	16,741
National United Order of Free Gardeners.....	55,113	78,769	163,027	63,032	35,137	8,277
United Ancient Order of Druids.....	38,405	49,636	170,658	34,041	22,301	6,147

Rules by which the Personal Estates (including leaseholds) of English Persons, and the Movable Estates of Scottish persons, Dying Intestate are Distributed.

IN EACH INSTANCE IT IS SUPPOSED THERE ARE NO NEARER RELATIONS THAN THOSE NAMED.

[* *Where this is prefixed the Regulation applies to Scotland only.*]

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, passed in the Session 53 & 54 Vict., c. 29, a very important change is made in the law as regards provision for widows of men who die intestate and without issue after the first of September, 1890, whereby it is enacted that the real and personal estate of an intestate so dying, passes absolutely to the widow as far as the first £500 in value is concerned. If under £500 she takes the whole; if above £500 she takes £500 in addition to what she was entitled to under the law previously in force. This Act is not applicable to Scotland.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportion following:—*
Wife only, no blood relations	Half to wife, other half to the Crown.
Wife, no near relations	Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Wife and child, or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife, rest to child or children; and if children are dead, then to their lineal descendants, subject to this, that such child or children as had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advancement into account (but heir does not bring real estate into account). *One-third to wife; one-third to living children in equal shares (but the heir must collate the heritable estate, and those children who have been advanced by intestate in life must collate the advances); one-third equally among living children *per capita* (see NOTE A, next page), and issue of dead children *per stirpes*.
Wife and father	Half to wife, and half to father.
Wife and mother	Half to wife, and half to mother. *Half to wife, one-sixth to mother, two-sixths to Crown failing kin.
Wife, brother, or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to wife, one-fourth to living brother or sister, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children. *Half to wife, one-sixth to brother, two-sixths equally among children of dead brother or sister.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. *Half to wife, one-sixth to mother, two-sixths among nephews and nieces *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces (as to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*). *Half to wife, one-sixth to mother, two-sixths among the brothers and sisters (who take *per capita*), and the nieces who take *per stirpes*.
No wife or child	All to next-of-kin of equal degree.
Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All children equally *per capita*, issue of deceased children *per stirpes*; no difference between children of different wives. *One-half equally amongst all living children; the other half equally amongst living children *per capita*, and issue of dead children *per stirpes*.
Husband and children	Whole to husband.
Mother, but no wife, child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	The whole to mother. *One-third to mother, two-thirds to the Crown failing kin.
Mother and brother or sister	Equally between them. *Mother one-third, brother two-thirds.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	Whole to them equally. *Mother one-third, brothers and sisters two-thirds equally *per capita*.
Father, and brothers and sisters	Whole to father. *One-half to father, the other half equally amongst brothers and sisters *per capita* (see NOTE B).

Child and grandchild by deceased child.....	Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation. *Three-fourths to child, one-fourth to grandchild.
If no child, children, or representatives of them...	All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister *per capita*, half to children of deceased brother or sister *per stirpes*.
Brother and grandfather.....	Whole to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother's or sister's daughter	All to daughter.
Brother and two aunts.....	All to brother.
Brother and wife	Half to brother, half to wife.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father, and mother's mother.....	Equally to both.
Grandmother, uncle, or aunt.....	All to grandmother. *All to uncle or aunt if paternal.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child.....	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. *Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes in exclusion of maternal uncle.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece	Equally to all. *Nephew and niece.
Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren	Equally to all. *Brother's or sister's grandchildren.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister ...	Equally *per capita* (see NOTE A). *All to nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Each in equal shares *per capita*, and not *per stirpes*. *The same, having regard to NOTE B.

NOTE A.—*Per capita*, that is, taking individually, and not by representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, they each take an equal part of his effects in his or her own right. But if either of them die, leaving children, his children would take his share *per stirpes*, that is *through him*, and not in their own rights.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood, whether by the mother's or father's side, share equally with the whole blood. By the Scottish Law, brothers and sisters german (that is, by the same father and mother) and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters consanguinean (that is, by the same father) and their issue. And brothers and sisters consanguinean and their issue take in exclusion of brothers and sisters uterine (that is, by the same mother) and their issue.

NOTE C.—Posthumous brothers and sisters take equally with those born in lifetime of father.

Intestates' Estates—Real Property.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

TABLE of Descent of Real Property in England on death of an intestate and also showing the persons entitled to administer personal estate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of Gavelkind (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of Borough English (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. Custom of London for Administration of Personal Estate abolished in 1856. Leaseholds are Personal Estate. The Dower (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833 is in the majority of cases barred by the purchase deed. Generally put in by Solicitors to avoid the inconvenience of dower attaching.

In each instance it is supposed that there are no nearer relations than those named.

The persons named within brackets are those who are entitled to administer.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations ...	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor. [*Wife.*]
Wife and child, or children, and children of a deceased child ...	One-third to wife for life; rest to eldest son or his issue. [*Wife.*] One-third to wife for life in any case. [*Wife.*] Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. [*Either daughter, or not exceeding three.*] If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter) rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father.....	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will. [*Wife.*]
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side. [*Wife.*]

Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	**One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother or his issue.** (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) [*Wife.*] **Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest).** [*Ditto.*] **Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between nieces.** [*Ditto.*]
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	**One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.** [*Wife.*]
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	**One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother.** [*Wife.*] **Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.**
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	**Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.** [*Father or grandfather, as case may be.*]
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	**All to eldest son, or his issue.** (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. [*Either sons or daughters, not exceeding three.*] **Daughters equally.**
Husband and child or children	**Husband for life; afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son.** [*Husband.*] **If all daughters, to them equally.**
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	**All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.** [*Mother.*]
Mother, and brothers and sisters	**All to eldest brother.** [*Mother.*]
Mother and sisters	**All to sisters.** [*Mother.*]
Father, and brothers and sisters	**All to father.** [*Father.*]
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c. [*Child.*]
Brother and grandfather	**All to brother.** [*Brother.*]
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	**All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson.** [*Niece.*] **All to brother's daughter if child of eldest brother.**
Brother and two aunts	**Brother, all.** [*Brother.*]
Brother and wife	**One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.** [*Wife.*]
Grandfather (no nearer)	**All to grandfather.** [*Grandfather.*]
Father's father, & mother's mother	**All to father's father.** [*Either, or both.*]
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	**All to uncle or aunt.** [*Grandmother.*]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	**Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.** [*Uncle.*]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	**Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.** [*Deceased uncle or aunt's children, not exceeding three.*]
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	**Nephew.** [*Two aunts.*]
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	**Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.** [*Either, not exceeding three.*]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	**Nephew by brother.** [*Either, or both.*]
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	**All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.** [*To either of the nephews and nieces, not exceeding three.*]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT EMPLOYING A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 37. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will, or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as remodelled under the Finance Act of 1894, will be found in detail on page 431.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the District Probate Registries (see page 359), application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

In Almanacks previous to 1886 tables were given showing the Expectation of Life, and the numbers of survivors out of a given number of births at each successive year of life. Those tables were constructed by the late Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, and were calculated on the death-rates of 1838-54; but since that time very important changes have occurred in the death-rates at different ages, and consequently new tables have been constructed by Dr. W. Ogle, who succeeded Dr. Farr, on the basis of the death-rates of 1871-80. The following table gives the results both of the older and the later calculations; the first two columns in the male and female parts, respectively, giving the survivors at each year of life out of a million born of the corresponding sex, by the older and the newer calculation; and the two other columns giving similarly the expectation of life at each year:—

AGE.	MALES.				FEMALES.				AGE.
	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	
Col'mn	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Col'mn
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	39·91	41·35	1,000,000	1,000,000	41·85	44·62	0
1	836,405	841,417	46·65	48·05	865,288	871,266	47·31	50·14	1
2	782,626	790,201	48·83	50·14	811,711	820,480	49·40	52·22	2
3	754,849	763,737	49·61	50·86	782,990	793,359	50·20	52·99	3
4	736,845	746,587	49·81	51·01	764,060	775,427	50·43	53·20	4
5	723,716	734,068	49·71	50·87	750,550	762,622	50·33	53·08	5
6	713,881	726,815	49·39	50·38	740,584	755,713	50·00	52·56	6
7	706,156	721,103	48·92	49·77	732,771	750,276	49·53	51·94	7
8	699,688	716,309	48·37	49·10	726,116	745,631	48·98	51·26	8
9	694,346	712,337	47·74	48·37	720,537	741,727	48·35	50·53	9
10	689,857	708,990	47·05	47·60	715,769	738,382	47·67	49·76	10
11	685,982	706,146	46·31	46·79	711,581	735,405	46·95	48·96	11
12	682,512	703,595	45·54	45·96	707,770	732,697	46·20	48·13	12
13	679,256	701,200	44·76	45·11	704,155	730,122	45·44	47·30	13
14	676,057	698,840	43·97	44·26	700,581	727,571	44·66	46·47	14
15	672,776	696,419	43·18	43·41	696,917	724,956	43·90	45·63	15
16	669,296	693,695	42·40	42·58	693,050	722,084	43·14	44·81	16
17	665,529	690,746	41·64	41·76	688,894	718,993	42·40	44·00	17
18	661,402	687,507	40·90	40·96	684,378	715,622	41·67	43·21	18
19	656,868	683,941	40·17	40·17	679,463	711,946	40·97	42·43	19
20	651,903	680,033	39·48	39·40	674,119	707,949	40·29	41·66	20
21	646,502	675,769	38·80	38·64	668,345	703,616	39·63	40·92	21
22	641,028	671,344	38·13	37·89	662,474	699,141	38·98	40·18	22
23	635,486	666,754	37·46	37·15	656,509	694,521	38·33	39·44	23
24	629,882	661,997	36·79	36·41	650,463	689,759	37·68	38·71	24
25	624,221	657,077	36·12	35·68	644,342	684,858	37·04	37·98	25
26	618,503	651,998	35·44	34·96	638,148	679,822	36·39	37·26	26
27	612,731	646,757	34·77	34·24	631,851	674,661	35·75	36·54	27
28	606,906	641,353	34·10	33·52	625,575	669,372	35·10	35·83	28
29	601,026	635,778	33·43	32·81	619,201	663,959	34·46	35·11	29
30	595,089	630,038	32·76	32·10	612,774	658,418	33·81	34·41	30
31	589,094	624,124	32·09	31·40	606,296	652,747	33·17	33·70	31
32	583,036	618,056	31·42	30·71	599,763	646,957	32·53	33·00	32
33	576,912	611,827	30·74	30·01	593,196	641,045	31·88	32·30	33
34	570,716	605,430	30·07	29·33	586,575	635,003	31·23	31·60	34
35	564,441	598,860	29·40	28·64	579,908	628,842	30·59	30·90	35
36	558,083	592,107	28·73	27·96	573,192	622,554	29·94	30·21	36
37	551,634	585,167	28·06	27·29	566,431	616,144	29·29	29·52	37
38	545,084	578,019	27·39	26·62	559,619	609,599	28·64	28·83	38
39	538,428	570,655	26·72	25·96	552,758	602,924	27·99	28·15	39
40	531,657	563,077	26·06	25·30	545,844	596,113	27·34	27·46	40
41	524,761	555,254	25·39	24·65	538,876	589,167	26·69	26·78	41
42	517,734	547,288	24·73	24·00	531,849	582,104	26·03	26·10	42
43	510,567	539,161	24·07	23·35	524,765	574,919	25·38	25·42	43
44	503,247	530,858	23·41	22·71	517,617	567,612	24·72	24·74	44

AGE.	MALES. Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		MALES. Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life).		FEMALES. Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		FEMALES. Mean After-Lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	
Col'mn	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Col'mn
45	495,770	522,374	22·76	22·07	510,403	560,174	24·06	24·06	45
46	488,126	513,702	22·11	21·44	503,122	552,602	23·40	23·38	46
47	480,308	504,836	21·46	20·80	495,768	544,892	22·74	22·71	47
48	472,306	495,751	20·82	20·18	488,339	537,043	22·08	22·03	48
49	464,114	486,479	20·17	19·55	480,833	529,048	21·42	21·36	49
50	455,727	476,980	19·54	18·93	473,245	520,901	20·75	20·68	50
51	447,139	467,254	18·90	18·31	465,572	512,607	20·09	20·01	51
52	438,099	457,022	18·28	17·71	457,814	504,188	19·42	19·34	52
53	428,801	446,510	17·67	17·12	449,966	495,645	18·75	18·66	53
54	419,256	435,729	17·06	16·53	442,027	486,973	18·08	17·98	54
55	403,460	424,677	16·45	15·95	433,331	477,440	17·43	17·33	55
56	393,408	413,351	15·86	15·37	424,239	467,443	16·79	16·69	56
57	339,088	401,748	15·26	14·80	414,761	456,992	16·17	16·06	57
58	378,481	389,827	14·68	14·24	404,895	446,079	15·55	15·45	58
59	367,570	377,591	14·10	13·68	394,636	434,695	14·94	14·84	59
60	356,330	365,011	13·53	13·14	383,974	422,835	14·34	14·24	60
61	344,744	352,071	12·96	12·60	372,895	410,477	13·75	13·65	61
62	332,789	338,820	12·41	12·07	361,387	397,644	13·17	13·08	62
63	320,451	325,256	11·87	11·56	349,436	384,319	12·60	12·51	63
64	307,720	311,368	11·34	11·05	337,031	370,495	12·05	11·96	64
65	294,588	297,156	10·82	10·55	324,165	356,165	11·51	11·42	65
66	281,064	282,638	10·32	10·07	310,833	341,326	10·98	10·90	66
67	267,160	267,829	9·83	9·60	297,048	325,988	10·47	10·39	67
68	252,901	252,763	9·36	9·14	282,819	310,170	9·97	9·89	68
69	238,328	237,487	8·90	8·70	268,177	293,899	9·48	9·41	69
70	223,490	222,056	8·45	8·27	253,161	277,285	9·02	8·95	70
71	208,453	206,533	8·03	7·85	237,822	260,207	8·57	8·50	71
72	193,297	190,971	7·62	7·45	222,230	242,934	8·13	8·07	72
73	178,114	175,449	7·22	7·07	206,464	225,497	7·71	7·65	73
74	163,003	160,074	6·85	6·70	190,620	208,003	7·31	7·25	74
75	148,076	144,960	6·49	6·34	174,800	190,566	6·93	6·87	75
76	133,453	130,227	6·15	6·00	159,126	173,316	6·56	6·51	76
77	119,251	115,986	5·82	5·68	143,722	156,392	6·21	6·16	77
78	105,592	102,359	5·51	5·37	128,711	139,927	5·88	5·82	78
79	92,597	89,449	5·21	5·07	114,229	124,065	5·56	5·50	79
80	80,343	77,354	4·93	4·79	100,394	108,935	5·26	5·20	80
81	68,946	66,153	4·66	4·51	87,323	94,662	4·98	4·90	81
82	58,471	55,842	4·41	4·26	75,119	81,305	4·71	4·63	82
83	48,970	46,489	4·17	4·01	63,862	68,906	4·45	4·37	83
84	40,471	38,132	3·95	3·58	53,615	57,723	4·21	4·12	84
85	32,979	30,785	3·73	3·56	44,419	47,631	3·98	3·88	85
86	26,476	24,436	3·53	3·36	36,284	38,710	3·76	3·66	86
87	20,926	19,054	3·34	3·17	29,202	30,958	3·56	3·46	87
88	16,268	14,578	3·16	2·99	23,135	24,338	3·36	3·26	88
89	12,428	10,925	3·00	2·82	18,027	18,788	3·18	3·08	89
90	9,321	8,015	2·84	2·66	13,802	14,225	3·01	2·90	90
91	6,859	5,748	2·69	2·51	10,376	10,553	2·85	2·74	91
92	4,946	4,025	2·55	2·37	7,650	7,658	2·70	2·58	92
93	3,492	2,749	2·41	2·24	5,526	5,429	2·55	2·44	93
94	2,411	1,828	2·29	2·12	3,908	3,756	2·42	2·30	94
95	1,628	1,183	2·17	2·01	2,704	2,533	2·29	2·17	95
96	1,071	742	2·06	1·90	1,827	1,661	2·17	2·11	96
97	688	452	1·95	1·81	1,204	1,037	2·06	2·03	97
98	430	266	1·85	1·72	774	653	1·96	1·83	98
99	262	151	1·76	1·65	483	389	1·86	1·73	99
100	134	82	1·68	1·61	295	225	1·76	1·62	100

Up to the year 1858 the probate and safe custody of wills was entirely within the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Complaints of the carelessness and insecurity to which the documents were exposed at the hands of sinecurists and absentee officials became very rife, culminating perhaps in the vigorous onslaught on the system which was made by Charles Dickens in "David Copperfield" and "Household Words." The result was the establishment throughout the country of forty District Registries. To find a will proved before 1st January, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, which is freely open to the public. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, and may there be seen. Any will may be read by anybody who is ready to pay a search fee of one shilling; but the reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors, and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Registries established by the Act of 1857 are the following:—

Districts.	*Registrar.*	*Registries.*
Northumberland...	H. E. Edwards	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Durham.....	Joshua Earles..	Durham.
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	Wm. C. Butler	Carlisle.
Yorkshire, West Riding	F. Kruckenberg	Wakefield.
" N. Riding " E. Riding, inc. York.	Henry Arthur Hudson	York.
Lancashire, except Salford and West Derby Hundreds.	J. C. Douglas-Willan	Lancaster.
Manchester and H. of Salford .	Oswald H. Hardy	Manchester.
West Derby Hund.	T. E. Paget ...	Liverpool.
Chester	G. Middleton...	Chester.
Carnarvon & Anglesey	H. B. Roberts	Bangor.
Flint, Denbigh, & Merioneth	J. P. Lewis ...	St. Asaph.
Derbyshire	C. T. E. Wilde	Derby.
Nottinghamshire..	W. G. Vincent	Nottingham.
Leicester and Rutlandshire	G. H. Nevinson	Leicester.
Lincolnshire.....	John Swan.....	Lincoln.
Salop and Montgomery	F. R. B. Walton	Shrewsbury.
Northants, N. Huntingdon, & Cambridge.....	Henry William Gates	Peterboro'.
Norfolk	G. R. Harman	Norwich.
Suffolk, East ..... Essex, North	B. P. Grimsby	Ipswich.
Suffolk, W.	C. Wodehouse	Bury St. Edmunds.
Bedford & South Northants	C. C. Becke ...	Northampton
Warwickshire	W. G. Middleton	Birmingham.
Staffordshire	G. A. Bridgeman Simpson	Lichfield.
Radnor, Brecknock, and Herefordshire.....	T. C. Paris	Hereford.
Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke	W. Morgan Griffiths	Carmarthen.
Glamorgan and Monmouthshire	Clemt. Waldron	Llandaff.
Worcestershire ...	H. A. Franklin	Worcester.
Gloucestershire, except Bristol.	Rose Fuller.....	Gloucester.
Bristol and Bath...	Wm. H. Clarke	Bristol.
Oxford, Berks, & Bucks	Thomas M. Davenport	Oxford.
Somerset, East, except the Bath C. C. District.	Langford Ellicott	Wells.
Somerset, West ...	E. T. Alms.....	Taunton.
Devonshire	W. H. Bailey...	Exeter.
Cornwall	W. H. Shadwell	Bodmin.
Wiltshire	H. Elliot Fox	Salisbury.
Dorsetshire	E. A. Smith ...	Blandford.
Hampshire	C. Wooldridge	Winchester.
Sussex, East.....	J. W. Heisch...	Lewes.
Sussex, West	Sir R. G. Raper	Chichester.
Kent, East	H. M. Chapman	Canterbury.

Depository for the Wills of Living Persons.—It is unfortunate for the success of this institution that its existence is so little known. It may be added that the formalities and expense attendant upon depositing a will in Somerset House for safe custody do little to recommend that safety to the public. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead letter, for in three recent years there were only seven, nine, and seventeen testators found to place their wills in Somerset House. This may be done through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar.

Parliamentary Summary for 1896.

THE old parliamentary adage that big majorities are very unmalleable proved no misnomer for the newly elected Unionist party, for no sooner had the Session of 1896 begun to develop than there were unmistakable signs that the Government would have to take in their legislative sails. Then, too, it appeared at first that the South African cloud that had burst with the unwarranted incursion of Dr. Jameson and his friends into the Transvaal would cause the Ministry much trouble, but, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's able engineering at the Colonial Office, anything approaching a crisis was averted.

The biggest stumbling-block for the Government was undoubtedly their new Education Bill. After having assured their supporters that they really meant to fight the measure, they surrendered in the Committee stage and withdrew the Bill. Considerable time was, however, devoted to the Agricultural Land Rating Bill, a measure which sprang out of the Budget proposals, and the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, which was another attempt to adjust the differences between landlord and tenant in Ireland. Needless to say, that this measure caused considerable friction between the Lords and Commons.

Turning to the legislative output of the Session, some useful work was accomplished, including provision for an increase in the Navy, the extension of dockyards and harbours of refuge at the cost of many millions, the construction of a Central African railway, the building of new public offices, the subsidizing of light railways in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in addition to measures amending the Coal Mines Regulation and the Truck Acts, and dealing with the conciliation of trade disputes, Scottish agricultural rates and public health in Ireland.

February 11.—Parliament opened by Royal Commission.

LORDS. The reply to the Address was moved by Lord Stanmore, and seconded by Lord Rosslyn. Lord Rosebery criticised the Foreign policy of the Government, and was replied to by Lord Salisbury. The Address agreed to.

COMMONS. Mr. G. J. Goschen moved, Sir J. Stirling Maxwell seconded the Address. Sir W. Harcourt, while congratulating Mr. Chamberlain on the way he had dealt with the Transvaal difficulty, condemned the action of the Government in regard to Armenia. Mr. A. J. Balfour warmly combated the attack made on the Foreign policy of the Government, which he said had been consistent with a desire to maintain friendly relations.

February 12.—Mr. Dillon moved an amendment to the Address on the subject of Home Rule. Mr. Gerald Balfour announced that the Government would have nothing to do with the subject.

February 13.—Mr. Dillon's amendment negatived by 276 votes to 160. Mr. Labouchere moved a further amendment referring to the Transvaal.

February 14.—Debate on Address continued by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. A. J. Balfour.

February 17.—After the closure had been passed an amendment by Mr. Harrington with regard to the imprisoned dynamitards, was rejected by 279 votes to 117.

February 18.—The Address carried.

February 19.—The Coroner's (Ireland) Bill, the Boards of Conciliation Bill, and the Shops Early Closing Bill read a second time.

February 20.—Discussion on Mr. A. J. Balfour's motion for New Rules of Procedure in Supply.

LORDS. Criminal Cases Evidence Bill, read a second time.

February 21.—Discussion on Welsh Museum Grants. The appointment of Irish Land Commissioners debated.

February 24.—New Rules of Procedure in Supply further discussed: speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour.

LORDS. Criminal Cases Evidence Bill passed through Committee.

February 25.—Discussion on Welsh Intermediate Education.

COMMONS. Adjourned debate on New Rules.

February 26.—Mr. Clancy's Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill rejected on the second reading by 271 votes to 174.

February 27.—New Rules of Procedure in Supply agreed to by 202 votes to 65.

LORDS. Criminal Cases Evidence Bill read a third time and passed.

February 28.—The Licensing Acts Amendment Bill read a first time.

COMMONS. Supply. The Shops Early Closing Bill referred to the Standing Committee on Trade.

March 2.—Discussion on the Government's Naval Programme. The Light Railways Bill read a second time.

LORDS. The Poor Law Guardians Bill and the Local Government (Elections) Bill read a second time.

March 3.—COMMONS. Mr. Samuel Smith moved resolution of sympathy with the suffering Armenians; speeches by Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, Lord Grey, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Bryce and others. The motion was carried.

March 5.—Discussion on Naval Estimates continued by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Balfour, Sir W. Harcourt and others.

March 6.—Belfast Corporation Bill read a second time,

March 9.—Naval Estimates discussion continued by Mr. Dillon, Mr. Arnold Forster, Mr. Goschen and others.

March 10.—Resolution in favour of the Sunday opening of Museums passed.

March 11.—Benefices Bill read a second time.

March 12.—Supplementary Army Estimates passed. Further discussion on the Navy Estimates.

March 16.—Debate on the Government Policy in Egypt; speeches by Mr. Curzon, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Labouchere, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. Morley and others. Army Estimates discussed.

March 17.—Debate on the rehabilitation of silver.

March 19.—The Naval Works Bill read a second time.

March 20.—Vote of Censure on the Nile expedition moved by Mr. J. Morley which, after discussion, was negatived by 288 votes to 145.

March 24.—London Water Bills negatived on second reading.

March 26.—Naval Works Bill in Committee.

March 27.—Supply: Votes for £2,133,000 for Warlike and other stores agreed to.

March 30.—Naval Works Bill read a third time.

April 9.—Commons. Supply: Civil Service Estimates.

April 10.—Vote for Post Office packet service agreed to, also votes for Royal Palaces and Parks after motions to reduce the same had been negatived.

April 13.—Mr. Gerald Balfour introduced the Irish Land Bill.

April 14.—Discussion on the London and North Western Railway Bill.

April 16.—Budget statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He stated that the total Exchequer receipts for the year under review amounted to £101,974,000, which showed an increase of £7,290,000 over those of the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to £97,764,000. This left a surplus of £4,210,000, the largest surplus that had accrued for the last 50 years. The expenditure for the coming financial year was estimated at £100,047,000 and the receipts at £101,755,000 leaving an estimated surplus of £1,708,000.

April 17.—Irish estimates in Supply; Lord Lieutenants Household vote carried by 210 votes to 115.

April 20.—Mr. Chaplin moved the first reading of the Agricultural Rating Bill. Motion agreed to.

April 21.—Amendment to the Military Manœuvres Bill rejected by 245 to 127.

April 23.—Discussion on Income tax resolution by Sir H. Fowler, Sir M. Hicks-Beach and others. Resolution agreed to.

Lords. Locomotives on Highways Bill read a second time.

April 24.—Commons. Supply: Scotch Estimates.

April 27.—Mr. Balfour's motion for the priority of Government business carried, after considerable discussion, by 266 votes to 124.

April 28.—Debate on Sir H. Fowler's amendment on the second reading of the Agricultural Rating Bill resumed. Speeches by Mr. Lawson, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Verney, Mr. Long, and others. Report of Supply agreed to.

April 29.—Debate on Agricultural Rating Bill continued by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Labouchere and others.

April 30.—Debate on Sir H. Fowler's amendment on second reading of the Agricultural Land Rating Bill brought to a close. After speeches from Col. Milward, Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. Harcourt, negatived by 325 votes to 160. Second reading of the Bill carried by 333 to 156.

Lords. The Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill read a second time.

May 1.—Lord Loch denied the statement made by the Paris *Temps* regarding his connection with the Johannesburg Reform Committee.

Commons. Supply: Legal votes discussed.

May 4.—Resolution relating to the vote for the salaries of the Crown Law Officers agreed to.

May 5.—Sir J. Gorst moved second reading of the Education Bill. Mr. Asquith moved an amendment.

May 6.—Amendment further discussed by Mr. Yoxall, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Bryce, and others. Second reading of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill.

May 7.—Adjourned debate on Education Bill amendment. Speeches by Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Hart Dyke, Mr. Buxton, Sir G. Trevelyan, and others.

May 8.—Discussion on Colonial Office vote. Among others who spoke were Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Labouchere.

Lords. Lord Rosebery pressed for Blue-book on Armenian affairs.

May 11.—Divorce Amendment Bill and the Housing of the Working Classes Bill read a second time.

Commons. Debate on Mr. Asquith's amendment continued by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Mundella, Sir E. Clarke and others.

May 12.—Mr. Asquith's amendment to the Education Bill rejected by 423 votes to 156 after speeches from Col. Mellor, Mr. Acland, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Balfour. The bill read a second time.

May 13.—Motion to extend the operation of the Agricultural Land Rating Bill to Ireland negatived by 278 votes to 108.

May 14.—The House went into Committee on the Land Rating Bill. Several amendments negatived.

May 15.—Supply: Navy Estimates.

May 16, 17, 18, *and* 19.—Committee on the Land Rating Bill.

May 18.—Lords. The Metropolitan Counties Water Board Bill passed through Committee.

May 19.—The Divorce Amendment Bill, and the Locomotives on Highways Bill passed through Committee.

May 22.—Commons. Clause IV. to IX. inclusive of the Land Rating Bill agreed to, and the Bill reported to the House, after a continuous sitting of twenty-two and a half hours.

June 1.—Commons. Light Railways Bill in Committee. The Parliamentary Franchise Bill withdrawn.

June 2.—Derby Day adjournment negatived by 199 votes to 58. Resolution relating to a Guarantee for the West Highland Railway agreed to by 168 votes to 43.

June 3.—The Benefices Bill discussed in Committee.

June 4.—Light Railways Bill further discussed.

June 5.—Sir W. Harcourt interrogated the Government on their policy in the Soudan.

June 8.—Mr. Gerald Balfour moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill. A debate followed in which Mr. J. Morley, Mr. T. Healy, Mr. Redmond and others took part, and the motion was agreed to.

June 9.—Supply: Discussion of the Irish Constabulary vote. Motion for the reduction of the vote rejected by 156 votes to 70.

June 10.—Amendments to the Benefices Bill discussed.

June 11.—Education Bill in Committee. Motion to postpone Clause I. negatived by 262 votes to 121. An amendment providing that the District Council, and not the County Council, should be the Education Authority rejected by 298 votes to 125. Another, providing that every Municipal Borough should appoint an Education Committee for the purpose of the Act, after being further amended, carried by 332 to 83.

Lords. The Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

June 12.—Lord Salisbury made a statement on the Government's Policy with regard to the Soudan.

Commons. Discussion on the Irish Land Bill.

June 15, 16, *and* 17.—Commons. The Education Bill in Committee.

June 19.—Supply: Army Estimates votes for the Army Medical Establishment, allowances for Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers passed.

June 22.—The Education Bill withdrawn.

LORDS. Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill read a second time by 142 votes to 113.

June 23—The Divorce Amendment Bill read a third time and passed.

COMMONS. Agricultural Rating Bill discussed in Committee.

June 24, *and* 25.—Agricultural Rating Bill in Committee.

June 26.—Naval Estimates discussed in Committee on Supply.

June 29.—All-night sitting of the House. Agricultural Land Bill discussed. Clauses 4 and 5 agreed to. The West Highland Railway Bill read a second time. Debate on the second reading of the Conciliation Bill, which was carried by 155 votes to 5. The House adjourned at 11.35, June 30.

LORDS. Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed through Committee.

July 1.—COMMONS. The Agricultural Land Rating Bill read a third time after Mr. Asquith's motion for its rejection had been defeated by 291 votes to 140.

July 2.—A resolution to make provision for the construction of a railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza agreed to.

LORDS. The Agricultural Land Rating Bill read a first time.

July 3.—COMMONS. The Irish Education Bill withdrawn. Supply: Foreign Office votes discussed.

July 6.—Lord G. Hamilton moved that the costs of Indian troops in Egypt for the Nile Expedition be charged to India, to which Mr. J. Morley moved an amendment. After discussion, the amendment was negatived by 275 votes to 190, and the original resolution carried by 253 votes to 106.

July 7 *and* 8.—The Finance Bill in Committee.

July 9.—Finance Bill reported to the House.

LORDS. Agricultural Land Rating Bill read a second time by 153 votes to 32 after a discussion in which Lord Farrer, Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, took part.

July 10.—Third Reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill carried by 142 votes to 104.

COMMONS. Committee of Supply. Education votes agreed to.

July 13 *and* 14. Debate on the Agricultural Rates, Congested Districts, and Burgh Tax Relief (Scotland) Bill.

July 14.—LORDS. Agricultural Land Rating Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

July 15.—COMMONS. Sir W. Harcourt moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to ministerial policy. Mr. Chamberlain replied.

July 16.—Land Law Ireland Bill in Committee.

LORDS. Lord Onslow moved a resolution with regard to the payment of Indian troops in Egypt. Among others who joined in the discussion were Lord Lansdowne, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Salisbury. The resolution was carried.

July 17.—Lord Salisbury presented the papers relating to the question of arbitration between Gt. Britain and the United States. Agricultural Land Rating Bill read a third time.

COMMONS. Irish Estimates discussed in Supply.

July 20 *to* 23.—Irish Land Law Bill debated.

July 24.—Supply: National Education vote agreed to.

July 27.—The Uganda Railway Bill read a second time. The Conciliation (Trade Dispute) Bill, and of Coal Mines Regulation Act (1887) Amendment Bill read a third time.

July 29.—The Land Law Ireland Bill read a third time.

July 30.—On the motion of Mr. Chamberlain it was agreed that a select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the Administration of the British South Africa Company.

August 1.—The Uganda Railway Bill read a third time.

August 6.—The Scotch Congested Districts and Burgh Land Tax Relief Bill read a third time.

August 7.—LORDS. Discussions in Committee on the Irish Land Law Bill.

August 10.—Land Law Ireland Bill read a third time.

August 11.—COMMONS. Resolution relating to the vote for the Island of Cyprus carried after discussion by 142 votes to 38. The Select Committee on the British South Africa Company nominated.

August 12.—The Lords' amendments to Land Law Ireland Bill considered. After considerable discussion a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments.

August 13. Indian Budget agreed to. The Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Land Law Ireland Bill agreed to.

LORDS. Discussion of the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Land Law Ireland Bill.

August 14.—Parliament Prorogued.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Readers of Parish Registers and other ancient documents are sometimes puzzled by the dates, and especially by the apparent discrepancies in the time when the year commenced. It began:—

7th to 14th Centuries, at Christmas.
12th Century, by the Church, on March 25.
14th Century, by Civilians, same time.

In 1752 the New Style was introduced; Sept. 3 becoming Sept. 14, and the year dating from Jan. 1. Previous to this two dates were used, one for the civil year, and the other for the historical; the former commenced March 25, and the latter Jan. 1; thus we find the same event with two dates, *e.g.*, Feb. 20, 1681-2. Another change was made in the calendar by the same Act, 24 Geo. II. c. 23; the day after September 2nd was accounted the *fourteenth*, hence the difference between Old and New Michaelmas and other days.

TABLE OF THE STATUTES

Passed in the Second Session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (59 & 60 Vict. A.D. 1896).

1. An Act to continue temporarily certain powers for the removal of difficulties at elections under the Local Government Act, 1894.
2. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army.
3. An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1896 and 1897.
4. An Act to prevent certain disqualifications for elections to Parish Councils of 1896.
5. An Act to enable women to be elected and act as Poor Law Guardians in Ireland.
6. An Act to make provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purpose of the Royal Navy.
7. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897.
8. An Act to enable life assurance companies to pay money into court in certain cases.
9. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, with respect to the determination of differences by the Local Government Board.
10. An Act to amend the law relating to the appointment of members of dispensary committees in Ireland.
11. An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, so far as it applies to Ireland.
12. An Act for the better reporting of floating derelicts.
13. An Act to extend the time for the repayment of loans granted by Queen Anne's Bounty to incumbents of benefices.
14. An Act to facilitate the citation of sundry Acts of Parliament.
15. An Act to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.
16. An Act to amend the law with respect to the rating of occupiers of agricultural land in England, and for other purposes connected therewith.
17. An Act to redescribe the Parliamentary divisions of the city of Glasgow.
18. An Act to amend the Fisheries Acts relating to Norfolk and Suffolk.
19. An Act to make further provision with respect to epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases, and to repeal the Acts relating to quarantine.
20. An Act to amend the Public Health Act with respect to the powers of port sanitary authorities.
21. An Act to amend the procedure of the Liverpool Court of Passage.
22. An Act to exempt certain chairmen of District Councils who have already taken the oath from again taking the oath before acting as Justices of the Peace.
23. An Act for the acquisition of a site for public offices in Westminster, and for purposes connected therewith.
24. An Act for the acquisition of property for the extension of the general register house at Edinburgh.
25. An Act to consolidate the law relating to friendly and other societies.
26. An Act to consolidate the enactments relating to friendly societies and industrial assurance companies which receive contributions and premiums by means of collectors.
27. An Act to amend the law relating to cabs in London.
28. An Act to grant certain duties of customs and inland revenue, to alter other duties, to amend the law relating to customs and inland revenue, and to make provision for the financial arrangements of the year.
29. An Act to amend the Bishopric of Bristol Act, 1884.
30. An Act to make better provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.
31. An Act to amend the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
32. An Act to facilitate the construction of small piers and harbours in the counties of Orkney and Zetland.
33. An Act to amend the laws with respect to the Royal Naval Volunteers.
34. An Act to facilitate the construction of railways and the establishment of other means of communication in Ireland, and for other purposes incidental thereto.
35. An Act to provide for the appointment of judicial trustees and otherwise to amend the law respecting the administration of trusts and the liability of trustees.
36. An Act to amend the law with respect to the use of locomotives on highways.
37. An Act to amend the law with respect to the classification of lands and heritages for purposes of rating in Scotland, for the relief of the occupiers of agricultural lands and heritages, for the creation of a fund for the improvement of congested districts in the Highlands and Islands, and for relief from the payment of the land tax in burghs in Scotland.
38. An Act to make provision for the construction of a railway in Africa, from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, through the Protectorates of Zanzibar, British East Africa, and Uganda.
39. An Act to continue various expiring laws.
40. An Act to provide for raising further money for the purpose of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1892.
41. An Act for paying to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account a share of the Estate Duty.
42. An Act to grant moneys for the purpose of certain local loans, and for other purposes relating to local loans.
43. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.
44. An Act to amend the Truck Acts.
45. An Act for abolishing the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

46. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1897, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

47. An Act to further amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto.

48. An Act to facilitate the construction of light railways in Great Britain.

49. An Act to amend the law relating to law agents and notaries public practising in Scotland.

50. An Act to provide for superannuation allowances to poor law officers and servants, and for contributions towards such allowances by such officers and servants; and to make other relative provisions.

51. An Act to prevent abuse of the process of the High Court or other Courts by the institution of vexatious legal proceedings.

52. An Act to amend the law with respect to the jurisdiction exerciseable in cases relating to the receipt or possession of stolen property.

53. An Act to amend the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1892.

54. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland.

55. An Act to make provisions relating to the offices of chairman and deputy chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of London.

56. An Act to amend the Wild Birds Protection Acts.

57. An Act to provide for the trial of burglaries by Courts of Quarter Sessions.

58. An Act for authorising the Treasury to guarantee the interest on certain capital of the West Highland Railway Company, and pay a sum of money to that company.

59. An Act to amend the Baths and Washhouses Acts.

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1801.

	Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.		
	GEORGE III.		YRS.	M.	D.
1	Sept. 27, 1796	June 29, 1802	5	9	2
2	Oct. 29, 1802	Oct. 25, 1806	3	11	26
3	Dec. 15, 1806	April 29, 1807	0	4	14
4	June 22, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	5	3	7
5	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16
6	Jan. 14, 1819	Feb. 29, 1820	1	1	15
	GEORGE IV.				
7	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	10
8	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	3	8	10
	WILLIAM IV.				
9	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27
10	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1	5	19
11	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1	11	1
12	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2	4	28
	VICTORIA.				
13	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	8
14	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	4
15	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	13
16	Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4	4	17
17	April 30, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23
18	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6
19	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	10
20	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1	16
21	March 5, 1874	Mar. 25, 1880	6	0	20
22	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5	6	20
23	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0	5	14
24	Aug. 5, 1886	June 28, 1892	5	10	24
25	Aug. 4, 1892	July 9, 1895	2	11	5
26	Aug. 6, 1895	*elected* July and Aug., 1895.			

Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1895–1896.

DECEMBER, 1895.

Bank rate 2 per cent.

4. The Sultan requested the Powers (England excepted) not to press their demand for an additional guard-boat in the Bosphorus. This demand had been formulated in view of possible disturbance.

5. The Powers would not entertain the Sultan's proposal.

6. Said Pacha declined office, and fearing the Sultan's wrath, took refuge at the British Embassy in Constantinople.

— The Government of the Congo Free State offered to indemnify Mr. Stokes's representatives for the "irregular conduct" of Captain Lothaire. Mr. Stokes was hanged by Capt. Lothaire after a mock trial in Feb., 1895.

— After much deliberation, a plan for the unification of the Argentine debt was rejected by the senate.

7. Southampton election petition resulted in the unseating of Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne (*C.*).

— An expository despatch on the points at issue between this country and Venezuela received by Mr. Secretary Olney from Lord Salisbury.

7. After a determined struggle against overwhelming odds the Italian force was annihilated by King Menelek's army at Ambalagi, Abyssinia.

8. The special service corps of picked men from several regiments embarked for Cape Coast Castle.

9. An ultimatum with reference to the outrage on a British outpost in British Guiana presented to the Venezuelan Government.

10. The Sultan permitted the entry of an additional guard-ship from each of the Powers into the Bosphorus.

— Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, was severely censured in the House of Representatives for certain utterances in a speech at Boston on Democracy with reference to the U.S.A.

— Gungunhana, an African chieftain, against whom Portugal was undertaking an expedition, appealed to Mr. Cecil Rhodes for aid, which, however, was refused.

— Lord James of Hereford presided at a Conference between representatives of employers and operatives concerned in the Belfast and Glasgow lock-out.

11. The *Cumbrae* run down by the liner *Germanic* at the mouth of the Mersey.

13. Sir Francis Scott and staff arrived at Cape Coast Castle.

— As a sequel to the cessation of hostilities in Madagascar, a raid was made on the Friends Mission Station at Ramaindaro by a semi-civilized horde of Malagasy.

14. Birth of a second son to the Duke and Duchess of York.

— Belfast and Glasgow operatives rejected proposed arrangements of 10th inst.

17. President Cleveland in a message to Congress threatened the British Government with war if they attempted to force their proposals on the Venezuelan Government.

— In spite of the severe reverse of 7th January, the Italian Government granted a liberal credit for the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign.

18. In accordance with the recommendation of President Cleveland, the House of Representatives appropriated a sum of money for a United States Commission to arbitrate between Great Britain and Venezuela.

19. Lichfield Election petition resulted in the unseating of Mr. Fulford (*L.*).

— In the United States Senate a debate was opened on the Commission Bill, and the war feeling, which had been extreme, showed signs of subsidence.

20. The Commission Bill adopted.

21. Owing to the "war scare," which had arisen from President Cleveland's message to Congress, American securities generally showed a fall estimated at £200,000,000.

— Victory of the Spanish arms over the insurgents at Matanzas, Cuba.

23. Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming appointed governor of British Guiana.

24. While endeavouring to rescue the passengers of a vessel in distress, the Kingston lifeboat capsized and 17 lives were lost.

26. As an antidote to the financial depression, a new Tariff Bill was sanctioned by the American House of Representatives.

— The Roman Catholic Schools question between the Dominion Government and Manitoba reached a definite climax.

27. A manifesto issued by the "Transvaal National Union" setting forth under ten heads the desired political reforms.

28. Appeal sent by the Transvaal Uitlanders to Dr. Jameson, Administrator of the Chartered Company, demanding protection of women and children in Johannesburg in view of possible contingencies.

29. "Dr. Jameson's Ride" from Mafeking across the Transvaal frontier. Mr. Chamberlain on receipt of intelligence ordered the High Commissioner of the Cape and the British Agent at Pretoria to prevent bloodshed if possible.

Consols, highest, 107⅝; lowest, 105⅝.

JANUARY, 1896.

1. Defeat of Dr. Jameson and Chartered troops at Krügersdorp, Transvaal.

— Publication of the New Year's honours, Mr. Austin being appointed Poet Laureate, and peerages being conferred upon (the late) Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and Mr. Henry Hucks-Gibbs.

— President Cleveland definitely constituted his Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

— The first day of celebrations in Hungary of the millennial anniversary of establishment of Magyar nation.

2. The German Emperor sent to President Kruger a telegraphic congratulation on the defeat of Jameson. This caused a very strong feeling of indignation throughout Great Britain and the Colonies.

— Women admitted to diplomas of Royal College of Surgeons.

6. In consequence of certain untoward rumours, Mr. Rhodes resigned the premiership of Cape Colony and was succeeded by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg.

7. A "Flying Squadron" commissioned by the Admiralty, at brief notice, for use in case of necessity.

— President Kruger delivered Dr. Jameson into the custody of the High Commissioner of the Cape.

9. The Queen expressed her approval of President Kruger's conduct, and the latter issued a general proclamation of amnesty to the people of the Transvaal.

12. Demonstration of patriotism by the governments of Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand subsequently joining them, in a telegram to the Home Government.

14, 15. Meetings in favour of International Arbitration at Sion College and International Arbitration League. Mr. Hazell, M.P., Mr. Stead, and Canon Wilberforce were the principal promoters.

15. Settlement of the Anglo-French difficulty with regard to Mekong boundary (see p. 471).

— Autograph letter from the Queen to the Sultan requesting a special effort in respect of the Armenian difficulty.

18. The British Expedition occupied Kumassi, Ashanti, without bloodshed, and received King Prempeh's submission.

20. Prince Henry of Battenberg succumbed, on board H.M.S. *Blonde*, to the effects of fever contracted on the march with the British forces in the Ashanti Expedition.

21. The shipbuilding dispute on the Clyde was settled, and on 25th the Belfast strikers also agreed to resume work.

22. At this date several signs had appeared of the unpopularity in the U.S.A. of President Cleveland's message to Congress.

23. Madagascar declared a French possession.

25. Marshal Campos definitely regarded as superseded in his Cuban command, and his successor, General Weyler, sailed to assume office.

27. Disastrous colliery explosion in South Wales: over 55 lives lost.

31. As a sequel to the *Valkyrie-Defender* yacht race, Lord Dunraven visited New York to give evidence in support of his statements before a commission. The statements, however, proved to be unfounded.

Consols, highest, 108⅛; lowest, 105⅛.

FEBRUARY.

1. The commission appointed to enquire into affairs connected with "Dr. Jameson's Ride" left Southampton for South Africa.

3. Funeral of Sir Frederic (Lord) Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, at St. Paul's.

4. Funeral of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg at Whippingham, I. of Wight.

— Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of the Cape Colony, arrived at Plymouth.

5. Issue of the new American 4 per cent. loan.

6. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was accorded an interview by Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

10. Mr. Cecil Rhodes left England for South Africa.

11. The second session of Her Majesty's parliament opened by Royal Commission.

— H.R.H. the Duke of York opened the new building of the Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

12. Official books published by the British and German Governments relative to the recent disturbances in the Transvaal.

13. A report current in London that Dr. Nansen had succeeded in reaching the North Pole.

14. Prince Boris of Bulgaria was converted to the Orthodox faith amid great rejoicings at Sofia and throughout the country.

17. Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State for the Transvaal, left Berlin for Holland after a somewhat mystifying visit.

18. Mr. John Dillon elected chairman of the Irish (Anti-Parnellite) Party in place of Mr. Justin McCarthy, resigned.

19. Terrible dynamite explosion at a railway terminus in Johannesburg; 300 persons killed and injured.

20. Sir John Everett Millais, Bart., elected President of the Royal Academy in place of the late Sir Frederick (Lord) Leighton.

21. Announcement of the Presidential election in the Orange Free State. Judge M. T. Steyn succeeding Mr. F. W. Reitz, resigned.

23. Dr. Jameson, with Sir John Willoughby and other officers of the force engaged in the Transvaal difficulty, arrived at Plymouth, and to avoid demonstrations, conveyed secretly to London.

25. Dr. Jameson and his officers remanded by Sir John Bridge at Bow Street.

29. The United States Legation at Madrid was placed under armed protection against a mob which had been roused by denunciations of Spain and Spaniards by a senator in America, and by the friendliness exhibited by that country to the insurgents in Cuba.

Consols, highest, 110; lowest, 107⅞.

MARCH.

1. Overwhelming defeat of the Italian General Baratieri's forces at Adowa by the forces of King Menelek of Abyssinia; this defeat, following as it did the disaster of Ambalagi, led to the resignation of the Crispi cabinet, and to the subsequent treaty of peace of 26th October.

2. The American House of Representatives passed a resolution in favour of recognising the Cuban insurgents as belligerents: this was received in Spain with great demonstrations of anger and remonstrance.

4. Judge M. T. Steyn assumed office as President of the Orange Free State.

10. Formation of new Italian Ministry with Marquis di Rudini as premier; pledged to withdrawal at a favourable moment from Abyssinia.

16. Detachments of Egyptian troops ordered to Wady Halfa, partly in consequence of the Italian defeat at Adowa and the accompanying loss of prestige which had fallen upon European arms in North East Africa.

20. Resolutions censuring Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, for speeches uttered in England, passed by the House of Representatives.

26. Revolt of the Matabele at a favourable opportunity owing to the absence of Dr. Jameson and his forces from the country.

28. M. Berthelot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, resigned his position in the Bourgeois Cabinet.

— The 53rd annual boat race won by Oxford, after a very exciting finish, by less than half a length.

Consols, highest, 110; lowest, 108⅜.

APRIL.

3. Egypt: Successful operations against the Dervishes, 800 killed at Kassala.

4. The new National Portrait Gallery opened in St. Martin's Lane.

5. Opening of the International Athletic contests in the Stadium at Athens.

7. The new Royal Observatory opened at Edinburgh.

11. The Canadian House of Commons rose from a 129 hours' continuous sitting.

15. The Behring Sea Treaty ratified by the United States.

20. An International Bimetallic Congress assembled in Brussels.

22. Resignation of the Bourgeois Cabinet.

— The leaders of the Reform Committee pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason, and four of them were condemned to death on the 26th. An announcement was made two days later that the sentences had been commuted owing to pressure from England, and on May 18, the period of 15 years' imprisonment was inflicted instead of capital punishment. On June 11, this was further mitigated, and President Krüger released from prison all who would accept the terms offered them.

30. The Transvaal government published certain cipher telegrams in connection with the Jameson raid which caused a great stir throughout Europe and South Africa.

Consols, highest, 113⅞; lowest, 109⅝.

MAY.

1. Assassination of Nasir-ed Din, K.C., the Shah of Persia.

— Defeat of the Dervishes by Egyptian forces near Akasheh, the primary objective of the expedition.

2. The 1000th anniversary of the Kingdom of Hungary celebrated by the opening of a millennial exhibition at Buda-Pesth.

6. Herr Strobach elected Burgomaster of Vienna, thus ending the difficulty caused by the repeated election of Dr. Lueger.

9. The rebel Matabele defeated by British colonial forces at Gwelo.

11. Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Agent-General at Pretoria, resigned his position owing to the growth of opinion that he had not done as much as he should to prevent the Jameson raid.

16. Suicide of one of the "Reform movement" prisoners in Pretoria prison.

19. Death of the Archduke Karl Ludwig, the heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian thrones.

20. The birthday honours published; Professor Max Müller being made a Privy Councillor, and Mr. Heneage and Colonel Malcolm, C.B., being raised to the peerage.

26. Coronation of the Czar and Czarina of Russia at the Kremlin, Moscow,

26. Mr. Rhodes resigned his position as director of the British South Africa Company.

29. A Parliamentary committee of enquiry into the Jameson affair nominated by the Speaker of the Cape Assembly.

30. Terrible disaster at Moscow; nearly 2,000 persons crushed to death in a scramble for gifts of food after the coronation festivities.

Consols, highest, 113⅛; lowest, 110⅝.

JUNE.

1. Publication of a letter from Mr. Gladstone regarding the validity of Anglican Orders.

2. Bye-elections in Frome; Mr. Barlow (*L*) elected with a majority of 299; and in Wick Burghs; where Mr. Hedderwick (*L*) received a majority of 212, both returns being gains to the Liberal party.

3. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales won the Derby with *Persimmon*.

6. Rebel Matabele received a severe check near Buluwayo.

— Serious Mussulman-Christian disturbances reported from Crete.

7. After exceptionally heavy work the British-Egyptian forces defeated the Dervishes and captured Ferkeh.

— Anarchist outrage on a Religious procession at Barcelona, several people killed by a bomb.

8. The advance made from the Reserve fund by the Egyptian Government for expenses incurred by the Nile expedition was ordered to be repaid by a decision of the Mixed Tribunal at Cairo.

9. Opening of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at Grocers' Hall.

10. Dr. Jameson and his officers surrendered at Bow Street for judicial enquiry into the charges under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

15. Li Hung Chang, in his trip round the world, was received by the German Emperor.

— Mr. Harrison, an official of the British Guiana Government arrested by the Venezuelans.

— Dr. Jameson and his officers committed for trial.

— Celebration of Lord Kelvin's jubilee in connection with Glasgow University.

16. The Castle Liner *Drummond Castle* struck a rock off the island of Molène near Brittany and foundered in a few minutes, only one passenger (Mr. Macquardt) and two of the crew being saved.

17. Official condemnation by the Porte of the disturbances in Crete.

— Report of an earthquake and tidal wave in Japan on 15th, by which no less than 27,990 lives were lost, besides injury to 23,000 others and the destruction of over 7,000 houses.

20. A marble statue of the Queen unveiled in the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange.

— France declared Madagascar to be a French "Colony."

22. Death of Sir Augustus Harris, the noted theatrical organiser, to whom the existence in this country of first-class opera is entirely owed.

23. Many outrages reported from Van on Armenians and reprisals by the latter.

— The jury found a true bill against Dr. Jameson and his officers.

25. Li Hung Chang received by Prince Bismarck.

26. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales installed as Chancellor of the new University of Wales and conferred degrees upon the Princess, Lord Herschell, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Gladstone.

Consols, highest, 113⅞; lowest, 112¼.

JULY.

1. Lord George Hamilton opened the Indian Institution at Oxford.

7. At Henley Regatta the Leander eight defeated the Yale University crew in the first heat for the Grand.

8. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A., received and reviewed by the Queen at Windsor.

10. Mr. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, after an impressive speech on the currency question, unanimously elected by the Democrats of Chicago as their candidate for the Presidency.

13. The New Canadian ministry, with Mr. Laurier as Premier, took the oath of allegiance.

14. Li Hung Chang received by President Faure.

17. The Anglo-American correspondence concerning Arbitration generally, and Venezuela in particular, laid upon the table in the Lords.

18. Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, unveiled a statue of Robert Burns at Irvine, N.B.

20. Commencement of the Trial at Bar of Dr. Jameson and his officers.

21. On this day, the second of Her Majesty's 60th regnal year, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge unveiled a statue of the Queen near Blackfriars Bridge.

22. Marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark at Buckingham Palace.

23. Total loss of the German gunboat *Iltis* off the coast of China, the whole crew going down with three cheers for the Emperor on their tongues.

28. Dr. Jameson and his officers sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment without hard labour, to be subsequently treated as first-class misdemeanants.

Consols, highest, 113⅞; lowest, 113¼.

AUGUST.

3. Great failure at Chicago, U.S.A., of Moore Brothers.

4. Li Hung Chang received by Lord Salisbury.

5. The Queen received Li Hung Chang in audience at Osborne.

6. Major Lothaire of the Congo Free State finally acquitted of the murder of Mr. Stokes in February, 1895.

8. Li Hung Chang celebrated his friendship with General Gordon by placing a wreath on the statue in Trafalgar Square.

13. Dr. Nansen, the Polar explorer, arrived at Vardö, Norway, after having left his ship, the *Fram*, on March 14, 1895. (See "Geographical Progress," page 582.)

15. Lord Salisbury installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

— Mr. Gladstone received a visit from Li Hung Chang.

18. Unfortunate accident at Cowes; Baron von Zedlwitz killed on his yacht by the bowsprit of the German Emperor's yacht *Meteor*.

22. Major Coventry, one of the "Jameson raiders," released from Holloway Gaol owing to failure of health.

— Mr. Rhodes and others had a conference with the chief Indunas of the rebels in the Matoppo Hills.

25. Death of the Sultan Hamid bin Thwain of Zanzibar and seizure of the palace by Sidi Bargash in opposition to the advice of the British representatives at Zanzibar.

26. Mr. William Conynghame Green appointed British Agent in the Transvaal Republic in place of Sir Jacobus de Wet, who resigned in consequence of the Jameson incident.

27. The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Vienna on their European tour.

— The usurping Sultan Sidi Bargash, having refused to obey the ultimatum sent by Admiral Rawson, the Commander of the African squadron, was bombarded in the palace at Zanzibar and fled for refuge into the German Consulate, whence he was subsequently taken by a German warship to the mainland.

Consols, highest, 113⅛; lowest, 112½.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Convention of the Irish race held at Dublin.

5. The *Windward*, which had carried the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, arrived in the Thames.

— A scheme for the settlement of the schools difficulty in Manitoba was received and approved by the Provincial Council.

6. Major Watts, acting on his own initiative, tried the chief M'Koni by court-martial and had him shot when condemned.

9. Dr. Nansen arrived at Christiania amid much enthusiastic rejoicing, and was received by King Oscar.

— Mr. Bryan, the "Boy Orator," after a brilliant speech, was elected by the National Silver Party as candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

10. Bank Rate raised to 2½ per cent.

11. Georgi Pacha, a Christian, was appointed Governor-General of Crete by the Porte.

14. Tynan, the "No. 1" of the Phœnix Park murders, and the head-piece of a new dynamite conspiracy, was arrested at Boulogne, his colleagues Kearney and Haines being arrested at Rotterdam, and Bell at Glasgow.

15. The officers of the British Army who were connected with Jameson's raid were retired from the service without being cashiered.

— Mr. Tom Mann was prevented from instigating a strike among the seamen and dock-labourers at Hamburg, and requested to leave the port at once.

22. The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Leith on their way to visit Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

23. This date marks the longest reign in the history of this country, but no official celebrations were held.

— The Egyptian expeditionary force entered Dongola, and thence telegraphed a congratulatory message to Queen Victoria on passing the limit of all former reigns.

24. Mr. Gladstone inveighed against the "Great Assassin who sits on the throne of Turkey," and attempted to rouse the country, and the government, to independent and isolated action on behalf of the Armenians.

— Colonel Sir H. H. Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, and Commander-in-Chief during the brilliant expedition to Dongola, was promoted to be a Major-General in the army.

— Bank Rate raised to 3 per cent.

27. The Iron Gates Canal on the Danube, which render a hitherto dangerous tract of the Danube quite navigable, opened by the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary, and the King of Roumania.

29. Mr. Alderman Faudel Phillips elected Lord Mayor of London in succession to Sir Walter Wilkin.

— Complimentary banquet at Cambridge to Prince Ranjitsinghi, the cricketer.

30. At Paris was signed a treaty between France and Italy relative to the protectorate of Tunis.

— Fatal fire at the People's Palace, Aberdeen; several lives lost.

Consols, highest, 112⅞; lowest, 109⅛.

OCTOBER.

2. Fatal explosion of a powder-magazine at Buluwayo; many people killed.

3. The Emperor and Empress of Russia left Balmoral for Portsmouth *en route* to Cherbourg.

— Kearney and Haines, two of Tynan's accomplices, conducted by the Netherlands police to a steamer sailing for New York.

— The Emperor and Empress of Russia left Portsmouth under naval escort, and were met in mid-channel by a French fleet, which conducted them to Cherbourg.

6. An enthusiastic reception by the inhabitants of Paris was accorded to their Russian Majesties.

— Terrible fire at Guayaquil, Ecuador, causing damage estimated at £6,000,000.

7. The Czar Nicholas II. laid the foundation stone of the Alexander III. Bridge over the Seine.

— Disastrous gales and floods on the British and Irish coasts.

8. Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.

9. Lord Rosebery addressed a great political meeting at Edinburgh, and protested strongly against any idea of Great Britain's isolated intervention in the Eastern Question.

— Great review of the French army by the Emperor of Russia at Châlons: the Emperor subsequently left for Darmstadt, the native town of the Empress (Princess Alix of Hesse).

11. Sudden death at Hawarden Church, when on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, of Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, from failure of the heart's action.

12. Considerable interest was aroused by the announcement that a Chinaman, Sun Yat Sen, had been arrested in London and confined in the Chinese Legation. He was subsequently released on Lord Salisbury's application.

13. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava presented his letters of recall to President Faure after having been ambassador to France for six years.

— A new chapel was dedicated at Cheltenham College without much official celebration, as the late Archbishop was to have performed the dedication ceremony.

15. The French Government, having decided that insufficient evidence was forthcoming to implicate Tynan in a dynamite conspiracy at the present time, and, further, that the offences of 1882 were covered by prescription, ordered his release from Boulogne gaol.

16. Funeral of the late Archbishop Benson in Canterbury Cathedral, being the first primate to be interred there since the Reformation.

21. Trafalgar Day was celebrated on the initiative of the Navy League by a handsome decoration of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square.

22. Bank Rate raised to 4 per cent.

24. Amid great rejoicings the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, was married at Rome to the Princess Hélène of Montenegro.

26. Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, was appointed to the Primacy in succession to the late Archbishop Benson.

— Li Hung Chang appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs by the Emperor of China, this being the mark of an extraordinary revolution in the conduct of affairs in the Chinese Empire.

— Monsignor Bartolomeos, the *locum tenens* for the Armenian patriarch, narrowly escaped assassination.

31. Mr. Chamberlain was elected Rector of Glasgow University by a majority over his opponent, Mr. Birrell, Q.C.

— The Hamburg *Nachrichten* published a reply to the *Imperial Gazette*, which condemned the "revelations" of the former journal. These "revelations" were supposed to be the work of Prince Bismarck, and announced that, during the existence of the "Triple Alliance," Germany had entered into a collateral agreement with Russia.

Consols, highest, 110⅝; lowest, 107¾.

NOVEMBER.

1. Great demonstration by "Goldites" at New York in favour of the candidature of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency of the United States.

2. The Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Mandell Creighton, was appointed Bishop of London in succession to Dr. Temple, who became Archbishop of Canterbury.

3. Commencement of the polling in the United States. The candidates being Mr. McKinley, Goldite and Republican, and Mr. Bryan, Silverite and Popocrat.

4. The results of the Presidential election, so far as known by telegraph, forecasted an overwhelming majority for Mr. McKinley.

— The Rev. the Hon. E. Carr Glyn, vicar of Kensington, was appointed to the Bishopric of Peterborough, vacant by the transfer of Dr. Creighton to the see of London.

9. The Prince of Wales celebrated his 55th birthday.

— Lord Mayor's Day. At the Guildhall Banquet Lord Salisbury declared the British Guiana-Venezuela difficulty had been solved by arrangement with the United States. The latter country to appoint two commissioners to confer with two British commissioners, the body of four to elect a fifth as president, and settle the matters in dispute.

10. Bye-election at Bradford. Capt. Hon. F. Greville (*C*), elected by a majority of 395 over Mr. Billson (*L*) and Mr. Keir-Hardie (*Lab*).

12. A detachment of troops, consisting of sixteen hundred officers and men, with munitions of war, embarked at Barcelona, for the Philippines.

— At the French Cabinet Council, M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, said the Turkish ambassador had called upon him, and handed him a written statement of the measures which the Sultan had taken to fulfil his promises in regard to the Armenians.

14. Motor-carriages being no longer classed as traction engines, a trip was made to Brighton *via* Reigate from Northumberland Avenue.

23. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales left Paddington on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace.

— Trial of Lady Scott (Russell case) commenced at the Old Bailey.

28. Reassuring letter published from Earl Grey regarding the Chartered Co.'s territories.

Consols, highest, 111¼; lowest, 108⅜.
Bank Rate, 4 per cent.

Obituary, 1895–96.

The amounts appended are those proved by the executors of the deceased persons, and are extracted, by permission, mainly from the "Illustrated London News."

Abbott, Gen. Sir James, K.C.B., of long Indian service, aged 89.—*Oct.* 6.

Abernethy, James, F.R.S.E., formerly President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, aged 81.—*March* 8.

Adam, Joseph Denovan, R.S.A., landscape painter, aged 55.—*April* 22.

Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., formerly Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government and Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, aged 64.—*Feb.* 18 (£17,960).

Alexander, Prince of Prussia, cousin of the Emperor William I., aged 75.—*Jan.* 4.

Alexander, Sir William Ferdinand, 5th Baronet, aged 50.—*Feb.* 13.

Ambrose, Daniel, M.D., M.P. for the South Division of Louth, aged 52.—*Dec.* 17, 1895.

Anderson, Sir Henry Percy, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, aged 65.—*July* 19.

Annesley, Maj.-Gen. (Crimea and Mutiny).—*March* 29.

Arbuthnott, John, 10th Viscount, aged 52.—*Nov.* 30, 1895.

Archdale, Captain Mervyn Edward, formerly M.P. for Fermanagh, aged 84.—*Dec.* 23, 1895.

Arkwright, James Charles, of Oak Hall, Matlock, aged 82.—*May* 16 (£352,272).

Armitage, Edward, R.A. retired, historical painter, aged 79.—*May* 24 (£318,402).

Atlay, Maj.-Gen. Edward, C.B., late Royal Bengal Artillery (Sutlej, Punjab, &c.), aged 71.—*Dec.* 1, 1895.

Baillie, Sir George, 3rd Baronet, aged 40.—*April.*

Baird, Sir J. Gardiner, 7th Baronet, aged 82.—*Jan.* 6.

Barclay, Sir Colville Arthur Durell, Bart., C.M.G., formerly in the Civil Service in Mauritius and Ceylon, aged 66.—*Feb.* 18.

Barnard, Frederick, comic artist and illustrator of Dickens and other writers, aged 50.—*Sept.* 27 (burnt to death).

Barnby, Sir Joseph, musical composer and conductor of concerts, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, aged 57.—*Jan.* 28.

Barnett, Henry, M.P. for Woodstock 1865-74, aged 81.—*May* 5.

Bates, Sir Edward, 1st Bart., of the Liverpool ship-owning firm of E. Bates and Sons, twice M.P. for Plymouth, aged 80.—*Oct.* 17.

Bath, John Alexander, 4th Marquess of, aged 65.—*April* 20 (£263,170).

Battenberg, H.R.H. Prince Henry Maurice of, K.G., husband of the Princess Beatrice, aged 37.—*Jan.* 20.

Bayne, Peter, LL.D., M.A., author and journalist, aged 65.—*Feb.* 10.

Bealey, Richard, manufacturing chemist, Manchester.—*March* 23 (£294,055).

Benson, Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Edward White, D.D., 92nd Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 67.—*Oct.* 11.

Beresford, Maj.-Gen. Edward Marcus (Crimea), aged 59.—*Jan.* 14.

Berkeley, Grenville Lennox, formerly M.P. for Cheltenham and for thirty years a Commissioner of Customs, aged 90.—*Sept.* 25.

Bethell, Hon. Slingsby, C.B., son of the 1st Baron Westbury, and Reading Clerk of the House of Lords, aged 64.—*April* 3 (£16,512 gross).

Bidder, George Parker, Q.C., aged 59.—*Feb.* 1 (£25,903).

Blackburn, Colin, Baron, late Lord of Appeal, aged 82.—*Jan.* 8 (£139,965).

Blackie, Robert, of the well-known firm of publishers in Glasgow, aged 76.—*April* 2.

Blair, Alexander, Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles, aged 62.—*Oct.* 4.

Bonham, Edward William, H.M.'s Consul in the Ionian Islands, and previously at Naples, Jassy, Pernambuco, &c., aged 51.—*Jan.* 2.

Booth, Sir Charles, 3rd and last Baronet, aged 84.—*Nov.* 2.

Borthwick, Maj.-Gen. George Colville (Syria, Turkey, &c.), brother of Lord Glenesk, aged 56.—*Jan.* 7.

Bowden, Adm. William Cornish (Acre, China, Crimea), aged 70.—*April* 18.

Brett, Edwin John, proprietor of the *Boys of England*.—*Dec.* 15, 1895 (£71,566).

Bright, Gen. Sir Robert Onesephorus, G.C.B. (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 73.—*Nov.* 15.

Broadley, Col. William Henry Harrison-, formerly M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire (1868-85), aged 75.—*March* 28 (£360,503).

Brodie, Sir Thomas Dawson, late Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal for Scotland, aged 63.—*Sept.* 6.

Browne, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., Agent for Baluchistan to the Viceroy of India, aged 57.—*June* 1.

Browne, Ven. Robert William, M.A., Archdeacon of Bath and Canon of Wells Cathedral, aged 85.—*Dec.* 12, 1895 (£31,788).

Bruce, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Cunningham, C.B., (Zulu Campaign), aged 62.—*Jan.* 10.

Buckley, Sir Patrick Alphonsus, K.C.M.G., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, aged 55.—*May*.

Burn, Rt. Rev. William John, D.D., Bishop of Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. Canada, aged 45.—*June* 18.

Burton, Isabel, Lady, widow of Sir Richard Burton, K.C.M.G., the distinguished African explorer.—*March* 22 (£11,766).

Calcraft, Sir Henry George, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1885-1893, aged 59.—*Jan.* 22 (£8,012).

Campbell, William, late member of Leg. Council, Victoria, aged 86.—*Aug.* 20 (£347,544).

Cecil (Blunt), Arthur, comedian, aged 52.—*April* 16 (£13,837).

Challemel-Lacour, Paul Armand, member of the French Academy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador in London, aged 69.—*Oct.* 26.

Chaytor, Sir William, 3rd Bart., formerly an Inspector of Factories, aged 58.—*Aug.* 8.

Chichester, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Augustus George Charles (Kaffir War of 1847), son of 1st Baron Templemore, aged 74.—*July* 24.

Chichester, Maj.-Gen. Hugh, late R.A. (Mutiny), aged 59.—*Jan.* 28.

Child, Sir Smith, 1st Bart., aged 83.—*March* 27 (£197,621).

Childers, Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley, P.C., formerly M.P. for Pontefract and Edinburgh, aged 68.—*Jan.* 29 (£15,225).

Cholmeley, William, M.D., F.R.C.P., leading promoter of the Great Northern Central Hospital, and for ten years editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, aged 73.—*June* 18.

Clonmell, Thomas Charles, 5th Earl of, aged 55.—*June* 18.

Congleton, Henry William, 3rd Baron, formerly R.N., and present at the Battle of Navarino, aged 87.—*Oct.* 10 (£62,033).

Cooper, Ven. John, Canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland.—*July* 25.

Crawley, Ven. William, formerly Archdeacon of Monmouth, aged 93.—*Jan.* 12.

Crowe, Sir Joseph Archer, K.C.M.G., C.B., a famous art critic and historian (joint-author with G. Cavalcaselle of "Lives of Flemish Painters," "Painting in Italy," &c.), also a journalist and late H.M.'s Commercial Attaché for Europe, aged 70.—*Sept.* 6.

Cuming, Vice-Adm. William Henry (N. Zealand and Sveaborg), aged 63.—*May* 8.

Dasent, Sir George Webbe, D.C.L., formerly assistant editor of the *Times*, aged 79.—*June* 11.

Dawkins, Rear-Adm. Richard (Sumatra, Crimea, Canton), aged 67.—*March* 20.

Deasy, John, formerly M.P. for West Mayo, (1885-92), aged 39.—*Feb.* 24.

De La Warr, Rt. Hon. Reginald Windsor, 7th Earl, aged 78.—*Jan.* 15 (£2,597 net).

De Mauley, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, 2nd Baron, formerly M.P. for Poole (1837-47), and Dungarvan (1851-52), aged 80.—*Aug.* 24.

Denison, Ven. George Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, since 1851 (brother of late Lord Ossington), aged 90.—*March* 21 (£3,233 net).

Denman, Rt. Hon. George, P.C., son of 1st Baron Denman, and late a Judge of the High Court of Justice (M.P. for Tiverton, 1859-65 and 1865-72), aged 76.—*Sept.* 21 (£12,282).

Dering, Sir Edward Cholmeley, 8th Bart., and M.P. of the unreformed House (1829-32), aged 88.—*April* 1.

Dickens, Charles, eldest son of the famous novelist, and editor of *Household Words*, aged 59.—*July* 20. His sister, Miss Mary Dickens, died three days later.

Drury, Maj.-Gen. George, R.M. (Burma and Sveaborg).—*Dec.* 1895.

Du Maurier, George Louis Pamella Busson, well-known illustrator of *Punch*, and author of "Trilby" and "The Mastian," aged 62.—*Oct.* 8.

Dunckley, Henry, M.A. ("Verax"), once editor of the *Manchester Examiner*, aged 76.—*June* 23 (£6,793).

Dunleath, John, 1st Baron, aged 76.—*Dec.* 11, 1895 (£497,523).

Egerton, Admiral Hon. Francis, son of the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey (M.P.

for E. and N.E. Derbyshire, 1868-86), aged 71.—*Dec.* 15, 1895 (£30,344).

Ellison, His Honour Thomas, Judge of the Sheffield District County Court, aged 77.—*April* 7.

Erichsen, Sir John Eric, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., 1st and only Bart., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, aged 78.—*Sept.* 23 (£83,619).

Eykyn, Roger, formerly M.P. for Windsor, aged 68.—*Nov.* 14.

Farnham, James Pierce, 9th Baron, aged 83.—*Oct.* 25.

Favell, Ven. Henry Arnold, M.A., Archdeacon of Sheffield.—*Sept.* 21.

Fitzhardinge, Francis William, 2nd Baron, M.P. for Cheltenham 1856-65, aged 69.—*June* 29 (£98,425).

FitzHerbert, Sir William, 4th Bart., D.L., J.P., formerly of Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 88.—*Oct.* 12.

FitzRoy, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert O'Brien, K.C.B. (China, Egypt, &c.), aged 57.—*May* 7 (£13,842).

Fletcher, William, colliery proprietor and a noted sportsman, aged 45.—*Jan.* 31.

Fludyer, Rev. Sir John Henry, 4th Bart., rector of Ayston since 1834, aged 92.—*Aug.* 4.

Forster, Col. Sir Thomas Oriel, C.B., 3rd Baronet, J.P., D.L., aged 71.—*Dec.* 28. 1895 (£2,512).

Foster, General Sir Charles John, K.C.B. (Afghanistan and Sutlej campaigns), aged 77.—*Feb.* 11 (£6,666).

Foulis, Sir James Liston, 9th Baronet, aged 49.—*Dec.* 31, 1895.

Gibbs, Richard, of Victoria Street, Westminster.—*May* 31 (£322,978).

Gilstrap, Sir William, 1st and only Baronet, aged 79.—*Feb.* 15 (£176,844).

Goldie, John Haviland Dashwood, "stroke" of the Cambridge crew in the University races of 1869-72, aged 47.—*April* 12 (£3,757).

Goldsmid, Rt. Hon. Sir Julian, P.C., 3rd and last Baronet, M.P. for South St. Pancras and Vice-Chancellor of London University, aged 57.—*Jan.* 7 (£974,452).

Gordon, Sir Maurice Duff-, 4th Bart., member of London Stock Exchange, aged 47.—*May* 5.

Grant, Adm. Henry Duncan, C.B. (Baltic and India), aged 62.—*Nov.* 9.

Green, Alexander Henry, M.A., F.R.S., Prof. of Geology at Oxford, aged 64.—*Aug.* 19.

Greene, Sir John Ball, C.B., C.E., commissioner of valuation in Ireland, 1867-85, aged 75.—*Feb.* 4 (£21,681).

Gregg, Most Rev. Robert Samuel, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh and Lord Primate of All Ireland, aged 61.—*Jan.* 10 (£12,113).

Gregory, Lady (Fanny Stirling), formerly a comic actress (wife of Sir Chas. Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G.), aged 79.—*Dec.* 28, 1895 (£11,557).

Grove, Rt. Hon. Sir William Robert, F.R.S., a retired Judge of the High Court and an eminent scientist, aged 85.—*Aug.* 1 (£215,900).

Hampson, Sir George Francis, 9th Bart., formerly of the 2nd Dragoons (Crimea), aged 72.—*July* 21.

Harland, Sir Edward Jas., 1st and last Baronet, of the eminent ship-building firm, Harland & Wolff, M.P. for North Belfast, since 1889, twice Mayor of the city, aged 64.—*Dec.* 23. 1895 (£227,708).

Harrild, Horton, printers' engineer, of Farringdon Street.—*July* 3 (£273,283).

Harris, Sir Augustus Henry Glossop, manager of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, Sheriff of London 1891, and late member of London County Council, aged 44.—*June* 22.

Harrison, Thomas, printer of the *London Gazette* and Burke's "Peerage," Senior Warden and Treasurer of the Stationers' Company.—*April* 25 (£39,449).

Hawkins, Rev. Edward, Canon of Llandaff, aged 96.—*Oct.* 3.

Hayes, Rev. Sir John Warren, 3rd and last Baronet, rector of Arbonfield 1839-79, aged 95.—*Jan.* 23 (£5,236).

Henry, John Snowdon, M.P. for S. E. Lancashire 1868-74, aged 72.—*Oct.* 30.

Heywood, His Honour George Washington, Judge of the Manchester and Salford County Courts and an author of legal works, aged 54.—*Jan.* 17 (£22,853).

Hersee, Henry, musical critic and librettist, aged 76.—*May* 21.

Hill, Thomas Rowley, M.P. for Worcester 1874-85, aged 80.—*Oct.* 9.

Hills, Edward Henry, of the Chemical Works, Deptford, and of Penshurst.—*Dec.* 11, 1895 (£750,077; his brother, Frank Ernest Hills, who died *Nov.* 5 previous, leaving £603,313).

Hills, Rt. Rev. George, D.D., 1st Bishop of British Columbia, aged 79.—*Dec.* 10, 1895 (£17,851).

Hind, John Russell, LL.D., F.R.S., late superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office, and the discoverer of eight of the Asteroids, aged 72.—*Dec.* 23, 1895.

Holroyd, Henry, formerly County Court Judge for the districts of Southwark and Wandsworth, and Shoreditch and Bow, aged 76.—*Jan.* 11 (£21,725).

Holt, George, shipowner, of Liverpool, aged 71. *April* 3 (£594,480).

Hope, David Boyle, Sheriff Principal of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk.—*Sept.* 10 (his widow died four days later).

Hooper, His Honour James John, Judge of the Wilts and Dorset County Court Circuit, aged 71.—*Dec.* 9, 1895.

Hornby, Sir Edmund Grimani, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, and for many years in the Diplomatic service, aged 71.—*Nov.* 17.

Howe (Hutchinson), Henry, comedian, late of Sir H. Irving's company, aged 83.—*March* 9 (£1,667).

Hughes, His Honour Thomas, Q.C., Judge of the Macclesfield Dist. County Court, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," &c., aged 73.—*March* 22 (£6,078).

Humphry, Sir George Murray, M.D., F.R.S., Prof. of Surgery at Cambridge University, aged 76.—*Sept.* 24.

Hunt, Alfred William, of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, aged 65.—*May* 3.

Innes, Sir George Long, Judge of the Supreme Court N. S. Wales, aged 62.—*Oct.* 28.

Jacob, Rev. George Andrew, D.D., formerly Head Master at Christ's Hospital, and author of the "Bromsgrove" Latin and Greek Grammars, aged 83.—*May* 7.

James, Ven. William Evan, Archdeacon of Carmarthen, aged 65.—*Jan.* 7.

Johnson, Sir George, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and Senator of London University, aged 77.—*June* 3 (£13,457).

Johnson, John Thewlis, of Oak Hurst, near Derby, aged 60.—*Jan.* 15 (£147,883).

Johnstone, John Brown, of Hampstead and Bournemouth.—*Dec.* 14, 1895 (£350,302).

Johnstone, Maj.-Gen. Henry Campbell, C.B. (Mutiny, Black Mountain, Ali Musjid, &c.), aged 72.—*Dec.* 30, 1895.

Kelly, Edward Robert, M.A., formerly Editor of the "London Directory," aged 79.—*July* 8 (£164,509).

Kennedy, Gen. Thomas Gilbert, C.B. (Mutiny and last Afghan war), aged 64.—*July* 5.

Kensington, William, 4th Baron (Ireland) and 1st (U.K.), formerly M.P. for Haverfordwest and a "whip" of the Liberal party, aged 61.—*Oct.* 7.

Kerr, Admiral Lord Frederic Herbert, son of the 6th Marquess of Lothian, extra Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen and Bath King of Arms, aged 77.—*Jan.* 15 (£10,251).

Keyes, Gen. Sir Charles Patton, G.C.B., of the Madras Army (Punjab, &c.), aged 74.—*Feb.* 5.

King, Edwin Henry, Chairman of London Board of Bank of Montreal, aged 67.—*April* 14 (£655 535).

Kingston, Rt. Hon. Henry Ernest Newcomen King-Harman, 8th Earl of, aged 47.—*Jan.* 13 (£4,354).

Kirkland, Maj.-Gen. John A. V. (Crimean war), aged 7 —*March* 24.

Knightley, Rainald, 1st and only Baron, aged 76. —*Dec.* 19, 1895 (£4,250 net).

Lambton, Henry Ralph, of Lambton & Co., bankers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 71.—*Jan.* 24 (£465,957).

Larnach, Donald, of Kensington Palace Gardens, and of various Banks, aged 79.—*May* 13 (£610,451).

Lawrence, General Richard Charles, C.B. (Sutlej, Delhi), brother of the first Lord Lawrence, aged 77.—*Jan.* 23.

Leahy, James, late M.P. for South Kildare, (1880–95), aged 73.—*June* 25.

Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th Duke of, aged 67. —*Dec.* 23, 1895 (£31,880). The widow (Dowager Duchess) died *Oct.* 27 following.

Leighton, Frederic, 1st and only Baron, President of the Royal Academy since 1878, a distinguished painter and sculptor, created a Baronet 1886, a Baron on *Jan.* 1 last, aged 65. —*Jan.* 25 (£47,838).

Leslie, Henry, eminent musical conductor and composer, aged 72.—*Feb.* 4.

Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton Powys, 4th Baron, a distinguished ornithologist and naturalist generally, aged 63.—*June* 17 (£50,934).

Limerick, Rt. Hon. William Hale John Charles Pery, 3rd Earl of, K.P., Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, aged 56.—*Aug.* 8.

Lloyd, Ven. Thomas Bucknall, Archdeacon of Salop, aged 71.—*Feb.* 25.

Logan, Sir Thomas Galbraith, K.C.B., M.D., Honorary Physician to the Queen, formerly Director-General of the Army Medical Department, aged 88.—*June* 11 (£6 876).

Lucas, Charles Thomas, of the firm of Lucas Bros., contractors (brother of Sir Thomas Lucas, Bt.), aged 75.—*Dec.* 4, 1895 (£291,964).

Lucas, General Sir Alfred William, K.C.B. (South Mahratta, Persia, Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, &c.), aged 73.—*Feb.* 18 (£1,742).

Lumsden, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry Burnett, K.C.S.I., C.B. (Afghan of 1842 and Sutlej campaigns, Sobraon, Mooltan, Peshawur, &c.), aged 74.—*Aug.* 12.

Macclesfield, Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th Earl of, M.P. for Oxfordshire 1837-41, aged 85.—*July* 24 (£559,506).

MacCulloch, Sir Edgar, ex-Bailiff and President of the States of Guernsey, aged 89.—*July* 31 (£20,062).

Macdonald, Hon. Donald A., formerly Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, aged 79.—*June* 10.

Mackie, W. S., late editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, formerly of the *Edinburgh Review*, aged 54.—*Nov.* 11.

Macmillan, Alexander, M.A., of the publishing firm of that name, aged 77.—*Jan.* 25 (£179,011).

Macpherson, Sir David, formerly Minister of the Interior for the Dominion of Canada, aged 78.—*Aug.* 16.

Marius, Claude Duplany, comedian, aged 46.—*Jan.* 25 (£188).

Massey, Col. the Hon. Nathaniel Henry Charles, son of 2nd Lord Clarina, aged 92.—*Jan.* 5.

Meyrick, Sir George Eliott Meyrick Tapps-Gervis-, 3rd Bart., aged 68.—*March* 7 (£19,755).

Miall, Rev. James Goodeve, a former President of the Congregational Union, aged 90.—*Feb.* 13.

Millais, Sir John Everett, 1st Bart., Pres. Royal Academy in succession to Lord Leighton, a distinguished painter in various lines, formerly a "Pre-Raphaelite," aged 67.—*Aug* 13 (£97,119).

Miller, Hugh, of the Geological Survey of Scotland, and son of the well-known author of same name, aged 45.—*Jan.* 8.

Molesworth, Maj.-Gen. H. T., late of Madras R.A. (China and Mutiny), aged 75.—*Jan.* 27.

Moore, Henry, senior partner and founder of the firm of Moore & Moore, pianoforte makers, aged 82.—*Jan.* 22.

Moore, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., Hon. Physician to the Queen, aged 68.—*Sept.* 9 (£24,902).

Morgan, Octavius Vaughan, J.P., formerly M.P. for Battersea and a partner in the Crucible Company there established, also in Morgan Bros, proprietors of the *European Mail*, &c., aged 58.—*Feb.* 26 (£142,415).

Morris, William, poet, artist, manufacturer, and socialist, author of "The Earthly Paradise," aged 61.—*Oct* 3.

Morrison, Sir George William, barrister-at-law, many years town clerk of Leeds, aged 45.—*Sept.* 27 (£2,116).

Naesmyth, Sir James, 5th Baronet, of the Bengal Civil Service, 1847-72, aged 69.—*Oct.* 10.

Nasir-ed-Din, H.M., Shah of Persia, K.G., aged 66.—Assassinated *May* 1.

Nemours, Duc de, 2nd son of King Louis Philippe, aged 81.—*June* 26 (£7,313 in U.K.).

Noble, James Ashcroft, journalist, &c., aged 51. —*April* 3.

North, Col. John Thomas, famed in connection with nitrate of soda and as an owner of racehorses, aged 54.—*May* 5 (£453,091).

Novello, Joseph Alfred, formerly of the well-known firm of music-publishers, aged 85.—*July* 16 (£63,590).

O'Connell, Sir Maurice James, 2nd Bart. (nephew of the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P., the Liberator), aged 74.—*Jan.* 16.

Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley, G.C.B., Ambassador successively to Saxony, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Italy, and Austria, aged 73. —Died at Hatfield, *July* 11 (£26,378).

Parkes, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.M.G., five times Premier of New South Wales, aged 80.—*April* 27.

Patmore, Coventry, Poet and Littérateur, aged 73.—Nov. 26.

Pender, Sir John, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and formerly M.P. for Wick District, aged 80.—*July* 7 (£348,179).

Phillott, Rev. Henry Wright, Canon of Hereford and Chancellor of the Choir.—*Dec.* 4, 1895.

Phipps, Rev. the Hon. Augustus Frederick, honorary Canon of Ely, aged 86.—*Jan.* 27.

Prestwich, Sir Joseph, eminent geologist (knighted 1896), aged 84.—*June* 23 (£2,596).

Puleston, Rev. Sir Theophilus Gresley Henry, 4th and last Baronet, aged 73.—*May* 29.

Raine, Rev. Francis, D.C.L., Chancellor and Canon of York.—*May* 20.

Ramsden, Sir James, a leading promoter of the town of Barrow-in-Furness, aged 74.—*Oct.* 19.

Rashleigh, Colonel Sir Colman, 2nd Baronet, C.B., M.P. for East Cornwall 1874-80, aged 77.—*Oct.* 27.

Reed, Henry Byron, M.P. for East Bradford, aged 41.—*Oct.* 5.

Reynolds, Rev. Henry Robert, D.D., Principal of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt, aged 71.—*Sept.* 10 (£8,368).

Reynolds, Sir John Russell, 1st and only Baronet, M.D., late President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician in Ordinary to H.M.'s Household, aged 68.—*May* 29.

Richards, Admiral Sir George Henry, K.C.B., F.R.S. (China, Uruguay, and in surveys of New Zealand, British Columbia, &c.), aged 76.—*Nov.* 14.

Richardson, Sir Benjamin Ward, eminent physician and temperance advocate, aged 68.—*Nov.* 24.

Richmond, George, hon. retired R.A., distinguished portrait painter, aged 86.—*March* 19 (£17,720).

Robinson, Vice-Admiral Frederick Chas. Bryan, C.B. (Burmese, Russian, and Chinese Wars), aged 59.—*Jan.* 18.

Roddy, Col. Patrick, VC (Indian Mutiny and Abyssinia).—*Nov.* 21, 1895.

Rogers, Rev. Prebendary William, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, aged 76.—*Jan.* 19 (£3,845).

Rüffer, Alphonse Alexandre Charles Jacques, of Sydenham and Lombard Street, aged 76.—*April* 4 (£313,161).

Sala, George Augustus, journalist and novelist, aged 67.—*Dec.* 8, 1895.

Salaman, Myer, ostrich feather merchant, aged 61.—*April* 1 (£280,120).

Salmon, Dr. William, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the oldest member of the College of Surgeons and also the oldest Freemason in the world, aged 106.—*May* 10.

Sassoon, Sir Albert Abdallah David, 1st Baronet, C.S.I., philanthropic Bombay merchant, aged 78.—*Oct.* 24.

Schultz, Sir John Christian, K.C.M.G., M.D., formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba, aged 56.—*April* 15.

Schumann, Madame Clara, famous pianiste, widow of Robert Schumann, the composer, aged 76.—*May* 19.

Sharp, William, M.D., F.R.S., formerly of Rugby, author of "Essays on Medicine," &c., aged 91.—*April* 10.

Simon, Jules, French statesman and member of the French Academy, aged 82.—*June* 8.

Smith, John, of 54 Westbourne Terrace, W., aged 81.—*Dec.* 5, 1895 (£423,798).

Smith, William Wright, senior partner in the firm of Deighton, Bell, & Co., aged 73.—*Jan.* 11.

Smyth, Gen. Sir Edward Selby, K.C.M.G. (Kaffir War, Orange River Expedition, &c.), aged 78.—*Sept.* 22.

Staveley, Gen. Sir Charles William Dunbar, G.C.B. (Crimea, North China, Abyssinia), aged 78.—*Nov.* 23.

Stepniak, Sergius Michaelovitch, Russian exile and revolutionary writer, killed on a railway level crossing at Chiswick, aged 43.—*Dec* 23, 1895.

Stewart, Major-Gen. the Hon. Alexander, son of the 9th Earl of Galloway, A.D.C. to four Viceroys of India (Canning, Elgin, Lawrence, and Mayo), aged 57.—*Jan.* 7.

Stewart, Rear-Adm. Walter, C.B. (China, Suakin, &c.), aged 55.—*Oct.* 26.

Stone, William Henry, M.P. for Portsmouth 1865-74, aged 62.—*Nov.*

Stowe, Harriet Beecher, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Dred," &c.; daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher, sister of Rev. H. Ward Beecher, and widow of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, aged 84.—*July* 1.

Stuart, Sir Robert, Q.C., formerly Chief Justice of N.W. Provs. of India and Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, aged 80.—*Aug.* 26 (£13,420).

Stuart, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B., heir to the Barony of Blantyre, and for many years in the Diplomatic Service, aged 71.—*April* 1 (£20,514).

Tegg, William, well-known London publisher, aged 79.—*Dec.* 23, 1895.

Tennyson, Emily, Dowager Lady, widow of the late Poet Laureate and niece of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic navigator, aged 83.—*Aug.* 10.

Thomas, Ambroise, musical composer, aged 84.—*Feb.* 12.

Thomas, Lewis, distinguished bass singer, aged 70.—*June* 13.

Tilley, Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard, K.C.M.G., twice Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, aged 78.—*June.*

Tisdall, Maj.-Gen. Archibald (Mutiny, &c.), aged 73.—*July* 30.

Townshend, Henry, formerly of Messrs. Allsopp & Sons, aged 83.—*March* 3 (£610,469).

Trimen, Henry, F.R.S., eminent botanist, aged 53.—*Oct.* 16.

Turnerelli, Tracy, author of several books and pamphlets, aged 83.—*Jan.* 24 (£1,980).

Van Laun, Henri, translator of M. Taine's work on English literature, aged 75.—*Jan.* 19.

Von Mueller, Baron Sir Ferdinand, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., distinguished naturalist and Australian explorer, aged 71.—*Oct.* 9.

Walker, Sir George Ferdinand Radzivill Forestier-, 2nd Baronet, late Coldstream Guards, aged 71.—*Aug.* 1.

Walker, General James Thomas, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., (Mooltan, Goojerat, &c.; wounded at siege of Delhi), aged 69.—*Feb.* 16.

Walker, Rev. Horace, a friend of Dr. Livingstone and General Gordon, and frequent writer on African questions, aged 63.—*Feb.* 22.

Walker, Sir William Stuart, K.C.B., formerly Secretary to the Scottish Poor Law Board, aged 83.—*Aug.* 22.

Wells, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B. (Bomarsund and Sveaborg), late Commander-in-Chief at the Cape and the Nore, aged 63.—*Oct.* 9.

Wilde, Lady, widow of Sir W. R. Wills Wilde, M.D., formerly Miss Elgee, who, as "Speranza," was a brilliant writer of prose and verse.—*Feb.*

Wilmot, Colonel Sir William Assheton Eardley-, 3rd Bart., Deputy Judge Advocate-General, aged 54.—*April* 12 (£3,456).

Winslow, Thomas Ewing, Q.C., formerly a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, aged 75.—*Jan.* 23.

Wynn, Charles Watkin Williams-, Recorder of Oswestry and formerly M.P. for Montgomeryshire, aged 73.—*April* 25 (£45,120).

Wyvill, Marmaduke, formerly M.P. for Richmond, Yorks, aged 81.—*June* 25.

Yates, General Henry Peel, C.B. (Crimea and Indian Mutiny), aged 67.—*March* 14.

Zanzibar, Hamid Ben Thwain, Sultan of, aged 40.—*Aug.* 26.

Exhibitions, Public Buildings, Theatres, and other Places and Objects of Interest in the Metropolis and Suburbs.

The following List comprises some of the Objects of Interest to persons visiting the Metropolis, also some of the Suburban Resorts frequented by Londoners. The daily papers, however, will generally, in their advertisement columns, supply the necessary particulars of times of opening, fares, terms of admission, &c. Except where otherwise stated, "Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not* on Sundays.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Academy, Royal, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.* Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; Admission, 6*d.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Exhibition of works by Old Masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 6; Admission 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

Aquarium, Westminster.—Entertainments, Concerts, &c. Admission, 1*s.*

Art Exhibitions.—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours*, 5A Pall Mall East, admission 1*s.* Exhibitions confined to the works of members and associates are held in May and December; open for 3 months. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, 191 Piccadilly; exhibitions open to all artists; March 7 to middle of July, 1*s.* *Royal Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1*s.*, open to all artists, April to July and Oct. to Feb. *Grafton Galleries*, 8 Grafton St., W. Jan. to March, Exhibition of Modern paintings; April, Exhibition of Art connected with the Drama. *New Gallery*, 121 Regent Street. Three annual exhibitions. Works by living artists from May 1 till Aug.; old masters, Jan. 1 till April. Autumn exhibition of portrait painters, 10 to 6, 1*s.* *Lemercier Gallery*, 35 New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1*s.* *French Gallery*, 120 Pall Mall, open all the year; admission, 1*s.* *Hanover Gallery*, 47 New Bond Street, 1*s.* Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions. *The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours*, 191 Piccadilly, open from Nov. 1 to end of January, 1*s.*

Crystal Palace, Sydenham.—Concerts and entertainments daily. Access from all suburban railway stations by means of the London and Brighton, or Chatham and Dover lines, at cheap fares including admission. Admission 1*s.*; annual season tickets, one guinea.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures, open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4 or 7; Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6*d.* Not open on Sunday.

National Portrait Gallery.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; on Sundays from 3 to 6, free, during the summer months. Students' day, Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 4 or 5, according to the season.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road, N.W. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1*s.*; children half-price; 6*d.* to the extra rooms. Season tickets, 10*s.* 6*d.*

GARDENS.

Botanic, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily at 9. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s.*; other days by orders from Fellows. On Sundays at 10.30 a.m.

Home Park, Hampton Court.—Open free, to pedestrians only.

Kensington Gardens.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park. (Palace, private.)

Kew, Royal Botanic Gardens.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and steamboat. Open daily free. Weekdays 12 to sunset; Sundays 1 to sunset; Bank Holidays 10 to sunset. Closed on Christmas Day.

Temple, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment.

Zoological, Regent's Park.—Admission from 9 a.m. till sunset, on Monday, 6*d.*; the rest of the week, 1*s.*; to children under twelve, all days, 6*d.*; on Sunday only by an order from a Fellow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridges.—*London*, *Southwark*, *Blackfriars*, *Waterloo*, *Charing Cross* (foot and railway), *Westminster*, *Lambeth*, *Vauxhall*, *Chelsea*, *Albert*, *Battersea*, *Hammersmith* (suspension), &c., *Tower* (opened 1894), and the various *railway* bridges.

Hospitals.—For list, see page 290.

Parks.—*St. James's*, near Charing Cross, 83 acres; the *Green Park*, adjacent to St. James's, 71 acres; *Hyde Park*, 400 acres (this should be visited between 11 and 1 and 5 and 7 during the season); *Kensington Gardens*, 300 acres (Albert Memorial, opposite Royal Albert Hall); *Victoria Park*, Hackney, 300 acres; *Battersea Park*, 250 acres; *Regent's Park* and *Primrose Hill*, 450 acres; *Finsbury Park*, Hornsey; *Peckham Rye Park*, *Southwark Park*, *West Ham Park*, *Kennington Park*, *Waterlow Park*, Highgate, *Highbury Fields*, Islington, and *Clissold Park*, Stoke Newington—all accessible from the centre of the metropolis at the cost of a 2*d.* or 3*d.* ride by omnibus, railway, tramway, or steamboat. *Hampstead Heath*, *Greenwich Park*, *Bushey Park*, *Highgate Woods*, *Hadley Common*, near "Barnet Field."

There are other Commons at *Clapham*, *Streatham*, *Mitcham*, *Peckham Rye*, *Hampstead Heath* and *Parliament Hill*, *Hackney*, *Plumstead*, and small parks or recreation grounds in several other parts.

Schools, Public.—*Westminster*, near the Abbey; *St. Paul's*, Kensington; *Christ's Hospital* (*Bluecoat School*), in Newgate Street; *Merchant Taylors'*, at the Charterhouse; *City of London*, on the Victoria Embankment.

Thames Embankments.—Magnificent public promenades, City of London School; Sion College; London School Board; Somerset House; Hotels Cecil and Savoy; Central Police Offices, among other fine buildings; Cleopatra's Needle; between Blackfriars Bridge and Westminster on the north, and Vauxhall and Westminster Bridge on the south, of the Thames.

MUSEUMS.

British, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of

Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cyprian, British and Mediæval, and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Closed at dusk; open again in the evening from 8 to 10. The British and Mediæval antiquities and rooms in "White Wing" are closed on Tuesday and Thursday. Open every week-day throughout the year except Good Friday and Christmas at 10 a.m; also open on Sunday afternoons. *Reading-Room* open daily to readers, January to April, and September to December, 9 till 8 p.m.; May to August, till 7 p.m.; lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, print room, or sculpture gallery, for purposes of research, reference, or study, are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Principal Librarian. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be person of recognised position. *Print-Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 4, January to March, and August to Dec.; 10 to 5, April to July. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

British Museum of Natural History.—The departments of Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany have been removed from Great Russell Street to Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Open free daily at 10; Sundays, from May to Aug. inclusive, from 2.30 to 7; other months, 2 p.m to weekday closing time. The hours of closing are:—Jan., Nov., and Dec., 4; Feb., 4.30; Mar. and Sept., 5.30; April to Aug. (inclusive), 6; Oct., 5; also on Mon. and Sat. only, from May 1 to the middle of July, 8; and onwards to end of Aug., 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. An index-museum; galleries of mammals, including whales, osteological specimens, birds and their nests, fishes, reptiles, insects, shells, corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

South Kensington.—Open daily. Containing works of decorative art, modern pictures, sculpture, Art and Science libraries, architectural illustrations, naval, mechanical, and scientific models, &c. Free Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; on other week-days from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, on payment of 6*d.*; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, South Kensington. Permanent collections of Colonial and Indian commercial and economic products. Open from 10 to 2 in summer, 11 to dusk in winter, free. In winter season, illustrated lectures on Monday evenings, free by ticket from Fellow; Wednesday concerts, by ticket only, value 1*s.* 6*d.*; to be obtained from Fellows.

Indian, S. Kensington.—Free all the week. Open from 10 a.m. till dusk; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

Bethnal Green.—Branch of South Kensington Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal and waste products, food, entomology, &c. Free daily: On Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season; Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fds.—Admission to the Museum only by order of members, or on application to the Secretary, 1st four days of the week, from 12 to 5 in summer, and 12 to 4 from October to March inclusive. Closed Sept.

Parkes Museum of the Sanitary Institute, 74A Margaret Street, W., contains various sanitary appliances and various exhibits relating to Health and Hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary literature. The Museum is open free daily from 10 to 6, and on Mondays to 8.

Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 10; on Sundays, from 2 till 7 in summer, rest of year from 2 till dusk; closed from the 10th of August to the 10th of September.

Royal Architectural, 18 Tufton St., Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4. *Curator*, Francis Ford.

Sir John Soane's, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains pictures by Hogarth, Turner, Sir J. Reynolds, Canaletti, Ruysdael, Watteau, and Callcott. Alabaster sarcophagus of Seti, father of Rameses II. amongst other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from first Tuesday in March to last Friday in August. Monday and Saturday reserved for students. Cards for private days during the recess, and for students, are to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

Society of Arts, Adelphi.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sunday.

Royal United Service Institution, Banqueting House, Whitehall.—Ruben's celebrated ceiling, Models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting Naval and Military Relics; models of modern war vessels. Admission to the Museum 6*d.*, daily. April to Sept., 11 to 6; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Westminster Abbey, near the Houses of Parliament.—Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters. Free to body of the Abbey; to other parts by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays and Tuesdays. Service on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; choral at 10 and 3. Daily at 8.30; School Service at 9.15; choral at 10 and 3. St. Edward's Shrine, tombs of kings, and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner. St. Margaret's Church, close by is also worth visiting.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men; magnificent reredos. Nave and transepts free; choir closed except during divine service. Fees to the following parts: library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4, and 8. (*Services are choral.)

Temple, South side of Fleet Street.—The Hall and Church very interesting, as also the Gardens; these are generally open to the public during the summer months after 6, and are thoroughly appreciated by the wives and children of working men. Church open to strangers from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4; service daily (during a part of the year) at 10 a.m.; Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, Southwark.—Future Cathedral for South London. Notable for graves of several renowned persons.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, the oldest church in London (1123).—Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored, and re-opened in June, 1893, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brooke Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—Vicar, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; Litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.35; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Dr. Parker. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7. Thursdays at 12.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sunday morning at 11; afternoon, 3.30; evening, 6.30; Thursday evening, 8. Rev. W. H. Harwood.

BAPTIST: METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, Mr. Spurgeon's.—Sunday morning at 11; evening, 6.30. Admission by ticket-holders till within five minutes of commencement of service by side entrance, when the doors are opened to the public. Early admission passes may be obtained by sending stamped envelope to the secretary at the Tabernacle, or at the gate at each Sunday service. Monday Prayer Meeting at 7 P.M. Sermon on Thursday at 7; no tickets required. All seats free.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater.—Rev. Dr. Clifford. Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 8 p.m.

WESLEYAN: CITY ROAD.—Sunday morning at 10.45; evening at 6.30; Tuesdays, 8; John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel.

GREAT QUEEN ST. Sundays at 11; evening, 6.30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC: ST. MARY'S, MOORFIELDS.—Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, 9.30, 10; High Mass at 11; Catechism at 3, and Benediction at 3.30 (third Sunday of the month): Vespers, Sermon, and Benediction at 7 p.m. Week-days: Mass at 7.30, 8, and 10. Sermon and Benediction on Thursdays, at 8 p.m. Holidays of obligation the same as Sundays.

THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; Holidays: High Mass and Sermon, 11; Evening Service, except Saturday, 8; Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass at 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30.

Altogether, the Metropolitan Churches and Chapels are about 1,400 in number.

HALLS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS, CONCERTS, &c.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington.—Cattle Show in December, Horse Show in June; Military Tournament in June; and many exhibitions throughout the year.

ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Concerts, &c. R.A.H. Choral Society, Mr. Wm. Carter's Choir, Operatic, National, and Military Concerts.

EGYPTIAN HALL, 171 Piccadilly.—Various Entertainments.

EXETER HALL, 372 Strand.—Headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association. Chief place for "May Meetings."

FREEMASONS', 59 Great Queen Street.—Public meetings, dinners, &c.

MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon Street.—Chiefly used by Nonconformists.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, Kensington, W.

PRINCES' HALL, 191 Piccadilly.—Picture gallery, concerts, meetings, dinners, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W.

STEINWAY HALL, Lower Seymour Street, W.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, 28 Piccadilly.—Public meetings, &c. The Philharmonic Society's Concerts, the "Richter" Concerts, Mon. and Sat. Popular, London Ballad and Symphony, Sarasate, and Lamoureux Concerts, &c.; Small Hall, Moore & Burgess Minstrels.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Charing Cross Road.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Messrs. Whitbread in Chiswell Street; of Hanbury in Spitalfields, and some others, are well worthy of a visit, but special permission must be obtained.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly.—Royal; Antiquarian; Astronomical; Linnean; Chemical; Geological Societies; Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Not open to the public.

CEMETERIES.—*Abney Park*, Stoke Newington, N.; *Brompton* (formerly West London), Brompton Road; *Bunhill Fields*, City Road, N. (tombs of Bunyan, Defoe, &c.); *Chingford*, Chingford Mount, Essex; *City of London*, Little Ilford; *Colney Hatch*, New Southgate, N.; *Crystal Palace*, near Beckenham; *Dulwich*, S.E.; *Highgate*, N.; *Kensal Green*, W.; *Lee*, S.E.; *Norwood*, West Norwood, S.E.; *Nunhead*, S.E.; *Tower Hamlets*, Mile End Road, E.; *Woking*, and many others—all within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's, London, East and West India, Commercial, Victoria*, &c.—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4*d*. All free. Wine-tasting orders may be obtained through the leading wine-merchants.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent new *Home, Colonial, Foreign*, and *India* Offices, Whitehall and St. James's Park; *Admiralty, Horse Guards, Treasury, War Office*, &c., interior free, by order from heads of departments.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall; Library and Reading Room, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Museum, Picture Gallery, 10 to 5, April to Sept.; 10 to 4, Oct. to March. Admission free.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Admission by tickets, obtainable near the Victoria Tower, House of Lords on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; also on the Mon. and Tu. of Easter and Whitsun weeks, same hours; but Members of Parliament may accompany their friends to view the House of Commons any day. Admission to the Galleries, during session, by member's order.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, but have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187 Fleet Street; *New Inn*, 21 Wych Street; and *Furnival's Inn*, Holborn.

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; Summer, 10 to 5, and forenoon of Tuesday. Modern works lent under certain conditions to clergy and residents in Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. Closed Easter week, Christmas, and for six weeks from 1st September.

LAW COURTS.—*Royal Courts of Justice*, Strand, *Central Criminal Court*, Old Bailey; *London County Sessions, Sessions House*, Clerkenwell Green; *Surrey Sessions*, Newington Causeway.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Spring Grdns., S.W.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and ball-room are the chief attractions. Admission by order and a small fee.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Farringdon, Borough*, and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Dépôt*, Deptford; *Hay Market*, Smithfield, Wed. and Sat.; and *Cumberland Market*, Regent's Park; *Shadwell* (Riverside Fish-market).

MONUMENTS.—ALBERT, South Kensington, finest in the country. LONDON, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, 3*d*. DUKE OF YORK'S, St. James's Park; NELSON'S, Trafalgar Square; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.

POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Western building devoted to offices and telegraphs.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Fetter Lane.—Contains a collection of the National Records since 1100. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of the Queen, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order, application for which should be made some days in advance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levées* held here during the season.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand.—Free. Now devoted to Inland Revenue Office, Exchequer and Audit, Registry of Wills, Births, Deaths, &c.

THE TIMES and the DAILY TELEGRAPH PRINTING OFFICES.—By special orders only.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission 6*d*. to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; and 6*d*. to the Jewel House. Mondays and Saturdays free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. *Keeper of Regalia*, General Sir Fredk. Middleton, K.C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION, Stowage Wharf, Deptford, by special order from London Electric Supply Corporation, Limited.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES. — Magnificent sylvan scenery, purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public. During the summer months omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough, and cheap through tickets are issued from London and Suburban Stations by G.W.R.

CHESHUNT.—Temple Bar (at entrance to Theobald's Park), Cheshunt Great House, Cromwellian relics, &c.

DULWICH.—By Chatham and Dover Railway. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the old College, daily, free.

ENFIELD LOCK.—By G. E. Railway. Royal Small Arms Factory. Visiting days, Monday and Thursday; other days by order.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1*s*. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, beanfeasts, &c.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London by steamboat (20 miles), and railway; fares 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens*, admission 6*d*. Opposite are *Tilbury Fort and Docks*.

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on week-days at 10. [illegible] at 2 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting collection of Models, &c., open daily, except [illegible] and Sunday, at 10. *Chapel* closed [illegible] days and Sundays. *Observatory* only by [illegible] sion of the Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 13 miles from London; railway fare by certain cheap trains, 1*s*. 6*d*.; ordinarily, 2*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*. and 1*s*. 10*d*. return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday; summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

RICHMOND.—The *Park*, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham. *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare, 1*s*.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and Gorhambury Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WEMBLEY PARK. (Tower in course of erection.)

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by South Western, North London, or Great Western Railways. Castle, in the absence of the Court, State Apartments open free daily, except Wednesday, by tickets issued at the Castle. Albert Memorial Chapel is open free on same days as State Apartments. Near Windsor is *Eton College*, with Chapel.

WOOLWICH.—*Artillery Headquarters. Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Horse Artillery, Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, Sundays excepted, free from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 10 to 4. *Royal Arsenal*, Royal Ordnance Factories, and Ordnance Store Dépôt, admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m., by order obtained at War Office, Pall Mall, or from the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply through their respective Embassies. South Eastern Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c., and the Arsenal Station for Royal Arsenal.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C.
ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square, W.C.
AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
BEDFORD, 80 Arlington Rd., Camden Town, N.W.
BOROUGH, High Street, Stratford, E.
BRITANNIA, 117 Hoxton Street, N.
BRIXTON, Brixton Oval, S.W.
CAMBRIDGE, 136 Commercial Street, E.
CANTERBURY, 143 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.
COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.
COURT, Sloane Square, W.
COVENT GARDEN, Bow Street, W.C.
CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus, W.
DALY'S THEATRE, Leicester Square, W.C.
DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W.C.
DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, 26 New Kent Rd., S.E
EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.
GAIETY, 345 Strand, W.C.
GARRICK, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C.
GRAND, Islington High Street, N.
HAYMARKET, S.W.
LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus, W.
LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith.
MARYLEBONE, 32 High Street, Marylebone, N.W.
MÉTROPOLE, Camberwell, S.E.
METROPOLITAN, 267 Edgware Road, W.
MIDDLESEX, 167 Drury Lane, W.C.
NEW OLYMPIC, Wych Street, Strand.
NOVELTY, Great Queen St., Long Acre, W.C.
OLYMPIA, Earl's Court, S.W.
OPERA COMIQUE, 209 Strand, W.C.
OXFORD, 14 Oxford Street, W.
PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C.
PARAGON, 95 Mile End Road, E.
PARKHURST, Holloway Road, N.
PAVILION, 85 Whitechapel Road, E.
PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W.
PRINCESS'S, 152 Oxford Street, W.
QUEEN'S, Poplar High Street, E.
ROYAL, 242 High Holborn, W.C.
ROYAL AQUARIUM, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Bow Street, W.C.
ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho, W.
SADLER'S WELLS, Arlington St., E.C.
ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James's, S.W.
SAVOY, Strand, and Embankment, W.C.
SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
SOUTH LONDON PALACE, 92 London Road, S.E.
STANDARD, 204 Shoreditch High Street, E.
STRAND, 168 Strand, W.C.
SURREY, 124 Blackfriars Road, S.E.
TERRY'S, 105 Strand, W.C.
TIVOLI, 65 Strand, W.C.
TROCADERO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
VARIETY, 20 Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.
VAUDEVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C.
WEST LONDON, 69 Church Street, Edgware Road, N.W.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Twelve Years' Work of the Post Office.

DURING the past twelve years the Post Office has delivered the following number of Letters, Post Cards, Book Packets, &c., through the various Post Offices in the United Kingdom:—

Year.	Letters.	*	†	Post Cards.	†	Books, &c.	†	Newspapers.	†
1884-85	1,360,300,000	38	2·9	160,400,000	4·4	330,400,000	8·8	143,700,000	0·7
1885-86	1,403,500,000	39	3·2	171,300,000	6·9	342,200,000	6·8	147,700,000	2·8
1886-87	1,459,900,000	40	4·0	180,100,000	5·1	368,900,000	7·8	151,200,000	2·4
1887-88	1,512,200,000	41	3·6	188,800,000	4·8	389,500,000	—	152,400,000	0·3‡
1888-89	1,558,600,000	42	3·0	201,400,000	6·7	412,000,000	5·8	151,900,000	0·8
1889-90	1,650,100,000	43	5·9	217,100,000	7·8	441,700,000	7·3	159,300,000	4·8
1890-91	1,705,800,000	45	3·4	229,700,000	6·1	481,200,000	12·9	161,000,000	1·1
1891-92	1,767,500,000	46	3·6	241,600,000	6·3	495,300,000	2·9	162,800,000	1·1
1892-93	1,790,500,000	46·6	1·3	244,400,000	1·2	535,200,000	8·0	162,800,000	—
1893-94	1,811,800,000	47	1·2	245,500,000	1·6	574,300,000	7·3	164,900,000	1·3
1894-95	1,770,900,000	45·6	2·3‡	312,800,000	25·9	614,600,000	7·0	151,800,000	7·9‡
1895-96	1,834,200,000	46·8	3·6	314,500,000	0·6	672,300,000	9·4	149,000,000	1·8‡

* Number per head of the population. † Annual increase per cent. per annum. ‡ Decrease.

THE Italics following the name of the Town denote the Market Days.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*M* Monday, *T* Tuesday, *W* Wednesday, *Th* Thursday, *F* Friday, *S* Saturday, *Su* Sunday.

Jan. January, *Feb.* February, *Mar.* March, *Apl.* April, *Ju.* June, *Jy.* July, *Aug.* August, *Sept.* September, *Oct.* October, *Nov.* November, *Dec.* December.

East. Easter, *Xmas*, Christmas.

b butter, *c* cattle, *ch* cheese, *clo* cloth, *cy* cherry, *fl* flannel, *gen* general, *gr* grain, *gt mt* great market, *h* horse, *har* hardware, *hi* hiring, *la* lamb, *lea* leather, *p* pigs, *ped* pedlery, *pl* pleasure, *sh* sheep, *stk* stock, *w* wool.

Every care has been taken to make the List as complete and accurate as possible. Corrections and additions will be thankfully received by the Publisher.

NOTE.—The dates of some of the Fairs given below are subject from time to time to alteration by the local authorities, but such alterations are not frequently made. As notices of alterations are not usually communicated to the press, the following List must be taken as a general guide to the dates of the local Fairs and Markets, and in no case will the Publisher or Compiler be held responsible for any loss or inconvenience arising from inaccuracy.

BEDFORDSHIRE—

Ampthill—*Thurs.* May 4, Sept 29 c hi, Nov 30 c
Bedford—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S, every M p, Apl 21 c pl, 1st T in Jy w, Oct 12 c pl
Biggleswade—*Wed* and *Sat.* Feb 14 h, East S c, Nov 8 c sh, 3rd F and S in Nov pl
Dunstable—*Wed.* Cattle markets every W, Ash W c h sh, May 22 c h s, Aug 12 h c sh, M aft 3rd F in Sept pl, Nov 12 h c sh
Elstow—May 15 h c pl, Nov 5 c h ch
Leighton Buzzard—*Tues.* Cattle markets every T, Feb 5, 2 d T in Apl, Whit T, 1 st F in Jy w, Jy 26 cy, Oct 25 hi, Nov 6 c, 1st T aft 10 Dec Xmas stk, 3rd T in Dec mt
Luton—*Mon* and *Sat.* c mt and stk sale every M, 3rd M in Apl c pl, 3rd M in Oct c
Markyate Street—4th F aft 1st M in Sept pl
Potton—*Sat* 3rd M and T aft Jan 12 (Old New Year) gt h fair, Oct 22 c
Shefford—*Fri.* Oct 22 pl
Silsoe—May 13, Sept 22, nearly defunct
Toddington—*Sat.* Apl 25, Nov 2 h c sh pl, nearly defunct
Woburn—*Fri.* Jan 1 c, Mar 23 c, Jy 6 c, Sept 13

BERKSHIRE—

Abingdon—*Mon.* Cattle & corn market every M except Bank holidays; Sept 19 h (nearly obsolete). 1st M in Lent h, May 6 h, Ju 22 h, Aug 5 w la, Sept 19 h, M bef Oct 12 hi, Dec 12 h
Newbury—Th aft Sept 29 pl.
Aldermaston—Apl 25, Aug 23, Oct 1 c and pl at each
Aldworth—*Tues.* 1st T in Jy w
East Ilsley—*Mon.* Jan. 27, 1st and 3rd W in Feb and Mar sh mt; 1st W in Apl c and sh fair; 3rd W sh mt, 1st and 3rd W in May sh mts; last W in May c and sh fair; 1st, and and 4th W in Ju sh mt; 1st W in July sh mkt; Aug 1 and 26 c sh fair, W aft Sept 19 c sh fair; 13 Oct 1 hi and 20; 3rd W in Nov c sh fair; W aft Oct 17. W aft Nov 12 sh fair. Dates subject to occasional alteration by the authorities
Farringdon—*Tues.* 1st T in month c sh p, Feb 13, Whit T c, T aft Oct 11 hi
Hungerford—*Wed.* Last T and W in Apl c sh, Ju 26 w, 3rd T in Aug, Nov 20 sh
Kimbourn—*Fri.* May 12 sh c pl, Oct 2 sh c hi, 4 Dec sh c
Maidenhead—*Wed*
Mortimer—Apl 27 h c, Nov 6 h c
Newbury—*Thurs.* Holy Th h c; July 5 pl; Sept 4 & 5 pl. Th aft Oct 11 hi
Reading—*Mon, Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle market every M fat stk, every S store stk. Jan 31, Feb 1 and 2 s h ch, Apl 30, May 1 and 2 c h pl. Jy 24, 25 and 26 c h ch; Sept 20, 21 and 22 c h pl hops hi
Wallingford—Stk sales every alternate S comm encing 1st F in Jan, Sept 29 hi
Wantage—*Wed.* Stk sale 1st and 3rd W in every month, 1st S in Mar and May, S aft Oct 12 hi
Windsor—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every S c sh
Wokingham—*Tues.* Stk sales every T, Nov 2 pl

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

Amersham—*Tues.* Whit M c, Sept 19
Aylesbury—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S, every W fat stk. 3rd S in Jan, S bef Palm Su, and S in May; 3rd S in Ju; and W in Jy w, 1st S in Aug rams, 4th S in Sept. and S in Oct, and W in Dec (Xmas mt). Horses and store stock at each fair, rams at Aug fair, hi at Sept fair
Beaconsfield—*Wed.* Feb 13, Holy Th c pl at each
Brill—Whit M pl; W aft Oct 11 c
Buckingham—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S c s p; every M calves; 1st S in every month c fair; Jy 10 w, S bef London Xmas mkt (fat stk fair)
Colnbrook—Apl 5 c; Oct 16 c pl
Chesham—*Wed* and *Sat.* Apl 22, Jy 22, Sept 28, and W in Nov. c h sh
Fenny Stratford—*Tues.* Cattle markets and 4th Th in each month c sh p
Great Marlow—*Sat.* Oct 29, h only
Hanslope—Holy Th pl
High Wycombe—*Fri.* M and T bef Sept 29 hi
Ivinghoe—*Sat.* May 6 pl, Oct 17 pl
Lavenden—*Tues.*
Little Brickhill—May 12 pl, Oct 29 pl
Newport Pagnell—*Wed & Sat.* Cattle markets every W c sh p; Ju 21 pl, Aug 29 pl
Olney—*Thurs.* Ju 29 pl
Princes Risborough—*Thurs.* May 6 c pl, Oct 21 pl
Stony Stratford—*Fri.* 1st M in Aug pl; F aft Oct 11 hi
Wendover—*Mon.* May 13 c pl, Oct 2 c sh p pl
Winslow—W corn, 1st and 3rd W each month c, 1st W bef and at 3 Oct 11 pl
Woburn—Jan 1, Mar 23, Ju 6, Sept 13 c and h at each
Wolverton—M c and corn, F genl

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

Butt's Green (Cambridge)—*Wed & Sat.* c mt every M ch sp Midsummer fair; Ju 22 and 3 following days pl, Ju 24 h c, Sept 24 h c
Chatteris—*Fri.* Stock sale every F c pigs. Last F in Apl c h; last F in Oct h
Ely—*Th.* Cattle market every Th c sh p; last Th and days following in May h c sh p pl; last Th and days following in Oct h c sh p pl
Ickleton—Jy 22 and 23 h
Linton—Jy 15, 16, and 17 pl
March—*Wed* and *Fri.* Cattle markets every W c p. 3rd W in Sept hi
Newmarket—*Tues.* Cattle market every T; Whit T stk; Nov 8 c
Reach—Rogation M h c wool
Royston—*Wed.* East W, Ash W. Whit W, 1st W in Jy stk; W aft Oct 11 ch stk
Soham—*Fri.* May 9 c h
Sturbridge—Sept 25 h onions hops wood
Thorney—*Tues.* Jy 1, Sept 21 c h
Whittlesea—*Fri.* Stock sale every F c p, Whit T p, Ju 13 h
Wisbeach—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle market every Th fat stk, every S bean stk and corn; and Th in May h c, Ju 25 h, 1st Th in Aug c, 3rd W in Sept h

CHESHIRE—

Altrincham—*Tues.* Apl 29, Aug 5 and 6, Nov 22 c h, p. Old wakes Su on or aft Sept 18, and during the week, Agricultural Show Th in Wake week
Beeston Castle—Cattle auctions every M c sh p
Birkenhead—Last T in Mar c, last T in Ju c, 1st T in Oct c, 1st T in Dec c
Budworth—Feb 13, Oct 2, Apl 25, cows (nearly defunct)
Chester—*Wed* and *Sat.* Sales by auction—every T fat stk (commencing at 11 a.m.), every horse fair, day h, commencing at 12.30 p.m. Horse fairs: Jan 7, Feb 4, Mar 4, Apl 1 & 29, May 27, Ju 24, Jy 22, Aug 19, Sept 16, Oct 14, Nov 11, Dec 9. Cattle fairs are now held every Th. These fairs, 3rd W in every M at 9 30 a.m. in the Public Market adjoining the Town Hall
Congleton—*Sat.* Th bef Shrove T c h sh p; Shrove T ch; May 22 c h sh p; Nov 22 c h sh p Cattle are shown every S, from 1st aft Shrove T until May 22
Crewe—Cattle market every M, fat and stores; periodical horse sales by Frank Lloyd, Nuttall & Co., also monthly horse sale by Mr. Manley every 4th F, commencing Jan 1st
Frodsham—*Wed.* Cattle auction every T, last T in Apl, last Th in Oct fairs
Hyde—May 16 c, Nov 15 c

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Knutsford—*Sat.* Apl 23, Whit M c, May 1 pl, Nov 8 c
Lymm—Apl 5, Nov 5 c p, nearly defunct
Macclesfield—*Tues* and *Sat.* 3rd T in Feb, Mar 6, Apl 4 c, May 6, Ju 22, Jy 21, Aug 12, Sept 4, Oct 4, 3rd T in Oct, Nov 21 c h sh p hi, 3rd T in Dec h c. Auction sales every alternate M commencing 2nd M in Jan. Mr. Walton, Auctioneer.
Malpas—*Wed.* Cattle sales alternate T, commencing 1st T in Jan c s p Special sale T bef East
Middlewich—*Tues.* Last T in Feb, Apl, and Oct, c
Mottram—Apl 27, Oct 31 c p
Nantwich—*Sat.* S aft Feb 2, 1st Thurs in Apl, June, Sept and Dec c. sh p. Store pigs every S, Cheese fairs: 1st Th in every month except Jan
Northwich—*Fri.* Apl 10, Aug 2, Dec 6, cows.
Over—*Wed.* 1st W aft May 12, 1st W aft Sept 21, c sh
Runcorn. Whit M pl
Sandbach—*Thurs.* East T h c sh, Th aft Sept 21 c, Dec. 28 c sh hi
Stockport—*Fri.* Jan 1, 1st F in Feb, Mar 25, May 1, 1st F in Ju, Jy 9, 1st F in Aug and Sept, Oct 23, 1st F in Dec h c p at each
Tarporley—*Thurs.* May 1, 1st M aft St Bartholomew's Day, Dec 21, c sh p at each
Tarvin—Apl 20 c p cabbage plants, Dec s c p nearly defunct
Tattenhall—*Fri.* May 28 c sh p, Nov 21, c sh p
Tattenhall Road—Stock sales at Alderney Arms every alternate W c sh p calves
Wernbury—Stk sales every alternate M commencing Jan 6
Wilmslow—3rd M in Apl, 3rd M in Oct c p at each
Winsford—*Sat.* May 8, Nov 25 cows

CORNWALL—

Blisland—M aft Sept 20
Bodmin—*Sat* Cattle markets 1st M in every month except Feb, May and Jy, also Jan 25, Jy 8, Dec 6 T and W bef Whit Su, 1st day sh, and c and pl
Boscastle—*May* 7, Aug 5, Nov 23
Bude—Sept 22
Callington—*Wed.* Cattle markets 1st W in every month c sh p genl
Camborne—*Sat Wed* Cattle market every M. *Fairs*, Mar 7, Whit T. Ju 29, Nov 21. Mar 7, Whit T. Ju 29, Nov 21 h c pl at each
Camelford—*Fri.* 1st Fri aft Mar 20, c sh p May 25. July 27 and 28, Sept 6 (if on Su will be held M aft), 1st F in Oct, and F in Oct, c sh p, Jy 27, and 28 Sep 6. c la (if on Su will be held M aft).
Canworthywater—June 3, Sept 28
Constantine—Apl 20, Ju 26, Oct 2
Copperhouse (Phillack)—Sept 23 pl, h and c occasionally shown
Delabole—Jy 24 Oct 2
East Looe—*Sat.* Feb 13, Jy 10, Sept 4, Oct 10 c
Endellion—3rd W in Sept
Falmouth—*Tues, Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 3rd S each month h c sh p genl, Jy 29, Oct 30
Five Lanes—July 6, Sept 28
Fowey—*Sat.* Shrove T, May 1, Sept 19, c
Goldsithney—Apl 30, A g 5 h pl
Grampound—*Sat.* Cattle markets 4th M each month h c sh p genl. Fairs have become absorbed by the cattle markets
Hallworthy—2nd M in Jy, Oct 5, Nov. 28
Hayle—Sept 17
Helland—Jan 8
Helston—*Sat.* Cattle markets and W in every month h c sh genl, Jan 21, Mar 25, Ju 3, Jy 22, Sept 9, Oct 28, and and 3rd S bef Xmas
Kilkhampton—Tues bef Holy Thurs 1st Thurs in July, Aug 26
Landrake—1st W in Feb c; Ju 29, 1st W in Sept
Lanivet—Ju 17
Launceston—*Sat.* Cattle markets last W in every month c h sh la, Dec 21 (Giglet)
Lelant—Aug 25 h pl
Liskeard—*Sat.* Cattle markets 2nd M each month excepting Oct 2nd mt: Oct 2 c
Little Petherwick—Ju 14
Lostwithiel—*Fri.* Cattle markets 2nd T in every month h c sh p genl. T aft Mid-Lent Su, May 9, Jy 10, Sept 4, Nov 13 c h sh
Ludgvan—Oct 8
Marazion—*Sat.* Sept 30 sh h pl c
Marham Church—*Sat.* Thurs bef Lady Day, Aug 12
Menheniot—Apl 23, Ju 11, Jy 28 c; 1st F in Dec
Millbrook—May 1, Sept 29
Mitchell—Oct 15 large stock fair
Mullion—May 4, Sept 18
Newlyn—Nov 8 c gr sh
Northill—Sept 8, Nov 4
Padstow—*Sat.* 1st Tu in May c
Pelynt—1st T in Feb, Ju 24
Penrhyn—*Sat.* Mar 9, May 12, Jy Oct 8, Dec 21 c
Penzance—*Tues. Sat.* Cattle markets every Th c sh p Mar 21, May 23, Ju 23, Sept 5, Nov 28
Perranarworthal—Apl 23, Ju 7, Sept 27
Perranzabuloe—Mar 16
Phillack—June 28
Pilleton—Whit T h c sh
Polbathic (St Germans)—Cattle markets 3rd M in every month
Polperro—*Fri.* Jy 10
Poundstock—1st M in Jy
Pounscross—Ju 24 (if Su then M aft), last M in Nov
Praze (Crowan)—Jy 15 h c
Quethrock—Jan 28
Redruth—*Fri.* East T h c, May 2 h c Whit M pl, Aug 3 h c, Oct 22 h c
Roche—Jy 29, Oct 21
Ruan Minor—Apl 6, Nov 21
St Austell—*Fri*, c. Cattle markets 3rd M in every month h c sh p genl. Maunday Th. Whit Th, F aft Jy 22, F aft Oct 26, Dec 2, fairs nearly defunct
St. Blazey—Feb 2, Jy 4
St. Buryan—Mar 3 pl
St. Columb Major—*Thurs.* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 3rd M in every month, except Mar and Nov, c sh p genl. wh aft Mid-Lent Su, Th aft Nov 12
St. Columb Minor—Ju 9 c unless it falls on Sat, when it is held following Mon
St. Eval—1st T in Ju
St. Ewe—Apl 8, Oct 14
St. German—*Fri* May 28 h c sh p
St. Issey—Ju 3, Oct 7
St. Ives—*Sat* and *Wed.* Nov 30
St. Keverne—T aft Jan 6, 1st T in Mar, T nearest Ju 24, 1st T in Oct
St. Kew—1st T in Apl
St. Lawrence—Aug 21 h c sh, Oct 29 and 30, 1st day sh, 2nd day c. If either date falls on Sat or Su the fair is carried forward to M and Tu
St. Mabyn—Feb. 14
St. Martin—Feb 23, and M in Nov
St. Mawgan in Pydar—Ju 24.
St. Mellion—Mar 28
St. Merryn—Ju 17
St Mewan—Ju 3, Oct 21
St. Neot—3rd T in Apl, 2nd T in Nov
St. Stephen's—May 14, Sept 10
St. Stephen's by Saltash—Apl 1, Sept 2
St. Teath—Feb 25, Jy 7
St. Tudy—May 20, Sept 16
St. Veep—Ju 19
St. Winnon—2nd T in Jan, Feb 13
Saltash—*Sat.* Cattle markets 1st M and 3rd Tues in every month c sh p
South Petherwin—2nd T in May, and T in Oct
Stokeclimsland—Last M in May, h c sh
Stratton—*Tues.* May 19, Nov. 8, Dec. 22 ch sh
Summercourt—Sep. 25 c, large fair
Tintagel—M aft Oct 28, on M if 29
Tregonatha—May 6, Aug 2
Tregoney—*Sat.* Cattle markets 3rd M in Jan, Mar, Apl, Ju, Aug, Oct and Dec, Shrove T, May 3, Jy 25, Sept 2, Nov 6 c
Tresillian Bridge—M aft Feb 2, M bef Whit 8
Trewen—May 1, Oct 12
Truro—Cattle markets 1st and 3rd W in every month c h sh p genl. Whit T and W h csh p
Tywardreath—Ju 10
Wadebridge—*Fri.* Cattle markets 2nd T each month c h sh p. Mar 13, May 13, Ju 24, Oct 10, fairs nearly defunct
Wainhouse Corner—*Tues.* and *Sat.* M bef Mar 25, Ju 24, Mar 28, Sept 20, 1st M in Nov. stk
Week St. Mary—Jy 29, Sept 15, W bef Xmas Day stk
Wendron—May 20, Jy 29
West Looe—*Sat.* May 6 c
Withiel—Oct 5

CUMBERLAND—

Abbey Holme—*Wed.* T bef Whit Su, Oct 29 c h sh
Alston—*Sat.* 3rd S in Mar c &c, last Th in May c h sh; S on or bef Sept. 27 rams; S on or bef Oct 28 c; 2nd T in Nov c h sh
Arlecdon Hill (Rowrah Station), Apl 24 c, 1st F in Ju c h, Sept 27 c h
A-patria—Auction sales fat and store stock occasionally, dates unfixed, by W. Hope, Wigton
Boonwood. Apl 25 c, 2 W in Aug la Oct 28 c
Bootle—*Sat.* Apl 27, c F bef Whit Sunday, Aug 3 c, Sept 24 c corn; F bef Nov 22 hi
Braithwaite—1st Th in Oct sh
Brampton—*Wed.* Apl 20 c sh; 2nd W aft Whit Su w c sh; 2nd W in Sept c sh; F bef 3rd S in Oct c h sh p, W on or aft Nov 22 hi. Mr. Phillip Dobson's sales of la and sh last W in Aug unless Carlisle fair falls on that day, in which case it is carried forward to the following W, 1st W in Oct
Broughton—Apl 27 c, Whit W hi, Aug 2 c sh. Oct 6 hi c, W on or aft Nov 22 hi, Nov 24 c sh w
Carlisle—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every M fat stk; every S h mt and loan stk. Large sales of lambs and sheep commence on Aug. 24 and are held every Saturday until end of Oct. Horse fair & sale 1st Th in each month. Horse fairs: S bef Feb 23 and 3 following Sats, Aug 26, Sept 29. Cattle fairs Apl 22, S bef Whit Su hi genl. Aug 26, Sept 29, last 3 S in Oct. 2 S nearest Nov. 22 hi. East Cumberland Agricultural Show and Thurs in August. Large c and sh sales are held every fair day. Large special sales of c are held fortnightly at both mts aft Falkirk Oct Tryst till middle of Nov. Large sales of colts and h are held on the day before Appleby June and Brough Hill Sept fairs. Apply to Harrison or Hetherington (Limited), auctioneers, Carlisle
Cockermouth—*Mon.* and *Sat.* Stock sales every M, c sh p, Feb 28, h fair, 4th F in Mar Bull Sale; W after Apl 22 c sh p, and every alternate W for 3 W's c; Whit M, hi; and W in Oct h, c, sh; Nov 22 if M, hi: if it

falls on Tu or W it will be held M before, if it falls later in the week it will be held on following M. M after Apl 5, show of entire horses, Feb 8 & Aug 2, if M hi (if not M, M after). Special Sales:—Apl, May, c, sh; Aug la, Sept rams, Oct h, Oct c, sh. Oct bulls. Apply to Mitchell's Auction Co., Ltd., for dates. Horse Sales:—1st F in every month except Jan, Feb and Oct.

Creglin (Lazonby)—Aug 28 h c sh pl

Egremont—*Sat.* S bef Whit Su hi; S nearest or on Nov 21 hi, 3rd S in Feb c, April 24 c, 3rd F in May c sh, Sept 28 Crab fair sports c sh. When the 27th or 28th falls on Sun the fair is held on the preceding Sat

Hesket New Market (Penrith or Dalston Stations)—1st F in May and every alt F till Whit S c sh, last Th in Aug c sh, and Th in Oct c sh

Ireby—*Thurs.* F nearest Apl 20 c sh, 1st F in Oct ch sh and Agricultural Show

Keswick—*Sat.* Th aft April 12 c sh; 3 alt Th's in May aft the 1st; S bef Whit Su hi; Th aft Oct 10 c sh; S aft Oct 29 ch; S on or after Nov 21 hi

Kirk Oswald—*Thurs.* Th bef Whit Su, Aug 5 c

Lazonby—Cattle auctions alt M's, com 2nd M in Jan

Longtown—*Thurs.* Th after Xmas day h. If Xmas day happens on a Th the fair is held on the following T

Maryport. F bef Whit Su hi, F on or bef Nov 11 hi

Netherwasdale. Sept 7 sh

Penrith—*Tues.* Fat stock sales every M, Feb 21 and 3 T's following h. Mar 2 c, W bef last Th in Mar c, Apl 23 c, sh. Apl 24 c sh and young bulls. If 23 is S, the fair is held on 23 and 25. If 23 is Su, it is held on 24 and 25, Whit T c hi, and 6 alternate T's aft c, and T aft Whit T pl, Sept 27 c sh h, Oct 26 c, Martinmas T c hi, and every T until Xmas c Special sales of store c and sh every T from the middle of Sept to Martinmas

Penruddock. S bef the 1st Th in Sept c sh

Ravenglass—*Wed.* May 6, Ju 9 c sh; Aug. 5 c sh; Oct 3 sh

Red Dial—Aug 1 sh la

Renwick—Th on or bef Sept 26 c h sh p

Rosley Hill—Apl 21, Whit M and every alternate M till Aug 2; Sept 30 sh la; 3rd M in Oct c

Threlkeld—1st Th in Sept c sh w. Principally for Herdwick and Half-bred sh and la

Udale—Fair for sh and la in Aug, the date of which is fixed about three weeks previous

Whitehaven—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle sales every Th hi Whitsuntide and Martinmas

Wigton—*Tues.* Horse sale about Feb 29. Pen 20 h, Apl 5 c sh, c sh p calves; T after Whit Su hi pl; Whit T hi, T on or aft Nov 1, hi. Fat stk sales: every T. Shorthorn cattle sales in Oct. for dates apply to W. Hope, auctioneer.

Workington—*Wed & Sat.* Stock sales every W c sh p, spec'al sales and W in Apl c sh, 1st W in May c sh, last W in Aug la and store sh, and every alternate W to Nov. Autumn cattle sales 1st W in Oct and every W until 2nd W in Nov. Mr. Castighone, auctioneer.

DERBYSHIRE—

Alfreton—*Mon.* Jy 31 h, Oct 7 ch, Nov. 24 hi

Ashbourne—*Sat.* Cattle markets alternate Ths commencing Jan. 9 c h sh; S aft Jan 6 (New Market), Feb 22 h, Feb 13 c sh, May 22 c h sh, Aug 15 h, Aug 26 c sh, Oct 19 h; Oct 20 c sh, Nov 29 c h sh. Cheese fairs 2nd T in Mar, 1st T in Sept, T bef Nov. 11. Should any of the dates fall on a Su the fair is held on the following day, except on Nov 29, which in such case is held the day previous. S aft Xmas day pl. Su aft Aug 16 wakes

Ashover—Apl 25 c, Oct 25 hi.

Bakewell—*Fri.* Cattle markets every M c sh p. East M, Whit M, Aug 26 c sh h p ch, M aft Oct 10, M aft Nov 11

Bo'sover—Last F in Apl, 1st F in Oct ch p

Buxton—*Sat.* M bef the Th preceding Old Candlemas Day h c sh, Apl 1, May 2, M bef and W in Sept, Oct 28 c

Castleton—Apl 21, 1st W in Oct, 3rd W in Nov c sh

Chapel-en-le-Frith—*Thurs.* Cattle markets 1st Th in every month, fat & store stk Other fairs have become absorbed by the monthly markets

Chesterfield—*Sat.* Cattle markets every S. Jan 27, Feb 28, 1st S in Apl, May 4, Jy 5, Sept 25 c h, Nov 25

Derby—*Tues* and *Fri.* Cattle markets, fat stock every T, lean stock every F, F in East week c ped pl, F in Whit week c ped pl. Cheese fairs, 1st T in Feb, 1st T in Apl, 1st T in Ju, 1st T in Aug, 1st T in Oct, 1st T in Dec

Dronfield—*Thurs.* Jan 28, W aft Mar 22, Apl 25 c, Jy 25, Th aft Oct 22, Nov 3

Duffield—*Thurs.* Th aft Jan 2, Mar 2

Glossop—*Sat.* May 6 c pl, 1st W on or aft Oct 20 c pl. New wakes: 1st Su on or aft Aug 2 and 3 following days. Old wakes: 1st Su aft Sept 22 and three following days.

Hathersage (Sheffield)—New Cattle market on W, opposite Ordnance Hotel

Hayfield—May 22 c pl, Oct 20 c. Old wakes: Su aft Sept 19 and 6 following days

Higham—1st W after Jan 6 c

Matlock—*Mon.* and *Sat.* Cattle markets a-t Th c sh p. Feb 25, Apl 2, May 9, Oct 24

Mensham—M nearest Nov 5 pl

Newhaven—Oct 30 c

Pleasley—May 6, Oct 29 c h sh

Ripley—*Sat.* East W, Oct 21 c

Tideswell—*Wed.* Mar 24, May 25, last W in Jy, and W in Sept, Oct 29 c ch

Whaley Bridge—Apl 26 c, Oct 25 c

Wirksworth—*Tues.* Shrove T, T nearest May 22, East T, T nearest Sept 8, 3rd T in Nov hi c pcl

DEVONSHIRE—

Ashburton—*Sat.* Cattle markets 3rd S in every month c sh implements &c.; Fairs: 1st Th in Mar and Ju, and Th in Aug & Nov c sh

Ashreigney—Feb 6

Axminster—Cattle markets every alternate Th c, sh p commencing 2nd Th in Jan, T aft Apl 25. W aft Oct 20 hi &c.

Bampton—*Sat.* Last Th in Oct c h sh. Great fair for Exmoor ponies.

Barnstaple—*Fri* and *Tues.* c mt every F, except Good F & Xmas day, then day previous. Fair W bef Sept 20 h c sh. Great markets F bef 3rd S in month c sh, F bef Apl 21, F bef last S in Jy and F in Dec.

Bideford—*Tues.* Cattle markets every Thurs.

Bishop's Nympton—W bef Oct 25

Blackawton—Cattle mkt 4th T. in every month

Bow—*Thurs.* Stock Sales at Railway Station. Fair 2nd Tues in Apl h c sh. 3rd M in Jan, Mar, May, Jy, Sept, and Nov.

Braunton—*Thurs.*

Bradworthy—1st Mon after June 9, Sept 9. Should 9th fall on Sunday, then fair on M. Great mkts 1st M in Feb, June and Nov c s h

Bratton Clovelly—2nd T in May, T after Oct 19

Bratton-Fleming—*Aug* 19 c. Stk sales in spring and autumn by Saunders and Sons, of Barnstaple

Braunton—Stk sales by Saunders and Son, of Barnstaple

Brent—*Sat.* Last T in Apl, last T. in Sept. Great mts Feb 26, Aug. 27

Bridestowe—1st W in Ju, last M in Jy

Broadclyst—Live Stk sale, 3rd M in every month

Broadhembury—2nd M in Dec

Brushford—1st T in every month c

Buckfastleigh—*Sat.* 3rd Th in Ju, 2nd Th in Sept pl

Buckland Mona—Ju 10

Budleigh East—Apl 16

Budleigh (Salter)—Whit Tues. Nearly defunct.

Burlescombe—Cattle mkts last M in every month

Burrington—June 20

Chagford—*Thurs.* Last Th. in Mar, 1st Th. in May, Sept and Oct c sh

Challacombe—Stk sales by Sanders and Son, of Barnstaple

Chapmanswell—Apl 17, Jy 22

Chawleigh—May 6, Oct 29, Dec 22

Chittlehampton—Jy 2

Chudleigh—*Sat.* East T c sh

Chumleigh—*Wed.* Mch 24, East W, last W. in Jy

Churchingford—Jan 25 h, Jan 26 c, last F in Apl c sh

Coleford—Jy 15

Colyford—*Wed.* W aft Mar 22, May 2

Colyton—*Thurs.* 3rd T in Apl, and T in Oct

Combe Martin—Stk sales by Sanders and Son, of Barnstaple

Copplestown—Cattle mkts, Jan. 28, Mar. 4, May 6, Jy 2, Oct 7, Dec 9

Crediton—*Sat.* Cattle mkts 3rd Th in Jan, Feb, Mar, May, Ju, Jy, Sept, Oct, and Nov. Xmas mkt 1st Th in Dec. Sat bef last W in Apl gt c mt. Aug 22nd (if that date is T, W, or Th; if not following T) c pl

Crediton (Yeoford Station)—Cattle mkts and M in Jan, Apl and Oct, also 1st M in Ju

Cullompton—*Sat.* Cattle markets every W h c sh p. 1st W in May c, 1st W in Nov c

Culmstock—3rd M in May c s

Dalwood—*Wed.* Aug 17

Dartmouth—Cattle mkt and T in every month

Dawlish—Cattle sales by Rendell and Symons 3rd M in every month

Denbury—Sept 19 (if the date falls on S or Su then following M) pl

Dodbrook—Cattle mt. 3rd W in every month c sh, Apl 3

Dolton—Stock sales 2nd week in Feb and 3rd week in Apl

Down St. Mary—2nd M in Ju

Dunsford—M aft Sept 8 c

Eggesford—Cattle mkts 2nd W in every month c sh p

Erewsteignton—Feb 8

Exeter—*Tues, Fri* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every F c h sh p, and F in every month gt mt for c h sh p; 3rd W in Feb c genl; 1st Th in May h; 3rd W in May c genl, 3rd W in Jy c genl; 1st Th in Oct h, 2nd W in Dec c genl

Exmouth—*Tues* and *Sat.* Apl 28 pl, Oct 28 pl. If fair falls on Su then following day. Cattle markets 2nd and last T in each month

Galpton (Dartmouth)—Cattle Auctions 4th M in every month c sh p

Georgenympton—1st W in Jy

Hartland—*Sat.* 2nd S in Mar, Easter W, Sept 25 c s p; Sept 26 pl

Hatherleigh—*Tues.* 3rd T in May, 4th T in Ju, Sept. 4, Nov 8 or T aft, c genl

Hemyock (Cullompton)—Cattle mkt 3rd M in every month

High Bickington—M aft May 14 c sale
Highbudleigh—Good F pl
Holsworthy—*Wed* and *Sat.*—Cattle markets 3rd W in every month except Jy, c sh p. Mar 13, Apl 17, Jy 9, 10 & 11, c, Oct 26. Gt mkts Feb 6, Nov 6
Honiton—*Sat.* Cattle mkt every S 2nd S in Apl gt mt, W aft Jy 19 c, Th aft Jy 19 h, 3rd S in Oct 28 gt mt
Ilfracombe—*Sat.* (Principal) and W
Ivy Bridge—Cattle markets 3rd M in every month c sh p genl
Kentisburyford—Stk sales by Sanders and Son, of Barnstaple
Kilmington—1st W in Sept
Kingsbridge—*Sat.* Cattle mkt 3rd W in every month. Fair 1st Th after Jy 20. If 20th is Th fair is held on that date
King's Nympton—Jy 29
Kingsteignton—Whit T pl and h show
Lapford—Jy 15
Lew Down—3rd W in Apl
Lifton—Feb 13, 1st T in Ju
Lydford—4th T in Jy
Lynton—Fair (Aug 16) obsolete. Stk sales on fair day and on other occasions (dates not fixed), by Sanders and Son, of Barnstaple
Milton Abbott—Jy 24 c sh
Modbury—Cattle mkt 2nd M in every month except May. Fair May 4 except it falls on F, S or Su, when it is fixed by the Portreeve.
Modbury—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 2nd M in every month h c sh p. May 7 h
Morchard Bishop—Stock sale 3rd W in Apl. Fair 1st M after Sept 8 c pl
Morchard Road Station—Stock sale M before and W in Ju
Moreleath—M aft Aug 24
Morton Hampstead—*Sat.* Cattle markets 4th T in every month c h sh p genl
Newton Abbot—*Wed.* Cattle mts every W. W bef Midsummer's day h c pl. W aft Sept 11 pl
Newton Poppleford—3rd W in Apl W on or aft Oct 17
Newton St. Agnes—M bef Ju 24
North Bovey—M aft Ju 24
North Molton—W aft May 12, last W in Oct, c h sh
North Tawton—3rd T in Apl, and T in Oct, 1st T in Dec, gt c mt last Th in Feb, Ju, and Aug
Norton—Mar 10, Oct 10
Okehampton—*Sat.* Cattle market every S. Gt mkts 1st S in every month. Fair 2nd Th after Mar 11 c pl
Otterton—*Thurs.*
Ottery St. Mary—*Thurs.* Cattle mkt 3rd Tu in every month, last T in Mar, 3rd T in Sept
Paignton—*Mon.* Cattle mkt 3rd M in every month, 1st M in Dec c
Parracombe—Aug 28 c. Stock sales held by Court and Sons, of Parracombe, but no dates fixed
Plymouth—*Tues, Thurs,* and *Sat.* Cattle market every M fat stk, every Th stores. 1st M in Apl & Nov.
Plympton—*Sat.* Cattle market 1st M in every month c sh p.
Prince Town—*Sat.* 1st Th in Sept
Sampford Courtney—1st T in Jy pl
Sampford Peverell—M bef last W in Apl h c sh.
Sandford—M aft Jy 26 c pl.
Sherwell—Stock sales by Sanders & Son of Barnstaple.
Sheepwash—*Fri.* Mar 26, Th bef Oct 10
Shobrooke—3rd M in Jy
Sidbury—3rd W in Sept c pl
Sidmouth—*Tues* and *Sat.* East M, 3rd M in Sept pl
Silverton—2nd Th in Feb, 1st Th in Jy nearly defunct.
South Brent—Cattle market last T in Feb, Jy, & Nov. *Fairs* last T in Apl & Sept h c s
South Molton—*Sat.* Cattle mkts 1st Th in every month, 3rd W in Ju, W aft Aug 25 c
South Zeal (South Tawton)—Th aft St. Thomas-a-Becket day in July, c two following days pl
Sutcombe—Last Th in Ju
Tavistock—*Tues* and *Fri.* Cattle markets 2nd W in every month c h sh p, 2nd W in Oct h c pl, large h fair goose mt day previous
Tedburn—Last M in Sept
Thorncombe—*Sat.* Apl 16
Thorverton—Last M in Feb sh, M aft Jy 18 la
Tiverton—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 2nd T in every month h c sh p genl. 1st Th in Ju stk. 1st Th in Oct stk w. Great mkts, 2nd & last T in every month
Torquay—*Tues* and *Fri* East M pl
Torrington—*Sat.* Last S in Mar gt mt, 1st Th in May c. Agricultural Show pl, and Th Oct c pl. Cattle markets last S in every month
Totnes—*Sat.* Cattle markets 1st & 3rd T in every month *Fairs,* May 12, Oct 28
Two Bridges—3rd M in Aug
Ufculme—*Wed.* Great markets 1st M in Mar, Ju, Sept, and De h c s p
Uppottery—T bef Lady Day pl. Oct 24 pl
West Country Inn (Hartland)—1st W in Aug c, and M in Oct c
West Down—Sept 18. *Fair* obsolete. Stock sale held at Morthoe station instead, but no fixed date by Sanders & Son, of Barnstaple
Whimple—M bef Sept 29 pl
Witheridge—Last Th but one in Apl, Th aft Ju 4, Th aft Sept 21, 1st Th in Nov
Woolsrdisworthy—Trinity M, 1st W in Oct
Yealmpton—Cattle markets 4th W in each month c p genl, 4th W in May
Yeoford—Cattle mts 3rd Th in every month

DORSETSHIRE—

Beaminster—*Thurs.* Sept 19 c h stk
Blandford—*Sat.* Mar 7 c seeds, Sept 9 c, Nov 8, w and sh fair about Jy 7 & Aug 9
Bridport—*Wed* and *Sat.* Apl 6 c h, Oct 20 b ch
Broadwindsor—Trin M, p
Cerne Abbas—*Wed.* Oct 2 c h p
Corfe Castle—*Thurs.* May 12 pl, Oct 30 ch p
Cranbourne—Aug 24, Dec 6 c
Dorchester—*Wed* and *Sat.* Feb 24 c h, Jy 6 c sh h, Aug 6 c sh h, last Th in Sept sh, Oct 25 c sh h. If any of the dates happen on Su, the fair is held on previous day—S
Evershot—*Sat.* May 22 (if S then M aft) c p
Farnham—Aug 21 ch
Gillingham—*Alternate Mon.* Oct 19 c h sh
Lambert Castle—3rd W and Th in Ju c, and W in Sept p
Leigh—Mar 25, May 1 c, Sept 3
Lyme—*Tues* and *Fri.* 1st T aft Feb 2, 1st T aft Sept 29
Maiden Newton—Mar 9, May 4 c
Martinstown—Nov 22 sh, Nov 23 c h
Milborne St. Andrew—Nov 30 c ch
Poole—*Thurs.* May 1, Nov 1
Portland—Nov 5 h sh stk
Shaftesbury—*Sat.* S bef Palm Su, last S in Aug c, &c., Nov 23 c sh
Sherborne—*Thurs.* Jy 26, M aft Oct 10 c sh h p w
Shoreton—Sept 25 & 26
Stalbridge—*Tues.* Cattle mt alternate Th, May 6, Sept 4 c h
Sturminster—Gt mkts alternate M, May 12, Oct 24 c
Sydling—Dec 6 p
Thorncombe—East T, Oct 20 c h
Toller Down—May 28, Sept 7 c h sh
Verwood—Dec 8
Wareham—*Tues.* 3rd T in Apl, and T in Sept c p sh
West Down—Cattle fair in Sept, date advertised fortnight bef
Wimborne—*Fri.* No fairs
Woodbury Hill—Sept 21 sh pony
Woodlands—Jy 5 pl
Wool—May 24
Yetminster—Apl 27, T aft Oct 5

DURHAM—

Barnard Castle—*Wed.* Cattle markets and sales every alternate W c sh p; East W h c; Aug 1 h c sh; W bef Sept 30 h c sh; 1st and 2nd W bef May 13 hi; 1st and 2nd W bef Nov 23 hi
Bents, Wearsdale—*Sat.* Last F in Sept
Bishop Auckland—*Thurs.* Two Th's preceding May term day and Martinmas hi
Chester-le-Street—Stock sales alternate M's commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
Darlington—*Mon* and *Fri.* Cattle markets every M c sh p; 1st M in Mar h c genl; East M h c genl; two M's preceding Old May Day (May 13) hi, Whit M h c genl; 2nd M after Whit M h c genl; Nov 20 h c genl; 2 M's preceding Old Martinmas Day (Nov 23) hi; latter fair also for h c genl; and M bf. Old Martinmas Day h c genl. When Xmas Day, New Year's Day, or any genl Thanksgiving day shall fall on Monday, the respective markets shall be held on the preceding Friday; and when on Friday or Saturday the respective markets shall be held on the preceding day. If any of the markets fall on Good Friday they are held on the day following
Durham—*Sat.* Last F in Mar, h c, and 4 previous days h; F bef or on May 13 c sh; Whit Th sh; F bef or on Sept 15 c sh la; F bef or on Nov 23 c sh. Hiring fairs: 2 S's before May 13, if May 13 is S then May 6 and 13; 2 S's bef Nov 23; if Nov 23 is S then Nov 16 and 23
Ferryhill—Stock sales alternate M's commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
Gateshead (Red Heugh Bridge)—Sales of fat and store stock every M by Messrs. Maughan & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hartlepool—*Sat.* May 14, Aug 22, Oct 9, Nov 27
Houghton-le-Spring *Fri.* Oct 8 and 9
Middleton-in-Teesdale—*Sat.* 3rd Th in Apl and Sept
Rookhope—F bef Aug 24
St. John's Chapel—3rd W in Apl, and W in Sept fair and hi, and S in May, and S in Nov
Sedgefield—*Fri.* 1st F in Apl and Oct
Shotley Bridge—Th bef East, and M bef May 13 and Nov 11, F nearest Oct 12
South Shields—*Sat.* W bef May 1, and bef and after Nov 11
Stanhope—*Fri.* W bef East, and F in Sept, Dec 21
Stockton—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle mts and stk sales every W. Hirings:—a clear W bef May 14; a clear W bef Nov 23
Sunderland—*Sat.* May 11 and 12, Oct 10 and 11, or near those dates
Westgate, Wearsdale—Last Th in Feb, Th bef Newcastle Oct fair
Wolsingham—*Tues.* May 12, St. Matthew's Day (Sept 21) ped, T bef Mar

1 and 31, and bef May 12, Sept 15, Oct 2 and 29, Nov 23

ESSEX—
Averley—East M
Barking—*Sat.* Oct 22
Belchamp St. Paul's—Dec 11 c
Billericay—*Tues.* Aug 2 and 3 h, Oct 7 and 8 c
Blackmore—Aug. 21 c h gen
Braintree—*Wed.* cattle markets every W c h sh la May 8 and 9 pl, Oct 2, 3, and 4 c h sh hops
Brentwood—Oct 15 and 16 c h
Castle Hedingham—May 14 and 15 Jy 25 c
Chelmsford—*Fri.* May 22 c, Nov 22 c
Chipping Ongar—*Sat.* Oct 22
Coggeshall—*Thurs.* Whit Tu c
Colchester—*Sat.* Oct 20 c.
Dedham—East T
Epping—*Fri.* Fair-Lop pl fair, held in Jy, also Wanstead Flats pl fair 1st M in Aug. Whit T c, h, Oct 12 hi, Nov 13 and 14 c h sh
Fingrinhoe—East M
Grays Thurrock—*Thurs.* May 28, Oct 29 c
Great Bardfield—*Mon.* Ju 22 h c pl
Great Chesterford—1st F in Jy
Great Dunmow—*Tues.* May 6, Nov 8
Great Sampford—Whit M
Halstead—*Tues.* May 6, Oct 29 c
Harlow—Sept 9 c h; Nov 28 c h
Harwich—*Tues* and *Fri.* May 1, Oct 28 pl
Hatfield Broadoak—Aug 5 c la
Hatfield Peveril—Whit T
High Ongar—Sept 19
Ingatestone—Dec 1 c
Kelvedon—East M pl
Maldon—*Thurs.* 1st Th in May, and Th in Sept c
Manningtree—Whit Th
Newport—Nov 17 and 18 c h
Ongar—*Sat.* and M in Oct pl
Rayleigh—*Sat.* Trin M c h sh
Rochford—*Thurs.* East T, W aft Sept 29
Romford—*Wed.* Jy 24 c
Saffron Walden—*Sat.* S bef Mid Lent and M after c h, 1st S in Nov
Sible Hedingham—East T
Stanstead Montifichet—May 1 c
Stebbing—Jy 10 c h sh
Thaxted—M bef Whit S c: Aug 10 stk
Thorpe—Sept 29 pl
Waltham Abbey—*Tues.* May 14 c, Sept 25 c hi
Witham—*Tues.* M bef Whit Su, Sept 14
Writtle—Whit M

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—
Berkeley—*Wed.* 1st W in every month c sh p
Bisley—*Thurs.* May 4, Nov 12
Blakeney—*Wed.* May 12, Nov 12 c sh p
Bristol—*Thurs.* Cattle Markets every Th c h sh p; 1st Th in Mar h c, and W in Mar lea, day following w, 1st Th in Sept h c, and W in Sept lea w, day following w, Th bef Jy 25 c colts
Cambridge—1st T in Oct
Charfield—3rd W each month gt mt
Cheltenham—*Thurs* and *Sat.* and Th in Apl, Holy Th, Aug 5, Th bef and aft Oct 11, 3rd Th in Dec prize show.
Chipping Camden—Cattle Mkts last W in every month
Cinderford—Ju 13, Oct 17 c
Cirencester—*M & Sat.* 1st M in May c sh p; 1st T in Aug sh; 1st M in Sept sh; M bef and after Oct 11 pl; 1st M in Nov c; 1st and 3rd M each month gt mt
Coleford—*Fri.* Ju 20 and 21, last F in Nov
Dursley—*Thurs.* May 14, Nov 12 c p; and T each month ch
Fairford—*Thurs.* May 14 c: Nov 12 c sh
Frampton—3rd T in Feb, 3rd T in Sept
Gloucester—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle auctions every M c sh p. Great markets:—W bef Candlemas-day and W bef St. Thomas' day. Cheese markets:—3rd M in every month. Wool fairs:—3rd M in Feb, June and Sept. Stock fairs:—1st S in Apl h c sh. 1st S in Jy h c sh, last S in Nov h c sh.—Sept 28 (Barton fair) pl. Hiring Fairs.—1st and 2nd M in Oct, last S in Nov
Hampton—Trin M, Oct 27
Honeybourne—1st W in every month c
Iron Acton—Apl 25, Sept 13
Lechlade—*Fri.* Sept 9 c ch; last in every month gt mt
Little Dean—Whit M. Nov 26
Lydney—*1st Tues.* May 4, Ju 25, w pl, Nov 8 c
Marshfield—*Tues.* May 24 c; Oct 24 c ch h sh
Mitcheldean—*Tues* and *Fri.* Oct 10 hi; East M pl, 3rd T in every month c
Moreton-in-Marsh—*Tues.* 2nd T in each month c
Nailsworth—3rd T in each month gt mt
Newent—*Fri.* F aft Sept 19 onions and pl
Newnham—*Fri.* Ju 21, Oct 28
Northleach—*Wed.* W bef Oct 11 hi; W aft Oct 11 hi May 12, Oct 24 c
Painswick—*Tues.* Whit T pl Sept 29
Stonehouse—*Wed.* May 1 Oct 11 p pl
Stroud—*Fri.* May 13, Aug 21 c p
Stow-on-the-Wold—*Thurs.* May 12, Oct 24 h c ch
Tetbury—*Wed.* Ash W c, W bef Apl 5 c, Jy 22 h, W bef and aft Old Michaelmas Day c sh hi
Tewkesbury—*Wed* and *Sat.* Oct 10
Thornbury—*Sat.* T bef Mar 25 and T bef Sept 29 c
Tockington—May 9, Dec 6
Westerleigh—Sept 19
Whickwar—*Mon.* Apl 6, 1st M in Nov
Winchcombe—*Sat.* Last S in Mar h, May 6 c, Jy 28 h, S bef & aft Oct 11 hi
Winterbourn—Ju 19, Oct 19
Wooton-under-Edge—*Fri.* T bef Mar 25, Sept 25 pl

HAMPSHIRE—
Alresford—*Thurs.* Last Th in Jy c sh la, Th aft Oct 11
Alton—*Tues.* S bef May 1, Jy 11, Sept 29, alternate T c mt
Andover—*Sat.* Last F in Ju w, Oct 6 c h ch, Nov 17 c hi, Nov 28 sh hops
Applershaw—Oct 3, Nov 4 c
Basingstoke—*Wed* and *Sat.* Jy 13, Oct 11 hi
Beaulieu—*Tues.* Apl 15, Sept 4
Bishopstoke—Cattle mkts 3rd Th in every month c sh p
Bishop's Waltham—*Fri.* 2nd F in May h, Jy 30 F aft Oct 11 h
Blackwater—Nov 8 c h
Botley—T bef Shrove T, T bef Whit M, Jy 23, T bef Aug 24, Nov 13
Brading—May 12, Oct 2
Christchurch—*Mon.* Trin Th, Oct 17 c
Cowes—*Tues, Thurs,* and *Sat.* Whit Th
East Meon—Sept 19
Fareham—*Alt Mon.* Ju 30
Giles Hill—Sept 12 c h h
Gosport—*Tues, Thurs,* and *Sat.* May 4, Oct 10 pl
Hartley Row—Dec 4 c
Havant—*Alt Tues.* Ju 22 toys, Jy 17, Oct 27 c hops alt T gt mt
Heckfield—East F
Kingsclere—*Tues.* 1st T in Apl pl, T aft Oct 11 hi
Liphook—1st W in Mar, Jy 11 ped
Lymington—*Sat.* May 12 and 13, Oct 2 and 3 c ch h sh, &c.
Lyndhurst—Aug 9, Ponies
Newport—*Sat.* Whit M
Odiham—*Tues.* Mid-Lent S
Overton—*Mon.* Jy 18 c sh
Petersfield—*Wed.* Cattle Mkt alternate W. 2nd W in Jy h, Oct 6 c h sh, Dec 12 c sh
Ringwood—*Wed.* 2nd W in Jy c corn h, and W in Dec c h sh
Romsey—*Thurs.* East T c h sh. Aug 26, Nov 8 c h sh p
Rowland Castle—May 12, Nov 12
Ryde—*Tues.* Jy 5 pl
Southampton—*Wed.* Trin M c h sh
Stockbridge—*Thurs.* Jy 10 sh
Titchfield—*Mon.* Mar 9, 1st S in Dec
Weyhill—2nd Th in Apl, last F in Jy c sh, Oct 10 & 5 following days c h sh hops p
Whitwell—Sept 24 c sh
Whitchurch—*Fri.* 3rd Th in Ju, Oct 19 and 20 c
Wickham—May 20 c
Wilton—May 4, Sept 12, Nov 13
Winchester—*Wed* and *Sat.* Last S in Feb c seed Mar 1 ch sh p seed, Oct 23 and 24 c h ch p sh
Woodbury Hill—Sept 21 c sh
Yarmouth—*Fri.* Jy 23 pl
Yarnborough Castle—Oct 4 c

HEREFORDSHIRE—
Brompton Bryan—Ju 21, 22. 1st day sh c, 2nd day h and ponies
Bromyard—*Mon.* May 1 hi. Cattle Auctions alternate Th commencing Jan 14 c sh p.
Eardisley—Mar 22, F bef 3rd W in Oct c, May 15
Ewyas Harold—1st M in May, 1st M aft Oct 10
Hereford—*Wed* Cattle markets every W c sh p calves, 1st W aft Feb 2, 1st W in Apl, W aft May 2, 1st W in Jy, 3rd W in Aug, 3rd W in Oct, and W in Dec h c sh p at each fair. Horse mt 1st W in every month sparsely supplied
Huntingdon—Jy 28, Nov 13
Kingsland—Oct 11 h c
Kington—*Wed.* T bef Feb 2 h, and T in Mar, T bef East Week h, May 21, 1st T in Ju, 2nd T in Jy, 3rd T in Aug, Sept 28, Sept 29, c h sh p, T bef Oct 10, T bef Nov 13 h, and T in Dec
Ledbury—*Tues.* 2nd and last T in every month, c, and T in Oct b ch hi
Leintwardine—May 7 pl
Leominster—*Fri.* Feb 13, T aft Mid-Lent Su, May 2, and F in Ju, Jy 10, Aug 4, Sept 4, M bef 3rd W in Oct, Nov 8, F aft Dec 11
Longtown—Apl 29, Sept 21
Orleton—Apl 23
Pembridge—May 13
Peterchurch—M bef Feb 2; M bef Mar 12 h; May 26, pl; last M in Ju; 1st M in Sept; 1st M in Oct pl last M in Nov
Ross—*Thurs.* Cattle markets every alternate Th commencing 2nd Th in Jan c sh p. Fairs: 1st Th in Mar, and Th in May, and Th in Ju, 3rd Th in Oct, and Th in Dec
Weobley—*Thurs.* May 8 hi pl
Wigmore—May 6 c sh p pl, Aug 5 c sh p

HERTFORDSHIRE—
Aldbury—Jy 12 pl
Ashwell—*Thurs.* 1st Th in Nov stk
Baldock—*Fri.* Mar 7, last Th in May, Aug 5 h, Oct 2 and 3 h pl, Dec 11 c ch h
Barkway—Jy 20 ped
Barnet—*Wed.* Cattle market every W c sh p, Sept 4, 5 6 great fair c h sh p
Berkhampstead—*Sat.* Stock sales every W c sh p
Bishop's Stortford—*Thurs.*
Braughing—Whit M
Buntingford—East M, Whit M, Ju 29, Nov 30

Mossley—Jly 22, last M in Oct
Newburgh (Ormskirk)—Ju 20 and 21 c p
Newton-le-Willows—May 17 c, h, Aug 21 c sh p, Aug 22 h
Oldham—1st Th aft Feb 2 h c, May 2 h c, Jy 8 h c, 1st W aft Oct 22 h c
Ormskirk — *Thurs.* Whit M cows, Whit T h, Sept 20 cows, Sept 21 h
Park Lane (Whitefield Station)—Cattle Auctions discontinued for the present. Sales by private treaty, apply to Mr. Tom Statter, Stand Stud Coy, Whitefield, Manchester
Prescot—*Tu* and *Sat.* Cattle markets commence on Shrove T and continue every alternate T till 1st T in May, Trin Th c
Preston—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets, fat stk every W, lean stk every S: T, W, and Th aft 1st Su in new year h, Sat following c, Feb 15 c h, Mar 15 c, Mar 27 c, Mar 28 h, Apl 15 c, and W in May c, day aft h, Aug 25 c, Aug 26 h, Oct 3 c, Oct 4 h, Nov 6 c, Nov 7 h. If the 15th falls on Su, the fair will be held day previous. If any of the other dates fall on Su, the fair will be held on the day following. A pork market is held in the covered mt every F during the season at 8 a m, commencing on the 1st F in Sept
Preston Cheese Fairs — Last T in every month except Dec., commencing 9.30 a.m. Pot Fairs—Mar 27, 3 days; Aug 25, days; Nov 7, 5 days
Rawtenstall—*Mon.* 1st T in Jan h c sh p, 1st T in Apl h c sh p, 1st T in Ju h c sh p, Ju 21 p har ped pl, 1st T in Sept h c sh p. Recently established
Rochdale—*Mon* and *Sat.* Cattle markets 1st and 3rd M in each month, May 24, Nov 7 h c sh p rd
Skerton (Lancaster)—Apl 30 c sh
Staleybridge — *Sat.* Cattle market last M in every month h c sh p. Fairs, last M in Jan. Apl, Jy and Oct h c sh p genl, S nearest May 20 pl
Standish—Whit M pl
Todmorden—*Sat.* Cattle markets 1st Th in every month. Th bef East c. last Th in Sept c
Turton (Bolton-le-moors)—Sept 4 h c sh p
Ulverstone—*Thurs.* Cattle auctions every Th, T preceding the 1st full week in Jan h, Whit Th ped hi, 1st Th aft Nov 21 hi
Upholland (Wigan)—East M h c sh p
Warrington—*Wed & Sat.* Pig market every W; Jy 17 c, Jy 18 h, and 9 following days pl, Nov 29 c, Nov 30 h, and 9 following days pl
Weeton (Kirkham)—1st M aft Trin Su c
Whalley—1st Tu in Oct c sh
Wigan—*Mon, Fri,* and *Sat.* W bef Holy Th c, Holy Th h, Last Wed in Ju (Scholes fair) h c Oct sh c, sa h, sa and so pl

LEICESTERSHIRE—

Ashby de-la-Zouch—*Sat.* Shrove M. East T, Whit T c sh, T aft Sept 21 hi, Nov 10 stk
Belton—M aft Trin M c
Billesdon—*Fri.* Last M in Feb, 1st M in May, last M in Aug, 1st M in Oct, last M in Nov stk
Bosworth Husband—*Fri.*
Castle Donington—*Sat.* Mar 27, Jy 25, Sept 29 c ch
Dallaton—*Th.*
Barrow Inn—1st Th each month
Blackley—*Mon.* East M pl, Whit M pl, Aug 26 c ch, Th aft Sept 28 hi pl
Bosworth—Feb 28, East M, Apl 30, Jy 29, Oct 20 pl
Loughborough—*Th.* Cattle markets every M fat stk every Th store stk Feb 24, Mar 24, Mar 28 ch, Apl 25 c h sh, Holy Th c pl, Aug 22, Sept 30 ch, and Th in Nov h c, following day hi p
Leicester—*Wed.* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every W stk. every S lean stk. Cheese: 2 Th's in M and Oct. Pleasure: May 12 and 6 following days. Oct 10 and 9 following days; 2 F in Mar, May, and Jy, c h s, 2 Th in Oct sh and h only, 2 F in Oct c and h only, 2 F in Dec c h sh
Lutterworth—*Th.* Apl and h c, Holy Th h c sh, Sept 16 h c sh
Market Bosworth—*Wed.* Stock sales every alternate M c sh p, May 8 c sh
Market Harborough—*Tues.* Cattle markets every T. Apl 29 c, Oct 26 and 26 h (if either of these dates fall on a Su the fair commences on the 25th), Oct 29 c
Melton Mowbray—*Tu.* Cattle market every T c sh p Fairs: M and T aft Jan 27 h c. and T in Apl c, Whit T c, Aug 2 c c, Sept 29 h c, Oct 24 h c T a Dec 8 Xmas stk, and and 4th T in Sept rams, Sept 24 rams pl. Cheese fairs: 2d Th in Apl, 4th Th in Sept, 1st Th in Dec.
Mount Sorrel—*Mon.* Jy 9 pl, Jy 29
Waltham-on-the-Wold—Sept 18 h, Sept 19 c h. Very large fairs
Welford—Stk sales alternate Th

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Alford—*Tu.* Whit Tu c sh pl, Jy 31 la, Aug 4 sh. Sept 27 ch sh foals, and W in Oct c h, Nov 8 c sh pl
Barton—*Mon.* Trin Th c hi, W aft May 22 hi
Belton—Sept 25 flax
Bollingbroke—Jy 20 c
Boston—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every W. May 4 sh, May 5 c, May 6 pl, and W aft May 5 c sh hi, Aug 5 c, Sept 15 c sh foals, Nov 18, 19 and 20 h, Dec 21 c
Bourn—*Thurs.* Stk fairs: 1st Th in Apl, Th aft May 5, last Th in Sept, last Th in Oct
Brigg—*Tu.* 2 Tu in Apl c h, F bef May 21 hi, Aug 5 c
Burgh—*Th.* Cattle markets alternate Th, and Th in May c, and Th in Aug c, Sept 26 c sh h
Barton on Stather—*Th.* 1st M in May, M aft Nov 21 c
Burwell—May 14, Oct 21 pl
Caistor—*Sat.* F and S bef Palm Su sh, S bef Palm Su c h, F and S bef Whit Su sh, S bef Sept 28 sh, S aft Oct 21 c h sh. Large sh fairs
Caythorp—and F aft Good F stk
Corby—*Wed.* Aug 26 pl, M bef Oct 21 c sh
Crowland—*Th.*
Crowle—*Fri.* Last M in May, Nov 22 c flax hemp
Donington—*Sat.* May 26 c h, Sept 4 c h, Oct 27 c h
Epworth—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Th aft May 2 c flax &c. Th aft Sept 29 c p
Falkingham—*Thurs.* May 13 c, June 15 c, Jy 13 c, Nov 22 c
Gainsborough—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every T c sh p, East T c, East W, T on or aft Oct 20 c sh, W a't Oct 20 c h sh la gnl. Hirings: May day and Martinmas
Grantham—*Mon* and *Sat.* Cattle mt and sales every M c sh p, Holy Th c, East Eve c, 5th M in Lent c and two following days pl, 1st and 2nd S aft May 21 hi, Jy 13 cy, Oct 26 c sh, Dec 18 fat stk
Grimsby—*Fri.* Cattle markets every M c sh p, and M in Apl c h sh, May 14 pl, M bef Oct 21 c h sh
Haxey—Jy 6 pl
Hemington—Oct 20 c sh
Holbeach—*Thurs.* P.g sales every Th, May-day week statute fair for hi, May 17 h c, Sept 17 h c, Oct 21 c h
Horncastle—*Sat.* Cattle markets every alt Th, 4th in Lent c sh, Ju 21 h, Ju 22 c sh, 2nd M in Aug and during week h, Th sh, F c, and Th in Sept c h sh, Oct 26 h sh, Oct 29 c
Kirton—*Sat.* Jy 28, Dec 22 c h sh
Lincoln—*Fri.* Cattle markets every T fat stk, every F lean stk. Last whole week in Apl 1st 3 days h, 4th day sh, 5th and last day c, all the week pl, 1st F in Jy foals, last F in Sept h, 3rd F in Oct h sh la, 3rd F in Nov h c sh. The foal fair in Jy is nearly defunct
Long Sutton—*Fri.* Cattle auctions every F, May 13 c, F aft Sept 24 c
Louth—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every F fat and lean stk, 4th F in Lent c, Apl 29 sh, and 30 c h genl, F bef Sept 28 c, F bef Oct 28, Nov 23 c. Wool markets commence 1st W in Jy
Ludford—Aug 2 hi, Nov 30 hi
Market Rasen—*Tues.* 4th T in Lent c, Sept 28 c h sh p
Messingham—*Thurs.* Trin M pl
Navenby—Th bef Good F ped, Oct 27 sh h p onions
New Boultham—*Tues.* Jy 20 c pl
Partney—Aug 2 sh, Aug 25 sh, Sept 28 and 29, h c sh, W and Th aft Oct 21 h c sh. Large sh fairs
Saltfleetby—Oct 3 foals
Skegness—Cattle markets alternate Th
Sleaford—*Mon.* Cattle mts and stk sales every M, Plough M c, and M in New Year c sh, East M c sh, Whit M c, Oct 20 c pl
Spalding—*Tues.* Cattle markets every T, fat and lean stk. T aft Lincoln Apl fair c h sh, last T in Ju c h, last T in Aug c h, Sept 25 c h sh, 26 pl F bef London Xmas market fat stk. Hirings: two Ts in Mid-Lent and a few days prior to May 14
Spilsby—*Mon.* M bef and aft Whi M, M aft Jy 22 stk p
Stamford—*Mon* and *Fri.* Cattl mts every M. Toll Free Fairs: Jan 7 c, Feb 22 h c sh, Mar 28 h, Mar 25 (Town Fair), Apl 8 (Spring Fair), May 6, Ju 27 (Corpus Christi), Jy 29 Sept 2 c mt, Oct 7 c mt, Nov 8 h sh, Nov 9 c. This fair is also for cheese, onions, and other vegetables, Dec 2 c
Stow Green—Ju 22 h ponies, 1st W and Th in Jy pl, Oct 20 c fen s
Swineshead—and Th in Ju ch, Oct 2 h sh p c
Torksey—Whit M pl
Tetney—M aft Ju 22 pl
Walkfleet—*Sat.* Cattle markets alternate Th from Jy to Sept, 3rd S in May c sh, Aug 24, Oct 24 ch
West Stockwith—Sept 4 c h
Winteringham—Jy 24 pl
Winterton—*Wed.* T bef Palm Su c, Jy 26 pl, Sept 23
Wragby—*Thurs.* May 2 sh, Holy Th sh, Sept 28

MIDDLESEX—

Brentford—*Tues.* May 17, 18 and 19 h c sh pl, Sept 22, 23 and 24 h c sh pl
Ealing—Ju 21 pl
Edgware—1st M in Aug c sh p
Harefield—East M c sh h
Hounslow—Trin M, M aft Sept 29
Isleworth—1st M in Jy
Islington—M bef and Th in Dec and 4 following days Xmas cattle show in Agricultural Hall. M aft and Th in Dec Xmas cattle market
Southall—East W, W aft Oct 21
Southgate—Holy Th
Staines—*Fri.* May 22 c h, Sept 29 c h onions
Sunbury—Shrove T, Whit W
Twickenham—Holy Th
Uxbridge—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Mar 25, Jy 31 c h sh, Aug 2 w, Sept 29, Oct 21 c

Morpeth—*Wed.* Stk sales alternate M, commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p, M bef last W in Mar and Oct h c; 1st W in May and Trin W c. Hiring fairs: 1st W in May and Nov (single servants) 1st and 2nd W in Mar (hinds)
Newcastle—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle markets every T fat stk; every S calving and dairy cows. Last W in Mar and Nov c h; and W in Aug and last W in Oct genl fairs, which last about three days. There is a fair for the best kind of horses three or four days previous to the general fairs in Aug and Oct. Hiring fairs: 1st W in Apl (hinds), 1st M in May and Nov (single)
North Shields—*Sat.* Last F in Apl, 1st F in Nov
Northam—3rd Th in May, 3rd Th in Jun and Th in Oct
Ovingham—Apl 25, Oct 25
Ponteland—Special sales of store c and sh Apl 17 Oct 16, by R Hedley, and Son, Cheviott, Corbridge-on-Tyne, commence at 12 30 noon
Rothbury—Fairs: F in East week, Whit M, Nov 1 Stock sales, fat stock every alternate M, commencing and M in Jan c sh p. Special sales, apply to Messrs. R. Donkin & Son, Rothbury, for dates.
Scots Gap Special sales: May, Aug 1a, Aug 1a, Sept 1a, Oct 1a. Apply for dates to R Hedley and Son, Cheviot, Corbridge-on-Tyne, commence at 10.34 a m.
Scotswood—Stk sales alternate M, commencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
Stagshawbank—May 6 c sh, Whitsun Eve, Jy 4, Aug 5 14, Sept 25, and Oct 24
Stamfordham—Th bef Apl 26 h c sh. Th bef Aug 26 c sh 1a Hiring fairs: Last Th in Mar (hinds). Th bef May 12 and Nov 18 (single)
St. Ninian's—Sept 27 great ewe fair
Warkworth—Th bef Nov 22
Whittingham—Aug 24
Whitson Bank—3rd M in May
Wooler—May 4, Oct 17 great sh fair

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Bawtry—Whit Th, Nov 11
Bingham—*Thurs.* T and W bef Feb 13 h, 1st Th in May, May 31, Whit Th pl, last Th in Oct hi, Nov 8 and 9
Dunham—Aug 12 c ch
Eastwood—1st M in May, M aft Oct 11, Nov 4
Farnsfield—M aft Oct 11
Gringley—Dec 13
Lenton—Whit W, Nov 11 c h sh p
Mansfield—*Thurs.* Cattle markets every M c sh p stores and fat. 2nd Th in Apl c, and Th in Jy c h pl, 2nd Th in Oct c h ch hi, 1st F in Nov hi
Marnham—Sept 22
Newark—*Wed.* Cattle market every T fat stk, every W lean stk. Fairs: F fortnight bef Good F h c, May 14 and 15 h c hi pl, Whit T h c, Aug 2 h c, and W in Sept runs, W bef Oct 2, h c ch, Nov h c, M bef Dec 21 h c
Nottingham—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle market every W fat stk, every S lean stk, F aft Jan 13 h c, Mar 7 and 8 c h ch, Th bef East c, 1st Th, F and S in Oct c ch geese and h, Martinmas S hi
Retford—*Sat.* Cattle markets every M fat stk, every S lean stk and p, Mar 23 c h ch, Oct 2 h c sh pl ch hops
Southwell—*Sat.* M aft Palm Su c, Whit M c, Trin M c, Nov 11 c hi
Stockwith—Sept 4 c h
Tuxford—*Mon.* May 18 c sh p, M bef Oct 2 hops
Warsop—*Mon.* Sept 29 c sh, Nov 17 sh
Worksop—*Wed.* Mar 31, and W in Apl c, and W in Oct c. Dec 13 c.

OXFORDSHIRE—

Bampton—*Wed.* Aug 26 h
Banbury—*Thurs.* Cattle markets alternate Th, commencing 1st Th in Jan. Fairs: 1st Th aft Old Twelfth day (Jan 18) c, three preceding days h, Th aft Old Michaelmas (Oct 11) c ch hi, 2nd Th bef Xmas ft stk
Bicester—*Fri.* Cattle markets every alternate F, commencing 1st F in Jan. Cattle fairs: East F c, 1st F in Ju c, 1st F in Jy c w, Aug 5 c pl. Aug 6 pl, F bef, Oct 11 & 12 following F's pl, F aft Dec 11 c
Binford—Apl 26
Burford—*Sat.* Last S in Apl c ch, last S in Jy cy, 25 Sept. hi, 1st S in Dec
Charlbury—*Fri.* 3rd M in each month gt mt, Jan 1, and F in Lent, and F aft May 3 stk, Oct 10 hi
Chipping Norton—*Wed.* 1st W in each month, bef and aft Oct 13 hi
Deddington—*Tues.* Stock sales every month. Aug 22, Oct 22, Nov 22 c
Dorchester—East T
Henley—*Thurs.* May 7, Holy Th, Th aft Trin Su c, Th aft Sept 21 hi
Heyford—Last M in Jan, Apl May, Jy and Sept
Hook-Norton—Jy 29, Nov 28
Nettlebed—M aft Oct 18
Oxford—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle markets and and last W in every month c sh p. May 3 pl, 2nd W in Aug runs, M aft Sept 1 pl, Th bef Sept 29 pl
Stoken Church—Jy 10
Thame—*Tues.* Cattle mkt every T, East T c h, T bef Whit Su, Oct 11 h hi
Watlington—*Sat.* Apl 6, S bef Oct 11 c, S aft Oct 11 hi
Wheatley—Sept 30
Witney—*Thurs.* East. Th, Th aft Jy 9, Aug 24, M and T after Sept 8 hi pl, Th aft Sept 8 ch, Th bef Oct 11, Dec 4
Woodstock — *Tues.* 1st T in every month c sh p, 1st T in Oct pl
Woodstock Road Station—Stock sales 4th W in each month c sh p

RUTLANDSHIRE—

Oakham—*Thurs.* 2nd M in Jan, 2nd M in Feb, Mar 15 c sh, 1st M in Apl, May 6 c h pl, 2nd M in Ju, 2nd M in Jy, 2nd M in Aug, Sept 9 c sh p, Oct 1st c h sh p, Nov 5 c h sh p, and M in Dec c h sh p
Rockingham—Sept 25 c h
Uppingham—*Wed* and *Sat.* Mar 7 c h sh, July 7 c h

SHROPSHIRE—

Baschurch—Cattle sales every alternate M c sh p, commencing Jan 11th, Messrs Dawson and Co., auctioneers
Bishop's Castle—Cattle markets on the 2nd F in every month, except Mar and May; horse markets in Mar and Oct also, Mar 25 and 1st F aft May-Day. c auction every 4th F commencing Jan 8 c sh p
Bridgenorth—Pleasure Fair: May 1st. Cattle mts, also auction sales in Smithfield on following dates by Messrs. Nock, Cooper and Deighton. Sales:—Jan 11, 25, Feb 8, 22, Mar 8, 22, Apl 5, 19, May 1 pl, 17, 31 c, Ju 14, 28, Jy 12, 26, Aug 9, 23, Sept 6 sh, 20 c, Oct 4, 18, 29 (St. Luke's fair), Nov 1, 15, 29, Dec 13, 27, commence 11 o'clock a.m.
Brosley—Apl 28 pl
Burford—Auction sales every alternate T commencing Jan 5, or day after Ludlow, by Baker and Firkin
Church Stretton—2nd Th in Jan c h sh, 3rd Th in Mar c h sh, May 14 c sh hi, Jy 3 w, Sept 25 sh and colts, last Th in Nov c h sh
Cleobury Mortimer—Apl 21 c p sh, May 2 hi pl, Trin M c sh p, Oct 27 c h sh. Monthly sales on W by Messrs. Nock, Cooper, and Deighton, Bridgenorth
Clun—Last F in Jan, Mar, June, Aug, Sept and Nov c & sh, May 11 hi pl
Craven Arms—Stock sales every alternate M, same dates as Much Wenlock. Fairs: last M in every month c sh p. Horse Sales last F, 1 in every month
Dorrington—Sept 22 p colts
Ellesmere—Cattle markets and sales Jan 4, 18, Feb 1, 15, Mar 1, 15, 29, Apl 12, 26, May 10, 24, Ju 7, 21, Jly 5, 19, Aug 2, 16, 30, Sept 13, 27, Oct 11, 25, Nov 8, 22, Dec 6, 20
Hodnet—Cattle sales in Smithfield every alternate T commencing Jan 12th, Messrs. Barber and Sons, auctioneers
Ironbridge—May 29 pl
Llanymynech—Apl 1, May 29, Sept 23 c s p
Ludlow—Cattle sales alternate M's commencing Jan 4 c sh p. Fairs: 2nd M in every month c sh p, May 1st pl. Horse Fairs:—and M in Jan, Mar, Ju and Oct. Special sh Fairs:—and M in Aug and Sept
Market Drayton—Cattle markets every W, Messrs. Barber and Sons, auctioneers. Fairs: Sept 17 c sh; Oct 24 c sh
Minsterley—2nd M in every month c sh, May 3 hi
Much Wenlock—Cattle auctions every alternate M commencing Jan 4, or day before Ellesmere. Special Sheep Sales, Sept 20; Special Horse Sales, Ju, Oct. Auctioneer, Mr. Ainsworth
Nesscliffe—Last M in Apl c
Newport — Cattle sales alternate M commencing Jan 4. Hiring fairs: May 28, 1st S aft Xmas
Oswestry—Cattle markets every W c sh p genl. 1st W in every month h b ch bacon, &c. First W in Jy w
Pulverbach—Sept 21 c sh
Shifnal—*Tues.* Nov 23 c sh. Cattle sales every alternate M, commencing Jan 11, Messrs. Furber and Burton, auctioneers
Shrewsbury—Cattle markets every T c sh p genl. and W in every month b ch and bacon. 1st T after the 1st Mon in every month h, Mar 2 and 3, great h fair. Horse Sales on the last S in every month by Messrs. Hall, Wateridge and Owen
Tenbury—Cattle sales alternate T, commencing Jan 12 c sh p, May 1 pl, about Sept 25 and 27, gt sale of rams and ewes
Wellington—Cattle markets every M c sh p. The bulk of the stock is sold by auction. Monthly horse sales are also held every 4th F by Messrs. Barber and Son
Wem—Cattle markets every alternate M, commencing Jan 4th c sh p
Westbury—Sept 27 c
Whitchurch—Cattle markets Jan 11, 25, Feb 8, 22, Mar 8, 22, Apl 5, 19, May 3, 17, 31, June 14, 28, Jul 12, 26, Aug 9, 23, Sept 6, 20, Oct 4, 18, Nov 1, 15, 29, Dec 13, 27. Cheese fairs:—4th W in every month. Nov 23, 24 (also Dairy Show.) Also monthly horse sales. Mr. Etches, auctioneer, Whitchurch.
Worthen—Last M in Mar c, May 2 c hi, last M in Ju, Sept colt show and Nov c
Wrenbury—Stock sales every alternate M c sh p

SOMERSETSHIRE—

Ashbrittle—M before last T in Feb, 3rd M in Oct
Ashcott—Jan 9 stk p
Ashill—East W, Sept 22 if W, then W aft
Axbridge—*Thurs.* Feb 4, Mar 25 and 26 c genl (if S then M aft), and T in Oct, last S each month gt mt
Backwell—Sept 21 stk p, Sept 22 pl
Bagborough—May 23
Bagborwest—May 13
Banwell—Jan 18 c, Jy 18 c

ith—*Wed* and *Sat.* Feb 14 c, T aft
ec 9 c, ch mt 2nd W in every month
negar—Whit W and Th large h fair
shops Lydeard—Last F in Mar
agdon—Last F in Aug
idgewater—*Wed.* Last W in Jan
nd Mar c gnl, last W in Ju c h clo,
st W in Sept c s h pl Great market
ec 5
istol—*Wed, Thurs, Fri,* and *Sat.*
attle markets every Th c sh p.
airs: 1st Th in Mar h c, 2nd W in
lar lea w, day following w, 1st Th in
ept h c, 2nd W in Sept lea w, day
ollowing w, Th bef Jy 25 c colts
roadway—W aft Sept 10 stk p onions
roomfield—Nov 13
uton—*Sat.* Apl 23, Sept 19
uckland—Oct 10
uckland St. Mary—T W and Th after
ept 20
urnham—Trin M c sh p
urtle—Aug 9
astle Carey—*Tues.* T bef Palm S,
lay 1, Whit-T, 4th T in Sept
ard—*Mon.* 1st W in May and Aug
tk, 1st W in Nov stk ch. Great
kts:—1st M in Jan, Feb, Mar, Apl,
ct, Nov and Dec
eddar—May 4, Oct 29 c h sh
idgeborough—4th Th in Oct
ongresbury—M aft Sept 8 h c pl
ombe St. Nicholas—Ju 19, W aft
ec 10
rewkerne—*Sat.* Sept 4 c h la ch (if
then M aft). Great mkts; 4th S
n Mar, Ju, Sept, 3rd S in Dec. Sheep
nkts:—On seven S after Mar gt mt
rowcombe—*Tues.* 1st F in May, M
ft Aug 1, Oct 31
arry Rivel—Last F in Feb. M aft
ug 1 c
rtcombe—Sept 19 (if Th, if not then
h bef Sept 19)
raycott—2nd M in Sept
ulverton—*Sat.* Great mkts:—2nd S
n Mar, 4th S in Sept
undry—Sept 22
unster—*Fri.* Whit-M. Great mkts:—
nd F in Feb, 3rd M in Nov
ast Brent—Last T in Aug
xford—Aug 24
reshford—Sept 6
rome—*Wed* and *Sat.* Great market
ast W in every month ch genl.
attle fairs last W in Feb last W in
ept, W bef Xmas
lastonbury—*Mon.* Oct 11 c sh, 2nd
M each month except Oct c h sh
lighbridge—Cattle markets 1st and
rd M in every month. Cheese, 1st M
linton St. George—Apl 23
lolloway—May 14
luntspill—Ju 29, 1st and 3rd M each
nonth gt mt
lchester—*Wed.* M bef Palm Su c, Jy
, Aug 2 c
lminster—*Sat.* Last W but one in
Feb gt mt, last W in May gt mt, last
W in Aug c h sh p, last W in Nov gt
mt. Last W in July w
eynsham—*Thurs.* 4th M in Apl, 3rd
M in Aug c h sh
ilmington—Aug 29
ingsbrompton—1st Th in Aug, 3rd
Th in Oct c
angport—*Tues.* M bef Lent, 2nd W
in Aug. Last M in Nov. Sept 3 h
colts
ansdown—Aug 10 c
ydford Green—Holy Th, Aug 22
yng—2nd M in Aug
lark—T bef Whit S. 3rd M in Aug
nd Sept c
lartock—Cattle mkt last M in every
month. Aug 21 c
lells—M aft Trin M c ch, last M in
Sept p
lidsomer Norton—Easter M
lilborne Port—Ju 5, Oct 28
lilverton—*Fri.* East T, Jy 25, Oct 10
linehead—*Wed.* Whit W ped
loorlinch—Aug 20
Montacute—Mar 9, Sept 27
North Curry—*Tues.* 1st T in Sept c sh
North Petherton—*Tues.* May 1 toys.
M bef Nov 13
Norton St. Phillip—*Thurs.* 3rd Th in
Mar c, last Th in Aug c, May 1 pl
Nunney—Nov 11
Otterford—Last W in Oct
Pensford—*Tues.* May 6 c h sh, Nov 8
h sh
Porlock—*Thurs.* 2nd Th in May and
Oct, last Th in Aug c mt
Priddy—Aug 21 if S then M aft, Dec
21 h c pl
Queen Camel—Trin Th, Oct 25
Redlynch—Ju 29
Road—M aft Sept 9
Ruishton—Whit-M
Shepton Mallet—*Fri.* May 8, June 22,
Aug 3, Nov 11 gt mt
Somerton—Alternate T p. Last M in
Jan, Palm T 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th
T aft Palm T, Sept 30, Nov 8 ch sh p
South Brent—2nd M in Oct c sh p
South Petherton—*Thurs.* Jy 6 c la
St. Decumans—Aug 24, Sept 17
Stockhamdon—Apl 25
Stogursey—Last W in Apl, last W in
Sept
Stogumber—1st Th in May, 2nd Th in
Sept
Stoke under Hamdon—Apl 25
Stolford—Ju 22, Sept 26
Stowey—*Tues.* Sept 28
Sucklebridge—F bef Holy Th, W aft
Oct 10
Taunton—*Wed* and *Sat.* Great mar-
ket last S in every month. Ju 27 c h.
Jy 8 and 9 pl
Ubley—Oct 4
Watchet—*Sat.* Last M in Aug pl
Wedmore—M bef Jy 25, last M in Sept
Wellington—*Thurs* and *Sat* c. Ash W
c, W bef Holy Th c, 1st Th in month
gt mt, 2nd Wed in Mar pl, 1st W in
Ju pl
Wellow—May 20, Oct 17
Wells—*Sat.* Great markets 1st S in
each month. Jan 4, May 14, Ju 3, Jy
8, Oct 25, Dec 2 c ch
West Pennard—1st M in Aug
Weston Zoyland—Sept 9
Whitedown—Whit-M and T
Williton—Ju 10
Wincanton—*Wed.* East T, Sept 29 c
Winsford—Aug 20
Winsham—Whit-W
Wiveliscombe—*Tues.* Last T in May
and June, last T in Jy, last T in Sept
c sh
Woolavington—Oct 28 c (if S then M
aft)
Wootton Courteney—Sept 19
Yarlington—Aug 26
Yeovil—*Fri* and *Sat.* Great c mt
every alternate F last F in Ju c sh,
3rd F in Nov c stk, corn, flax

STAFFORDSHIRE—

Betley—*Tues.* Last T in Apl, Jy 31st,
last T in Oct
Brewood—*Tues.* 2nd Th in May, Sept
19
Biddulph Moor (New Inn)—May 11th,
h c s p
Burslem—S bef Shrove T, S bef
Easter, S bef Whit S S on or after Ju
24 to follow W, S bef Xmas day c pl
Burton-on-Trent—*Thurs.* Cattle auc-
tions every alternate M by Messrs
Winterton & Sons, Holy Th pl, Oct 28
and 29, unless Su intervenes, then
28; or 29 and 30, Candlemas Toll Free
Fair Feb 2 c, Apl 5 c ch, Holy Th b
pl, M after Sept 29 hi pl
Calton Moor—Aug 15, Sept 20
Cannock—Last Mon in Oct c
Celler Head—*Sat.* May 6, Th after
Nov 1 stk
Cheadle—Jan 6 c, Mar 25 c, Holy Th c,
Jy 4 c, Aug 22 c, Oct 18 c. These
fairs are gradually declining owing
to short supplies of stock and non-
attendance of dealers.
Eccleshall—*Fri.* Cattle auctions alter-
nate M's, commencing 1st M in Jan
Fazeley—M and T nearest Oct 12; 1st
day h c sh; 2nd day hi and pl.
Flash—Sept 29 c sh
Gnosall—May 7, Sept 23
Great Barr—Stock sale every alternate
T commencing 2nd T in Jan
Grindon—T on or nearest Nov 1st c
Hanley—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle
Markets every T. Mar 4, Apl 22, Ju
10, Aug 3 pl
Ipstones—M nearest Nov 6
Leek—*Wed* and *Sat.* Cattle Markets
alt W's commencing 2nd W in Jan
and sales by Mr. John Oakes Ash, W
bef Feb 13, East W. May 18, Whit W,
Jy 3, Jy 28, W aft Oct 10, Nov 13 c hi.
W aft Xmas day unless Xmas day
falls on a W, when the fair is held on
Dec 26 Cheese fairs: Last W's in
Feb, Aug, and Oct.
Lichfield—*Fri.* Cattle sales alt M's
commencing 1st M in Jan, Ash W,
May 12. Horse sales 1st F in every
month. Sales of Shropshire sh 3rd
week in Sept. Foal Show 3rd F in
Oct. Messrs Winterton & Sons,
Auctioneers.
Longnor—*Tues.* East T c. Whit T c
Newcastle-under-Lyme—*Wed* and *Sat.*
Jan 11 (new market), c h, Feb 1 h c,
Mar 1 (shrove fair), Apl 19 (Easter
fair), May 3, Ju 7 (Whit fair), Jy 12
(wool fair) w, Aug 9, Sept 13 (wakes
fair), Oct 4, Nov 1, (cold fair), Dec 6
h c. Cattle mts alternate M com-
mencing 2nd M in Jan.
Pattingham—Last T in Apl
Penkridge—*Sat.* Cattle auctions alt
M's, commencing 1st M in Jan, Apl
30 c. Oct 10 c
Rugeley—*Thurs.* Stock sales every
alternate T commencing 1st T in Jan,
Ju 1 to 6 c h gt h fair. Ju 6 c sh, Oct
21 and 22 h c sh, Th aft Xmas day hi
Sandon—East Th. Nov 14
Shenstone—Last M in Feb
Stafford—*Mon, Tues,* and *Sat.* Cattle
markets alt T, commencing 1st T in
Jan, T bef Shrove T, Apl 3, May 14, S
bef Ju 29; Date not fixed for great
sale of rams and ewes by Messrs.
Lythall, Mansell, and Walters, Oct 2
c ch Dec 4 c h
Stone—*Sat.* Cattle auctions every T.
Horse sales every month, for dates
apply to Mr. W. E. Urwick, auctio-
neer, Stafford
Tamworth—*Sat.* Jy 26 c h, 1st M in
Oct hi. Stock sale alternate M com-
mencing 1st M in Jan c sh p
Tutbury—Oct 8 c p; declining in
recent years.
Uttoxeter—*Wed.* Cattle markets alter-
nate W, commencing 1st W in Jan.
and sales by Mr. Josiah Millward.
Cattle fairs:—May 6, Oct 29 foals and
h, Nov 11, Nov 27. Cheese fairs: Th
aft 2nd T in Mar, 1st Th in Sept, 2nd
Th in Nov
Walsall—*Tues* and *Sat.* Feb 24, Whit
T, T bef Sept 29 h
Wetley Rocks—May 3, Oct 22
Wheaton Aston—Apl 20, Nov 1
Wolverhampton—*Wed* and *Sat.*
Cattle markets every W, horses are
also shown, it being considered the
best market for that class of animals
in the kingdom. Whit M T and W pl

SUFFOLK—

Beccles—*Fri.* Feb 12 and Ju 11,
Whit-M, Oct 12
Bergholt—Last W and Th in Jy
Bildeston—Ash W, Holy Th pl
Boxford—East M and T, Dec 21
Boxted—Whit T
Brandon—*Thurs.* corn
Bungay—*Thurs.* May 14 h c, Sept 25
p hi

Bury St. Edmunds—*Wed.* Cattle markets every W, fat and lean stock, also corn. Horse sales last W in every month, 1st T in Sept c sh, 1st T in De h
Cavendish—Ju 11 and 12 pl
Clare—*Mon.* Corn and genl
Cowlinge—Jy 31 and Aug 1st ped and gipsies, Oct 17 and 18 ped and gipsies
Dunwich—Jy 25 ped
Earl Soham—Jy 23
Elmset—Whit-T
Eye—*Mon.* Sale by Auction of fat and store c sh swine, fortnightly special sales of grazing c, May and Nov, Xmas stock Dec 14 by Messrs. Robt. Bond and Sons, Old Bank House, Ipswich
Framlingham—*Sat.* Repository sale generally on last S in Month. Annual sale in connection with the Framlingham Live Stock Association general [illegible]en 3rd or 4th F in Jy. Apply for fixtures to Mr. Alfred Preston, Auctioneer, Woolingworth, Wickham Market
Framsden—Holy Th
Glemsford—Jy 24 and 25 pl
Great Thurlow—Oct 11
Hacheston—Nov 13 ped
Hadleigh—*Mon.* Whit-M, M nearest Sept 21, c sh, Oct 10 sh
Halesworth—*Tues* East-T, Whit-T, Sept 17, Oct 29 c
Haverhill—*Fri.* May 14 c, Oct 10 c
Horningsheath—Sept 4 sh
Hundon—Holy Th ped
Ipswich—*Tues & Sat*—Cattle mts every T, 1st and 3rd T May c h sh p pl, Aug 22 (ram fair) h sh pl la, the largest fair in the Eastern Counties with one exception; sale by auction every mt day, of fat and store c sh swine, annual and special sales of grazing c dairy stock hoggets la ewes red polled c Suffolk rams, by Messrs. Robt. Bond & Sons, Old Bank House, Ipswich, w sales by the same firm in Ju and Jy about 42,000 fleeces
Ixworth—May 13 pl
Kersey—East-M
Lakenheath—Last Th in Ju h c
Lavenham—*Tues.* Shrove-Th, Oct 11 h ch
Laxfield—May 12, Oct 25
Lowestoft—*Wed.* May 13, Oct 28
Melford—Whit-T ped, Whit-W c sh
Nayland—*Fri.* W aft Oct 2 c
Needham Market—Oct 12 pl
Newmarket—*Tues* and *Sat.* Stock sales every T c sh p, Nov 9 h
Saxmundham—*Wed.* Stock sales every alt W c sh p. Annual lamb sales in Jy. For fixtures apply to Messrs. Flick & Son
Southwold—*Thurs.* Trin M pl
Stoke—W aft May 13
Stowmarket—*Thurs.* Jy 10 pl, Aug 12 c sh la. Mr. Philip Chas. N. Peddar holds a weekly sale in the market for swine, &c.
Sudbury—*Thurs.* Mar. 12, Jy 10 pl, Sept 4
Sutton nr. Woodbridge—2nd F in Ju, 1st and 3rd F in Jy, 2nd F in Aug, sales by auction of about 18,000 black face Suffolk, and half bred la and ewes, by Messrs. Robt. Bond & Sons, of Ipswich
Woodbridge—*Thurs.* Sales by auction every mt day of fat c sh swine, by Messrs. R. Bond & Sons, of Ipswich and Woodbridge.
Woolpit—Sept 16, h c pl

SURREY—

Bagshot—Jy 15
Bletchingley—May 20, Nov 3 c h
Bookham—Nov 29
Chertsey—*Wed.* 1st M in Lent c, May 14 c sh, Aug 6 Sept 25 c h
Cobham—May 1, Dec 11 p
Croydon—*Sat.* Oct 3 and 3 h c
Dorking—*Thurs.* Holy Th & day bef c h
Egham—May 29, Sept 19
Epsom—*Wed.* Aug
Esher—Sept 4 c
Ewehurst—Aug 5
Ewell—May 12 c, Oct 29 c sh
Farnham—*Thurs.* May 20, Ju 23, Nov 20 c h sh
Frogerheath—Ju 16
Godalming—*Wed.* corn *Sat.* Feb 13, Jy 20 c h
Godstone—Jy 22
Guildford—*Tues* and *Sat.*
Ham—May
Haselmere—*Tues.* May 13 c, Sept 25 c
Hounslow—Trin M, M aft Sept 29
Kingston—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Aug 2, Nov 23 c
Knaphill—Nov 10 c
Leatherhead—Oct 10 c h
Lingfield—May 13 and 22 c, Ju 29 c, Jy 15 c, Oct 21 hi
Mitcham—Aug 12
New Richmond—May 29
Reigate—*Tues.* Whit-M c, Sept 14 pl, Dec 9 c h sh
Walton-on-Thames—East W c h

SUSSEX—

Alfriston—May 12, Oct 8
Arundel—*Alt Mon* corn *Sat.* May 13 Aug 12, Sept 25 pl, Dec 17 c
Ashington—Ju 24, Jy 22
Angmering—Jy 31
Balcombe—Apl 23
Battle—Sept 6 c h sh, Nov 22 c h, alternate M stk and corn
Beckley—East Th, Sept 12
Bexhill—Jy 6 c
Billinghurst—*Alt Tues.* Whit-M, Nov 8 c
Bodiam—Ju 6
Bognor—*Tues, Thurs,* and Sat. Ju 5 and 6 pl
Brede—East T
Brighton—*Thurs.* corn, *Sat.* Holy Th, Sept 4
Broadwater—*Alt Wed.* Ju 22 p, Oct 29 c sh p
Burwash—*Tues* May 12 c sh p. Oct 4 pl
Burgess Hill—Ju 5 h c pl
Buxted—Jy 31 c
Chailey Common—*Wed.* Apl 12, Jy 22, Oct 14
Chichester—*Wed* c corn. Oct 20 h hops gr, alternate W gt mt
Chiddingly—Jy 23 h c sh pl
Crawley—*Alt. Fri* c, *Wed* corn. May 8, Sept 9 c
Cross-in-hand—Nov 19 h c
Crowborough—Apl 25 c
Cuckfield—*Fri.*
Dicker—Holy Th c sh
Eastbourne—Oct 21 c sh
East Dean—Oct 28
East Grinstead—*Thurs,* corn. Apl 21, Dec 21 h c sh p pl, and Th each month stk
East Hoathley—Apl 8 h c sh
Fletching—M bef Whit-S pcl
Findon—Holy Th c, Jy 22 c h la, Sept 14 sh c h
Flimwell—Nov 26 c
Forest Row—Nov 3 c
Hailsham—*Alt. Wed* c corn. Aug 22 h c sh
Harefield—May 9, Th aft Trin
Hastings—*Sat* corn. Whit-T pl, Ju 26, Oct 2, Nov 23
Haywards Heath—*Tues* c. *Wed* corn. Apl 23, Nov 18
Heathfield—*Thurs* c. Apl 14 h c
Henfield—Live stk sales alternate M
Hoo—May 1 c
Horsebridge—May 9, Sept 29
Horsham—*Alt Wed* c corn. Apl 8, M bef Whit-S. Jy 28 la, Nov 17 h c, Nov 27 h
Horsted Keynes—*Fri,* Mar 27, Sept 22
Lamberhurst—Apl 6 h c sh
Lewes—*Tues* c corn. Whit-T, May 6 c h, Jy 20 w, Sept 21 sh, Sept 28 c h
Lindfield—Apl 1 c sh, May 12 c, Aug 8 c h sh la, Sept 23 sh
Littlehampton—*Alt Tues.* May 26 pl. Oct 26 pl
Loxwood—2nd Th in May h c pl
Maresfield—Sept 4, Nov 18
Mayfield—May 30, Nov 13 c
Midhurst—*Thurs.* Apl 6. Whit-T sh pigs, Oct 29 c
Newhaven—Oct 21 hi
Northiam—3rd Th in Apl h c
Peasemarsh—Trin Th
Pett—May 27, Jy 18
Petworth—*Sat.* May 1, Sept 4, Nov 20 c pl
Pevensey—*Alt Thurs.* Jy 5, Sept 15
Pulborough—*Alt Mon* c, Fri corn. Apl 6
Rackham—May 20, Oct 14
Robertsbridge—*Fri.* Sept 25 and 26 hops, alternate M gt mt
Rotherfield—*Alt Tues.* Ju 28, Oct 20
Rudgwick—Trin M
Rye—*Alt Wed* c. Aug 3, 22
Seaford—Mar 24, Jy 25
Selmestone—Sept 29
Shipley—Oct 21
Slangham—East T, Sept 29
South Harting—Ju 4, Oct 28
Steyning—*Wed* c corn. Oct 11 c h
Storrington—*Alt Wed.* May 13, Nov 11 stk
Thakeham—Whit T
Ticehurst—*Mon.* May 4 c, Oct 7 pl
Uckfield—*Fri* c. May 14, Aug 29 c h sh
Wadhurst—*Tues.* Apl 29, Nov 1 c h sh, alternate M c mt
Walberton—Ju 6, Oct 10
Warnham—Whit T
Westfield—Last Tu in Apl h c sh
West Hoathley—Whit M
West Preston—Ju 23
West Tarring—Apl 6, Oct 4
Wilmington—Sept 17
Winchelsea—May 14 c
Wishborough Green—Jy 16, Sept 20
Worthing—*Wed* and *Sat.* Ju 22, Nov 25

WARWICKSHIRE—

Alcester—*Tues.* T bef Jan 29 c, T bef Mar 29 c hi 3rd T in Apl c, 3rd T in May c pl, last T in Jy c, 3rd T in Sept c, T bef and aft Oct 11 hi, T aft Oct 16 c corn pl, 1st T in Dec c h sh
Bedworth—*Sat.* Apl 6, Whit W c, Aug 25
Bidford—Stock sales: for particulars apply to Messrs. C. White and Sons, Auctioneers, Alcester
Birmingham—*Tues, Thurs,* and *Sat.* Cattle market, every T and Th, p daily, 1st Th in Ju, Th aft Whit M h c, last Th F & S in Sept c h pl onions
Bingley Hall (Birmingham)—Stock sales by Messrs. Lythall, Mansell, and Walters: Mar Mar cows, Jy rams and ewes, Sept rams and ewes, Shorthorn Show and sale Jy and Aug great sale of 2,000 Shropshire ewes and rams; Mar , gt show and sale of Jersey and other c, Jy , annual w sale, Jy and Aug , great sale of Shropshire rams and ewes, Sept and great sale of Shropshire rams and ewes. Dates not received up to time of going to press
Brailes—East T
Coleshill—*Wed.* 1st M in Jan c, Shrove M h, May 7 c, Jy 9 stk, Oct 1 c
Coventry—*Wed* and *Fri.* Cattle markets every M fat stk, every S lean stk and h, May 2 h c sh p, F in Whit week h c sh p, M to F in Whit week pl, Nov 1 h c sh p
Dunchurch—3rd M in Jan c, last M in Feb, 3rd M in Mar c, 3rd M in Apl, M bef May 24 c, M bef Ju 24 c, 3rd M in Jy c, T bef Aug 22 c, Sept 25 c,

bef Oct 20 c, 3rd M in Nov c h hi, Nov 13 & 14 h, T bef Dec 22 c sh

Hampton in Arden—Cattle auctions 3rd M every month

Henley in Arden—*Mon.* Mar 25 hi, Oct 11 hi

Kineton—*Tues.* Feb 5, Oct 2 hi

Leamington—Stock sales 1st and 3rd W in every month c sh p, except Dec., when the Xmas sale is held on the 2nd W

Nuneaton—*Sat.* Cattle auctions every T c sh p, May 14 h c sh, Oct 11 h pl

Rugby—*Sat.* Cattle markets every M fat stk. Last M in Jan c, Feb 27 c, last M in Mar and Apl c, May 15 c, last M in Ju and Jy c, Aug 21 c, M bef Sept 29 c, M bef Oct 27 c, M bef Nov 19 and 4 following days great h fair, Nov 22 great cattle fair, and M in Dec c, 1st M aft Xmas c

Solihull—*Wed.* Last W in Apl c, last W in Sept c hi

Southam—*Mon.* 1st M each month c sh p, 1st M on or aft Oct 11 hi

Stratford on Avon—*Fri.* Cattle market and stock sales every T. Hiring fairs:—Oct 12 last F in Oct

Studley—Sept 28

Sutton Coldfield—*Mon.* Stock sales 1st T in every month c sh p, Messrs. Lovehall, Mansell, and Walters, Auctioneers

Warwick—*Sat.* Cattle markets and stock sales on 2nd and 4th M in every month c sh p, 2nd M in Apl ch, 2nd M in Jy w, Oct 12 pl hi, and M in Nov h

WESTMORELAND—

Ambleside—*Wed* and *Sat.* Whit W c sh, and W aft Whit W c sh, Oct 13 sh, Oct 29 c

Appleby—*Sat.* Cattle auctions every alternate M with Kirkby Stephen c sh p, and W in Ju and day before h c sh pl, Aug 21 c sh ch, S aft Oct 1 pl, Whit M hi pl, S on or aft Nov 11 pl, hi

Brough—2nd Th in Feb, Mar and Apl c sh, Th bef Whit Su

Brough Hill—Sept 30, Oct 1 h c sh (very large fair)

Burton—East M c sh

Grasmere—1st T in Sept c sh

Kendal—*Sat.* Cattle markt and stock sales every M Feb 25 h, Mar 25 c, Apl 29 c, Nov 8 c, Nov 9 h, 1st and 2nd S aft Martinmas pl and hi, p market every S

Kirkby Lonsdale—*Thurs.* Apl 5, Holy Th c clo, 3 weeks aft Holy Th, Th bef East, Oct 5, Dec 21 c clo. Alternate Tu from 2nd Tu in Ju to end of year la sh

Kirkby Stephen—*Mon.* Cattle auctions alt M's commencing 1st M in Jan, M bef Shrove T h, M bef Apl 25 h, Sept 29 h c, Oct 27 c sh, Aug 20 ch. M bef Whit M hi, last M in Ju hi. 1st M in Jy hi, M on or bef Nov 11 hi

Low Borrow Bridge (Tebay)—2nd W in Sept c sh

Milnthorpe—May 11 and 12, Oct 17 c h sh

Orton—*Fri.* May 3, 1st W in Sept, 2nd Fri after Oct 11 c and sh at each fair

Patterdale—Sept 23 c sh

Pooley Bridge—3rd M in Sept c sh, principally half-bred and herdwick sh

Shap—May 4, Sept 23 h c sh

Staveley—*Wed.* Oct 7 c sh

Temple Sowerby—Last Th in Jan, Feb and Mar, and Th in May c sh, last Th in Oct

WILTSHIRE—

Amesbury—*Fri.* May 17, Ju 22, Oct 6, Dec 18

Barwick—Nov 10 c

Barwick St. Leonards—Nov 6 sh h

Bradford—*Tues* and *Sat.* Trin M c h 2ed

Bradford Leigh—*Fri.* M aft Aug 24 ch p genl

Britford—Aug 12 sh, if Su fair is held M. Large sh and c fair

Calne—*Wed.* May 6 c, Jy 22, Sept 29

Castle Combe—May 4 c h

Chilmark—Jy 30

Chippenham—*Fri.* Ju 22 c, last F in Ju w, Nov 12 ch, and F each month c ch

Clack—Apl 5, Oct 10 c h

Corsham—Mar 7 c

Collingbourne Ducis—Dec 11

Corsley Heath—Whit T, 1st M in Aug

Cricklade—*Sat.* Sept 21 pl, 3rd T in each month h c

Devizes—*Thurs.* Feb 14 c, Apl 20 c, Oct 20 c, 1st Th each month gt mt

Dilton March—Sept 24

Downton—Apl 23 stk p sh, Oct 2 c sh p

Great Bedwin—*Tues.* Jy 26 pl

Heytesbury—May 14

Highworth—*Wed.* Aug 13 c, Oct 11 c sh. Gt mkt 4th W in every month

Hindon—*Thurs* and *Sat.* May 27, M before Whit Su pl, Oct 29 pl

Kingsdown—W bef Sept 21 (St. Matthew's day) h c sh p pl

Ludgershall—*Wed.* Jy 25 pl

Laycock—Jy 7, Dec 21

Maiden Bradley—May 6, Oct 2

Malmesbury—*Sat.* Gt mkt 3rd W in every month, Mar 28 c h, Apl 28 ch, Ju 5 c h, Dec 15 c corn ch

Marlborough—*Sat.* Aug 22 h sh, S bef and aft Oct 11 hi, Nov 23 h sh

Melksham—*Mon.* Great market last T in every month c sh p, Jy 27 c h sh, and M in Aug h alternate T corn

Mere—*Tues.* May 17 c, Oct 10 c ch p

Norlease—Apl 23

North Bradley—May 13, M aft Sept 24

Pewsey—*Tues.* Sept 15

Purton—T bef May 6, F aft Sept 19

Ramsbury—May 24 c pl, Oct 11 hi

Salisbury—*Tues* and *Sat.* Cattle markets and Th in every month h c, sh p. Great markets every alternate T commencing 1st T in Jan. and T aft Jan 6 sh ch, poultry, Jy 15 sh, T aft Oct 17 ch h onions. Live stk sales every T by Messrs. Wates and Rawlence

Sherston—May 12, Oct 2

Steeple Ashton—Sept 19 c

Swindon—*Mon.* Cattle markets and and last M in month, M bef Apl 5 hi, M aft Sept 11 p hi

Tan Hill—Aug 6 c

Trowbridge—*Thurs* and *Sat.* Cattle market every Th Aug 5, 6 7 c ch h pl

Uphaven—Oct 29

Warminster—*Sat.* Apl 22 c h ch, Aug 12 c ch, Oct 26 sh

Westbury—*Fri.* 1st T in Sept c, sh Sept 24 c, sh (Dilton's Marsh).

Westbury Hill—Sept 6 ch sh, 1st T in Dec c

Wilsbury—Nov 17

Wilton—*Wed.* May 4 stk, Sept 12 sh

Wootton Bassett—*Tues.* 1st W in every month c, T bef Apl 6 hi, T bef Oct 11 hi

Yarnborough Castle—Oct 4

WORCESTERSHIRE—

Alvechurch—1st W in May, and 1st W in Oct statute

Bewdley—*Sat.* Apl 23 pl

Bromsgrove—*Tues.* Cattle market every alternate T, commencing 1st T in Jan. Ju 24 c pl h

Dudley—*Sat.* 1st M in Mar, May, 2nd M in Aug, 1st M in Oct h p pl at each fair

Evesham—*Mon.* 1st M in Feb, 1st M aft East, M aft Whit M, 2nd M Aug, 1st M Sept, h c sh at each, F bef and aft Oct 10 hi

Hagley—Stock sales every M c sh p, 1st M in May c sh p

Hales Owen—East M and T pl, M nearest Oct 10 statute hi

Hanbury—Mar 25, Sept 29 statute

Kidderminster—*Thurs.* Cattle markets every alternate T, commencing 1st T in Jan, 3rd Th in Ju and two following days pl

King's Norton—1st M in Oct hi

Pershore—*Tues.* Ju 26 h

Redditch—*Sat.* 1st M in Aug, 3rd M in Sept pl

Shipston-on-Stour—*Sat.* 3rd T in Apl h, Ju 22, h pl, T aft Oct 10 hi, 1st T in Dec, last W but one in Jan, Feb, Mar, May, Jy, Aug, Sept & Nov c mkts

Stourbridge—*Fri.* Last M in Mar

Tenbury Wells—*Tues.* Cattle mkts every alternate T fat and store c sh p. Fairs: Apl 22 c, May 1 pl

Upton-on-Severn—*Thurs.* Cattle sales 2nd Th in every month. Th aft Mid-Lent Su, Th in Whitsun-week, Jy 10, Th bef Oct 2 hi

Worcester—*Wed* and *Sat.* 2 markets every M h c sh p, Sept 19 (annual) ch Dec 16 Xmas stk

YORKSHIRE—

Addingham—(Skipton) Mar 22, c, Ap 28 c, Oct 3 ch

Adwalton—Feb 6 h c, Mar 9 h c, East Th h c, Whit Th h, Nov 5 c hi, Dec 23 c

Askrigg—*Thurs.* Jy 1 and 2 gt sh fair, and Th in Jy hi, Oct 28 c sh w

Austwick—Th bef Whit Su c

Barnoldswick—4th T in Apl c, and T in Sept c

Barnsley—Every T c sh by auction, every W p mt. Last W in Feb h, May 13 h, Oct 11 h and c fair, 1st S in Nov statutes hi pl

Bedale—*Tues.* Stock sales every alternate T. East T c sh, Whit T c sh, Jy 6 c, Jy 7 h, Oct 11 c, Oct 12 sh, M aft Dec 10 c sh

Bentham—Feb 5, Good F, East Eve. Ju 22, Jy 22, Oct 25 c sh at each fair

Beverley—*Sat.* Cattle market alternate W c sh p, Th bef Feb 25 h c, Holy Th h c, Jy 5 h c, Nov 5 h c, Nov 6 hi, about Nov 29 hi (date fixed by Mayor). The fairs generally commence two or three days before the regular fair day for superior horses, the actual fair day being devoted to the sale of cattle and inferior horses. If a date falls on Su the fair is held on day previous

Bingley—Stock sales every T by Mr. Tillotson c s p. 1st T in Apl h c sh, and T in Oct h c sh

Boroughbridge—*Sat.* Stk sales every alternate T c sh p. Apl 27 and 28 c sh, M aft and W in Ju and all the week (Barnaby Fair) h Ju 22 and 23 c sh, pl, Oct 23 and 24 c sh (very large fair) 2 S's bef Nov 28 hi

Bradford—*Mon* and *Thurs.* Cattle markets every Th. Mar 3 c h sh, Ju 17 c h sh, Dec 9 c h sh p. Pleasure fairs: 1st M in Jan, 1st M in Jy.

Buckden (Skipton)—Sept 13 sh, Oct 12 sh

Clapham—Sept 27 la sh, Oct 2 c h

Cross Hills (Skipton)—Sept 24 sh

Dewsbury—2nd W in May p, F and S bef 1st M in Aug pl, 2nd W in Oct (onions)

Doncaster—*Tues* and *Sat.* Every T fat stk. every S corn c produce Fairs for hand c: 1st Th's in Feb, Apl, Aug and Nov. Wool mts commence either on last S in May or 1st S in Ju and continue every S until the fair day (Aug. 6), 1st S in Sept and 1st S in Oct.

Driffield—*Thurs.* East M, Whit M, Aug 26, Sept 19 h sh

Easingwold—*Fri.* Apl 2 c p, Jy 6 c sh, Sept 26 c sh, F aft Nov 5 hi

East Wilton—May 3 c, Nov 20 c

Egton—2nd T in Jan c h sh, T bef Feb 14 c h, T bef Palm Su, c h, and T in

Apl c h, T bef May 23 c h, and every T till 9 mts are held c h, and T in Aug c h, Sept 4 c h, T bef Oct 11 c h, Nov 5 hi, T bef Nov 23 c h, and T in Dec c h

Ensley—1st W aft May 15 pl

Gigglesw ick—Mar 12 c

Goole—*Wed* and *Sat*. M aft Oct 11 hi

Gargrave—Dec 11 and 12 calving cows and store c. New fair for c and sh on 2nd T in Oct

Guisburn—Cattle markets alternate M, East M, 2nd and 4th M aft East, Sept 18 and 19 c ped

Grassington—Mar 4, Apl 24 c sh, Sept 27 c sh

Guisborough—*Tues*. Last T in Mar and Apl c, 3rd T in May c, last T in Ju w, 3rd T in Aug and Sept c, and T in Nov c hi. Stock sales every alternate T c sh p

Halifax—*Sat*. Cattle markets every S, Ju 24 c h sh p and pl fair all week, 1st S in Nov c h p

Harewood—2nd and last M in Oct c sh

Hawes—*Tues*. Cattle mts and stk sales alternate T, commencing 2nd T in Jan, Whit T clo c sh, F aft 2nd W, in Ju h c hogs, Aug 30 la, Sept 24 la' T aft Oct 12 rams sh, T bef Nov 5 c. T bef Nov 20 c, T bef Dec 11 c

Heckmondwike—1st M in May c, 1st M in Nov c

Hedon—*Sat*. Cattle markets alternate M, Feb 24, Aug 2, Sept 22, Nov 17 hi, Dec 6 c

Hellifield—Cattle auctions every W store c calving cows and dairy stk every Th

Helmsley—*Fri*. Oct 1 sh, Oct 2 c, Nov 6 c h sh, May 19 c h sh

Howden—*Sat*. Cattle markets alternate T, and M, T and W in Apl h, Th following c, M T and W following Doncaster races. Great horse fair; Th following c, Nov 24 hi. If the date falls on Su the hi is held day previous

Huddersfield—*Tues* and *Sat*. Cattle markets every T, Mar 31, May 24, Oct 4 c h p at each fair

Hull—*Tues*, *Fri*, and *Sat*. Cattle markets every M and T c sh p. 2nd T in Apl c h, Oct 11 c h pl, 12 and 13 pl. Annual feasts: "Drypool" 2nd M in Aug; "Pottery" East M and T. Wool sales: 2nd T in Ju, and every T to the end of Jy

Ingleton—Nov 17 c

Keighley—*Wed* and *Sat*. May 8 c h, Nov 8 c h

Kettlewell (Skipton)—Jy 6 hi, Sept 2 la, Oct 23 sh

Kirkburton—W aft Whit week pl

Knaresborough—*Wed*. Cattle markets every alternate T c sh p, T and W aft Jan 13 h c sh, W and Th aft Mar 12 h c sh, W and Th aft May 5 h c sh, W and Th aft Oct 10 h c sh, W aft Dec 11 h c sh. W bef Nov 23 hi, W aft Nov 23 hi

Lee Gap (Dewsbury)—Aug 24 and Sept 17 (large horse fairs)

Leeds—*Tues*, *Wed*, and *Sat*. Every Tu calves and pigs, every T and F corn and p every F cro, p. Cattle markets every W calving cows, fat and store stock. Leather fairs: 3rd W in Jan, 1st W in Mar, 3rd W in Apl, 1st W in Ju, 3rd W in Jy, 1st W in Sept, 3rd W in Oct, 1st W in Dec. Jy 10 and 11 h pl, Nov 8 and 9 h hi pl

Leyburn—*Fri*. c mt alternate F, and F in Feb, May, c sh, and F in Oct sh, day aft c, and F in Dec c sh

Long Preston—*Mon*. Cattle markets alternate M. Mar 1 c hi, Sept 4 c, F bef and T in Oct, great ewe fair, every 2 h calving c

Malham—Ju 30 la sh. 1st Th in Aug sh la, Oct 15 sh rams

Malton—*Tues* and *Sat*. Cattle markets every S; stk sales every T c sh p calves. M and all week bef Palm Su (great horse fairs). Oct 11 and 12 c h sh, last 3 S's in Nov hi

Market Weighton—*Wed*. Stock sales every alternate T c sh p, May 14, Sept 25 c h sh. 26 pl

Marsden—Apl 25, Jy 10, Sept 25 c

Masham—*Wed*. Sept 17 sh, 18 c

Middleham—*Mon*. Mar 30 sh

Middleham Moor—Nov 5 sh, Nov 6 c

Mirfield—Last M in Apl h c, last M in Oct h c

Northallerton—*Wed*. Cattle auctions alternate T c sh p, coming 2nd T in Jan c sh p, Feb 6 to 13 (inclusive) h, Feb 14 c h, May 1 to 4 (inclusive) h, May 5 h c hi, Sept 5 and 6 la, Oct 3 and 4 c

Northowram—Sept 21 h c

Otley—*Fri*. Cattle auctions alternate M & T c sh p M one week and T the next. Auctioneers, Baker & Son, on M, Lister & Co., on T, East W h c sh, and every alternate W until Whitsuntide c, M aft the Su following Aug 2 h c sh pl, F bef and aft Nov 23 hi

Pateley Bridge—*Sat*. Cattle markets every alternate S c sh. S bef East Su c sh pl stallions. S bef 1st S in Oct c sh pl

Penistone—*Thurs*. Cattle market every Th, Th bef Feb 28, last Th in Mar, Th bef May 12 c, Th aft Oct 11 ch

Pickering—*Mon*. Cattle markets alternate M. M aft Feb 8 c, eve of Palm Su h, M bef May 23, Jy 6, Sept 23 c h sh, M aft Nov 16

Pocklington—*Mon*. Cattle auctions alternate T (same week as York) Feb 24 c h, Mar 7, May 6, Aug 5, Nov 7 hi, Dec 28 c h at each fair

Pontefract—*Sat*. Cattle markets alternate S (same week as York), stk sales alternate T, commencing 2nd T in Jan. S aft Jan 24, S aft Feb 12, S bef Palm Su, May 5, Oct 5 c, Nov 30 c

Reeth—*Fri*. Fairs defunct

Richmond—*Sat*. Cattle markets every alternate S, S aft Feb 2 stk, S bef Palm Su stk, 1st S in Jy stk, Sept 25 stk

Richmond Moor—Nov 3 c h sh

Ripley—*Sat*. East M h c sh. Aug 25 sh, Aug 26 h c, other fairs defunct

Ripon—*Thurs*. Stock sales every week, viz: every alternate M and every alternate T. Last Th in Jan h c, May 13 h c, May 14 sh hi, 1st Th in Ju c, day aft sh. 1st Th in Oct sh, 1st Th in Nov c hi, Nov 23 c hi

Romaldkirk (Barnard Castle)—Th aft Brough Hill fair in Oct h c sh

Rotherham—*Mon* and *Fri*. Cattle auctions every M, Whit-M h, 1st M in Nov hi pl, Dec 1 or M aft ch

Scarborough—*Thurs* and *Sat*. May 27 sh c, Holy Th, Nov 22 c

Sedburgh—*Wed*. Jan 24 c, Feb 26 c Mar 26 c, Apl 28 c sh, 3rd W in May c sh, Oct 29 c rams

Selby—*Mon*. Stock sales every M c sh p, East T Ju 22, every F in Ju w, Oct 12 c

Settle—*Tues*. Cattle markets alternate M from Ju to Nov. Fairs: Apl 26 c sh, Aug 19 c sh, 1st T aft Oct 27 c sh. T bef Palm Su c, Whit T c

Sheffield—*Tues* and *Sat*. Cattle markets every M fat stk, every T lean stk and calving cows, every F also p and calves, Whit T and W c h ch, T and W next following Xmas day, except when Xmas day shall fall on T or W, in either of which cases the winter fair is held on the two days next following Xmas day. The horse fair is always on the first day

Silsden—T aft Apl 23 c, T aft Sept 16 c

Skipton—*Sat*. Cattle markets and stk sales every M c sh p, Ju 19 genl ped, Aug 2 h, Nov 20 genl ped, Dec 6 c sh p, Dec 30 c sh p. All the fairs except Aug 23, have become merged into the weekly mts

Slaidburn—Feb 24 c, Apl 25 c, Aug 2 la, Oct 20 c sh

Slaithwaite—Cattle markets alternate M, Welsh calving cows and goods grazing stirks

Snaith—*Thurs*. Last Th in Apl c, Aug 20 c la h, 1st F in Sept c h sh

Stokesley—*Sat*. Stock sales alternate M commencing Jan 7th c sh p, S bef Feb 24 c, S bef Palm Su c, S bef Trin Sun sh, S aft Oct 12 c sh

Tadcaster—*Wed*. Cattle mts alternate M, last W in Apl and May c h sh, last W in Oct c h sh, Nov 2 hi

Thirsk—*Mon*. Stk sales every M: Shrove M c sh, Apl 4 and 5 c sh, May 31 c sh, Aug 4 and 5 c sh, Oct 26 and 29 c sh, Nov 22 hi, T aft Dec 22 c sh

Thorne—*Wed*. M, T, and W aft Ju 22 and Oct 22 c

Tickhill—*Fri*. Aug 21 c sh la, and F in Oct c sh

Topcliffe—Jy 17 sh, Jy 18 c h, Oct 8 c

Wakefield—*Wed* and *Sat*. Cattle markets every W, fat stock, Jy 4 h, Jy 5 pl, Nov 22 c h, Nov 23 hi

West Burton (Aysgarth)—May 6 c sh

Wetherby—*Thurs*. Cattle markets alternate Th c sh p, Th bef Martinmas day hi, Th on or aft Martinmas day hi

Whitby—*Sat*. Aug 25 c sh la, Nov 21. Nov 23 hi

Whitgift—Jy 22 and 23 c hi, Nov 21 hi

Wibsey—Oct 5 h c pl

Yarm—*Thurs*. Th bef Apl 5 c, Holy Th c, Aug 2 c sh la, Oct 28 h, Oct 29 c, Oct 30 sh (very large fairs), Oct 28 ch sh

York—*Thurs* and *Sat*. Cattle markets alternate Th commencing on the 2nd Th in Jan. Jan 14, 28, Feb 11, 25, Mar 11, 25, Apl 8, 22, May 6, 20, Ju 3, 17, Jy 1, 15, 29, Aug 12, 26, Sept 9, 23, Oct 7, 21, Nov 4, 18, Dec 2, 16, 30, every W and S p, Th bef Palm S, Whit M, Ju 10, Aug 12, Nov 14 h, Nov 24 c h, last whole week bef Xmas day great h fair, Th bef Old Candlemas day. Line fairs: S bef Old Candlemas day, S bef Old Lady day, Whit M, Old St. Peter's day, Old Lammas Day, S bef Old Michaelmas, S bef Old Martinmas, S bef Xmas day. Leather fairs: 1st W in Mar, Ju, Sept and Dec

	No. of Days.
March.	
22 Lincoln Spring M.	3
25 Liverpool Spr. M.	3
30 Northampton Sp. M.	2
31 Carlisle	1
April.	
1 Croxton Park	1
2 Leicester Spring M.	2
5 Ripon Spring M.	2
5 Warwick Spring M.	2
7 Derby Spring M.	2
9 Lewes	2
12 Nottingham Spr. M.	2
13 Brighton Spring M.	2
19 Newcastle Spring	2
19 Kempton Park	1
19 Birmingham Easter	1
21 Newmarket Craven	3
22 Catterick Bridge	2
24 Hurst Park	1
27 Epsom Spring M.	2
29 Sandown Pk. Sp.	2
29 Pontefract Sp. M.	2
May.	
4 Newmarket 1st Sp.	4
8 Windsor	1
11 Chester	3
14 Kempton Pk. Jubil.	2
18 Newmarket 2nd Sp.	3
20 Thirsk Spring M.	2
21 Gatwick Spring M.	2
25 York Spring M.	2
25 Bath	2
25 Hamilton Park	2
27 Doncaster Spring	2
27 Salisbury	2
29 Harpenden	1
June.	
1 Epsom Sum. M.	4
7 Hurst Park	2
7 Redcar 1st Summer	2
7 Wolverhampton	2
9 Lingfield	2
9 Manchester	4
15 Ascot	4
16 Beverley	2
19 Alexandra Park	1
22 Newcastle Sum. M.	3
22 Windsor June M.	2
24 Sandown Pk. 1st Sm.	2
25 Kempton Pk. June	1
29 Newmarket 1st July	4
29 Carlisle July M.	2
July.	
1 Worcester Sum. M.	2
3 Hurst Park	1
5 Nottingham	1
6 Bibury Club	1
7 Stockbridge	2
8 Pontefract Sum. M.	2
9 Lingfield Sum. M.	2
13 Newmarket 2nd July	3
16 Hamilton Park	2
16 Sandown Eclipse	2
19 Leicester Sum. M.	2
21 Liverpool July M.	2
21 Huntingdon	2
23 Gatwick Summer M.	2
23 Newton Summer M.	2
27 Goodwood	4
31 Alexandra Park	1
August.	
2 Birmingham Au. M.	2
3 Hurst Park	1
3 Ripon Aug. M.	2
3 Brighton Sum. M.	3
6 Lewes Summer M.	2
10 Kempton Pk. 2nd S.	2
10 Redcar 2nd Summer	2
12 Paisley	2
12 Windsor Aug. M.	2
14 Alexandra Park	1
16 Wolverh'mpt'n Aug.	2
17 Stockton	3
20 Nottingham Aug. M.	2
24 York Aug. M.	3
27 Hurst Pk. Aug. M.	2
31 Derby Summer M.	3
September.	
3 Sandown Pk. Sept.	2
3 Hamilton Park	2
7 Doncaster Sept. M.	4
11 Kempton Park	1
13 Warwick	2
15 Western M., Ayr	3
15 Yarmouth	2
17 Lingfield	2
20 Birmingham	2
21 Pontefract Aut. M.	2
21 Windsor	2
23 Manchester Sep. M.	3
25 Hurst Pk. Sept. M.	1
28 Newmarket 1st Oct.	4
28 Lanark	2
30 Edinburgh	2
October.	
2 Lingfield	1
4 Nottingham Aut.	2
6 Leicester Oct. M.	2
8 Kempton Pk. Oct.	2
12 Newmarket 2nd Oct.	4
16 Alexandra Park	1
19 Newcastle Autumn	2
19 Gatwick Oct. M.	2
21 Sandown Pk. Aut.	2
21 Thirsk Aut. M.	2
23 Birmingham	1
25 Wolverhampton	1
26 Newmarket Ho. M.	4
28 Worcester Aut. M.	2
30 Hurst Park	1
November.	
1 Lincoln Aut. M.	2
3 Northampton Aut.	2
5 Lewes Autumn M.	2
6 Gatwick	1
8 Lingfield	2
10 Liverpool Aut. M.	4
15 Leicester Nov. M.	3
11 Derby Aut. M.	3
22 Warwick Aut. M.	3
25 Manchester Nov. M.	3

Winners of Races, 1887—1896.

DERBY.*—1½ miles.

1887 Mr. Abingdon's Merry Hampton (J. Watts), 1; Mr. Fern's The Baron (T. Cannon), 2; Mr. F. Douglas's Martley (F. Barrett), 3.

1888 Duke of Portland's Ayrshire (F. Barrett), 1; Mr. Vyner's Crowberry (J. Osborne), 2; Mr Rose's Van Dieman's Land (J. Watts), 3.

1889 Duke of Portland's Donovan (T. Loates), 1; Mr. J. Gretton's Miguel (G. Barrett), 2; Mr. D. Baird's El Dorado (T. Cannon), 3.

1890 Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin (J. Watts), 1; Baron de Rothschild's Le Nord (F. Barrett), 2; Duke of Westminster's Orwell (G. Barrett), 3.

1891 Sir F. Johnstone's Common (G. Barrett), 1; M. E. Blanc's Gouverneur (J. Woodburn), 2; Sir J. Duke's Martenhurst (J. Fagan), 3.

1892 Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo (Allsopp), 1; Baron de Hirsch's La Flèche (G. Barrett), 2; M. C. Blanc's Bucentaure (Chesterman), 3.

1893 Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass (T. Loates), 1; Mr. Rose's Ravensbury (H. Barker), 2; Duke of Portland's Raeburn (J. Watts), 3.

1894 Lord Rosebery's Ladas (J. Watts), 1; Lord Alington's Matchbox (M. Cannon), 2; Mr. T. Cannon's Reminder (G. Chaloner), 3.

1895 Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto (S. Loates), 1; Mr. T. Cannon's Curzon (h-b) (G. Chaloner), 2; Mr. J. B. Maple's Kirkconnel (W. Bradford), 3.

1896 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Persimmon (J. Watts), 1; Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Frusquin (T. Loates), 2; Mr. H. E Beddington's Earwig (F. Allsopp), 3.

	ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000. (SANDOWN PARK).—(1¼ miles.)	OAKS. 1½ miles.	ST. LEGER.† 1m. 6f. 132yds.	2,000 GUINS. 1m. 11yds.	1,000 GUINS. 1m. 11yds.
1887	No race	Rêve d'Or	Kilwarlin	Enterprise	Rêve d'Or.
1888	Duke of Westminster's Orbit, 3y 8st 11lb (13)	Seabreeze [farre	Seabreeze	Ayrshire	Briar-root.
1889	Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, 4y 10st 2lb (6)	L'Abbesse de Jou-	Donovan	Enthusiast	Minthe.
1890	Did not fill	Memoir	Memoir	Surefoot	Semolina.
1891	Mr. A. Merry's Surefoot, 4y 10st 2lb (9)	Mimi	Common	Common	Mimi.
1892	Duke of Westminster's Orme, 3y 9st 11lb (9)	La Flèche	La Flèche	Bonavista	La Flèche
1893	Duke of Westminster's Orme, 4y 10st 2lb (6)	Mrs Butterwick	Isinglass	Isinglass	Siffleuse.
1894	Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass, 4y 10st 2lb (7)	Amiable	Throstle	Ladas	Amiable.
1895	Bn. Shickler's Le Justicier, 3y 9st 11lb (8)	La Sagesse	Sir Visto	Kirkconnel	Galeottia.
1896	Mr. L. de Rothsch'd's St. Frusquin, 3y 9st 4lb (4)	C'nt'ss Pilgrim	Persimmon	St. Frusquin	Thais.

* 1865—Gladiateur, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1877—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won. The Derby is now a stake of £6,000—£5,000 to the winner, £500 to the nominator of the same, £300 to the second, and £200 to the third horse.

† This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Colonel St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster town moor.

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2½ miles.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles.	QUEEN'S VASE. 2 miles.
1883	Tristan 5y 9st 4lb	Border Minstrel 3y 7st 5lb	Thebais 5y 8st 11lb	Border Minstrel 3y 7st 8lb
1884	St. Simon 3y 7st 9lb	St. Simon 3y 8st	Louis d'Or, aged, 9st	St. Gatien 3y 8st 4lb
1885	St. Gatien 4y 9st	Althorp 3y 7st 7lb	Hambledon 3y 7st 9lb	Thebais, aged, 8st 13lb
1886	Althorp 4y 9st	The Bard 3y 7st 7lb (w.o.)	The Bard 3y 8st 2lb	Bird of Freedom 4y 9st
1887	Bird of Freedom 5y 9st 4lb	Saville 3y 7st 7lb	Carlton 4y 8st 10lb	Quip 3y 7st 8lb
1888	Timothy 4y 9st	Rada 3y 7st 4lb	Grafton 3y 7st 9lb	Exmoor 5y 9st 4lb
1889	Trayles 4y 9st	Trayles 4y 9st 10lb	Claymore 5y 9st	Morglay 3y 7st
1890	Gold 4y 9st	Philomel 5y 8st 13lb	Tyrant 5y 9st	Tyrant 5y 9st 4lb
1891	Morion 4y 9st	Gonsalvo 4y 9st 6lb	Queen's Birthday 4y 9st 4lb	Mons Meg 3y 6st 12lb
1892	Buccaneer 4y 9st	Martagon 5y 9st 10lb	Chesterfield 4y 9st 4lb	Martagon 5y 9st 4lb
1893	Marcion 3y 7st 7lb	Barmecide, a., 8st 6lb	Prisoner 3y 8st 6lb	Convent 3y 7st 3lb
1894	La Flèche 5y 9st 11lb	Kilsallaghan 4y 8st 2lb	Sweet Duchess 3y 8st 11lb	Quæsitum 4y 9st
1895	Isinglass 5y 9st 4lb	Florizel II. 4y 9st 6lb	Kilsallaghan 5y 10st 1lb	Florizel II 4y 9st 5lb
1896	Love Wisely 3y 7st 7lb	Ct. Schomb'g 4y 8st 2lb (w.o.)	Laodamia 6y 9st 2lb	Pride 4y 9st

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT). 3 miles.	CHESTER CUP. 2½ miles.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT). New mile (7fur. 166yds.).	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD). T. Y. C.
1883	Faugh-a-Ballagh 4y 9st	Biserta 3y 6st 4lb	Elzevir 3y 7st 7lb	Hornpipe 6y 8st 9lb
1884	Corrie Roy 6y 9st 3lb	Havock 6y 7st 10lb	Acrostic 4y 8st 5lb	Sweetbread 5y 9st 3lb
1885	St. Gatien 4y 9st 5lb	Merry Prince 5y 7st 3lb	Eastern Emperor 4y 6st 2lb	Dalmeny 5y 6st 13lb
1886	Blue Grass 6y 9st 7lb	Eastern Emperor 5y 8st 2lb	Despair, aged, 7st 13lb	Crafton 4y 7st 11lb
1887	Eurasian 5y 9st 6lb	Carlton 4y 7st 11lb	Gay Hermit 4y 7st 13lb	Upset 4y 6st 3lb
1888	Timothy 4y 9st 5lb	Kinsky, aged, 8st 12lb	Shillelagh 3y 6st 3lb	Tib 5y 6st 7lb
1889	Trayles 4y 9st 5lb	Millstream 6y 7st 4lb	Whitelegs 4y 6st 6lb	Dog Rose 6y 7st 12lb
1890	Netheravon 5y 8st 6lb	Tyrant 5y 7st	Morion 3y 7st 9lb	Marvel 3y 7st 6lb
1891	Gonsalvo 4y 9st	Vasistas 5y 8st 3lb	Laureate II. 5y 7st 12lb	Unicorn 3y 6st 2lb
1892	Blue Green 5y 9st 6lb	Dare Devil 4y 7st 8lb	Suspender 3y 7st 10lb	Marvel 5y 8st 8lb
1893	Bushey Park 4y 9st	Dare Devil 5y 8st 11lb	Annandier 5y 7st 3lb	Medora 3y 6st 12lb
1894	Abongine 4y 9st	Quæsitum 4y 8st	Victor Wild 4y 7st 7lb	Gangway 4y 8st 7lb
1895	Ravensbury 5y 9st 11lb	Kilsallaghan 5y 7st 9lb	Clorane 4y 8st 11lb	Wise Virgin 3y 6st 6lb
1896	Pride 4y 9st	The Rush 4y 8st 5lb	Quarrel 5y 7st 11lb	Chasseur 4y 8st 5lb

	CESAREWITCH. 2 miles 2fur. 35yds.	CAMBRIDGESH. 1 mile & distance. A. F.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7fur.	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1883	Don Juan 3y 9st 10lb	Bendigo 3y 6st 10lb	Duc de Castries' Frontin	Knt. of Burghley a. 7st 8lb
1884	St. Gatien 3y 8st 10lb	Florence 4y 9st 1lb	Duc de Castries' Little Duck	Tonans 6y 8st 4lb
1885	Plaisanterie 3y 7st 8lb	Plaisanterie 3y 8st 12lb	Mr. Brudrick & Foote's Paradox	Bendigo 5y 8st 5lb
1886	Stone Clink 4y 7st 7lb	Sailor Prince 6y 7st 7lb	Mr. R. C. Vyner's Minting	Fulmen 6y 7st 13lb
1887	Humewood 3y 7st 6lb	Gloriation 3y 8st 6lb	M. P. Aumont's Ténébreuse	Oberon 4y 7st 8lb
1888	Ténébreuse 4y 8st 12lb	Veracity 4y 7st 4lb	M. P. Donon's Stuart	Veracity 4y 6st 10lb
1889	Primrose Day 4y 6st 11lb	Laureate 3y 7st 9lb	M. H. Delamarre's Vasistas	Wise Man 4y 7st 8lb
1890	Sheen 5y 9st 2lb	Alicante 3y 7st 12lb	Baron Schickler's Fitz-Royal	Rejected 6y 8st 12lb
1891	Ragimunde 3y 6st 10lb	Comedy 3y 7st 3lb	M. E. Blanc's Clamart	Lord George 5y 8st
1892	Burnaby 5y 6st 12lb	La Flèche 3y 8st 10lb	M. E. Blanc's Rueil	Clarence 3y 6st 8lb
1893	Red Eyes 4y 7st 10lb / Cyprin 3y 6st 5lb	Molly Morgan 4y 6st 7lb	M. Webb's Ragotsky	Wolf's Crag 3y 6st 7lb
1894	Childwick 4y 7st 9lb	Indian Queen 3y 6st 4lb	Bn. Schickler's Dolma-Baghtché	Le Nicham 4y 8st 7lb
1895	Rockdove 4y 6st 10lb	Marco 3y 7st 9lb	M. E. Blanc's Andrée	Euclid 6y 7st 12lb
1896	St. Bris 3y 6st 6lb	Wh'f'd's Pride 3y 6st 10lb	M. E. Blanc's Arreau	Clorane 5y 9st 4lb

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1¼ miles.	NORTHUMB. PLATE. 2 miles.	L'POOL AUT'MN CUP. 1 mile 3fur.
1883	Zoedone 6y 11st	Royalerer 5y 7st	Barcaldine 5y 9st 10lb	Boswell 5y 8st 3lb
1884	Voluptuary 6y 10st 5lb	Quicklime 5y 7st 5lb	Lawminster 6y 7st 13lb	Thebais 6y 9st 4lb
1885	Roquefort 6y 11st	Bird of Freedom 3y 6st 4lb	Blue Grass 5y 7st 13lb	Kilcreene 3y 8st 1lb
1886	Old Joe, aged, 10st 9lb	Royal Hampton 4y 8st 4lb	Stone Clink 4y 7st 8lb	Melton 4y 9st 3lb
1887	Gamecock, aged, 11st	Merry Duchess 5y 7st 5lb	Exmoor 4y 8st 12lb	St. Mirin 4y 8st 12lb
1888	Playfair, aged, 10st 7lb	Fullerton 5y 8st 4lb	Matin Bell 4y 6st 10lb	Lady Rosebery 3y 8st 12lbs
1889	Frigate, aged, 11st 4lb	Goldseeker 4y 8st	Drizzle 5y 6st 10lb	Philomel 4y 7st 12lb
1890	Ilex 6y 10st 5lb	Rêve d'Or 6y 7st 13lb	Houndsditch 4y 7st 11lb	Lady Rosebery 5y 7st 8lb
1891	Come Away, aged, 11st 12lb	Nunthorpe 5y 8st 4lb	Queen's Birthday 4y 9st	Mode. d'Albany 4y 6st 6lb
1892	Father O'Flynn, a., 10st 9lb	Buccaneer 4y 7st 10lb	Newcourt 4y 7st 3lb	Windgall, 3y 8st 2lb
1893	Cloister, a., 11st 7lb	King Charles 4y 6st 6lb	Seaton Delaval 4y 7st 5lb	La Flèche 4y 9st 6lb
1894	Why Not, aged, 11st 13lb	Grey Leg 3y 7st	Newcourt 6y 8st 6lb	Son of a Gun 4y 9st 4lb
1895	Wild Man fr. Pinco, a. 10st 12lb	Reminder 4y 8st 9lb	The Docker 4y 7st 6lb	The Rush 3y 6st 13lb
1896	The Soarer, aged, 9st 13lb	Worcester 6y 8st 12lb	Dare Devil, aged, 8st 7lb	Cnt. Schomberg 4y 7st 12lb

	JUBILEE HANDICAP (KEMPTON PARK). 1 mile.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT). For two-year-olds. 5 furlongs 136 yards.	MIDDLEPARK PLATE (NEWMARKET). 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST PLATE (NEWMARKET). Last 7 f. of R.M.
1886	.....	Enterprise 8st 10lb (w)	Florentine 9st (8)	Rêve d'Or 8st 6lb (10)
1887	Bendigo, a., 9st 7lb (18)	Friar's Balsam 8st 10lb (7)	Friar's Balsam 9st 3lb (5)	Friar's Balsam 9st 5lb (3)
1888	Minting, 6y 10st (19)	Donovan 9st 3lb (3)	Donovan 9st 2lb (14)	Donovan 9st 5lb (5)
1889	Amphion 3y 7st 11b (16)	Surefoot 9st 3lb (10)	Signorina 9st (9)	Le Nord 8st 13lb (8)
1890	The Imp 3y 6st 11b (17)	Orvieto 8st 12lb (9)	Gouverneur 9st (9)	Corstorphine 8st 6lb (5)
1891	Nunthorpe 5y 9st (19)	Goldfinch 8st 10lb (10)	Orme 9st 3lb (10)	Orme 9st 5lb (3)
1892	Euclid 3y 7st 4lb (21)	Isinglass 8st 10lb (10)	Isinglass (4)	Meddler 9st 2lb (4)
1893	Orvieto 5y 9st 5lb (11)	Wedding Bell 8st 7lb (4)	Ladas 9st 3lb (7)	Matchbox 9st 2lb (5)
1894	Avington 4y 8st 11b (20)	Kissing Cup 8st 7lb (16)	Speedwell 8st 10lb (10)	Raconteur 8st 13lb (5)
1895	Victor Wild 5y 8st 4lb (18)	Roquebrune 8st 7lb (11)	St. Frusquin 8st 3lb (22)	St. Frusquin 9st 5lb (5)
1896	Victor Wild 6y 9st 7lb (15)	Velasquez 8st 10lb (8)	Galtee More 9st (5)	Vesuvian 8st 9lb (5)

* After a dead heat with St. Michael, 4y 9st 5lb.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).

Yds.	Name.	Year	Time.
100	J. Owen[a]	1890	0 0 9¾
	R. J. Wefers[a]	1895	
120	W. P. Phillips	1882	0 0 11⅘
	C. Bradley	1894	
150	C. J. R. Monypenny	1892	0 0 14⅘
	C. G. Wood	1887	
200	E. H. Pelling	1889	0 0 19⅘
220	R. J. Wefers	1896	0 0 21⅘
250	E. H. Pelling	1888	0 0 24⅘
300	R. J. Wefers[a]	1896	0 0 30⅘
440	E. C. Bredin	1895	0 0 48⅕
	H. C. L. Tindall	1880	
500	E. C. Bredin	1895	0 0 58⅖
600	T. E. Burke[a]	1896	0 1 11
880	C. J. Kilpatrick[a]	1895	0 1 53⅘
1,000	L. E. Myers[a]	1881	0 2 13
1,320	W. G. George	1882	0 3 8⅕
Mile	F. E. Bacon	1895	0 4 17
2	W. G. George	1884	0 9 17⅘
3	S. Thomas	1893	0 14 24
4	C. E. Willers	1893	0 19 33⅘
5	S. Thomas	1894	0 24 53⅘
10	W. G. George	1884	0 51 20
20	G. Crossland	1894	1 51 54
30	J. A. Squires	1885	3 17 36⅘
40	G. A. Dunning	1879	4 50 12
50	J. E. Dixon	1885	6 18 26⅘
100	J. Saunders[a]	1882	17 36 14

(PROFESSIONALS.)

Name.	Year	Time.
H. M. Johnson[1a]	1886	0 0 9⅘
H. Gent[1]	1887	0 0 11⅘
C. Westhall[1]	1851	0 0 15
G. Seward[1]	1847	0 0 19⅘
H. Hutchens[1]	1885	0 0 21⅘
H. Hutchens[a]	1883	0 0 25⅕
H. Hutchens	1884	0 0 30
R. Buttery	1873	0 0 48⅘
G. Walsh	1872	0 1 0⅘
J. Nuttall	1864	0 1 13
F. Hewitt[a]	1871	0 1 53⅘
W. Cummings	1881	0 2 17
W. Richards	1866	0 3 7
W. G. George[a]	1886	0 4 12⅘
W. Lang	1863	0 9 11⅘
P. Cannon	1888	0 14 34⅘
P. Cannon	1886	0 19 25⅘
J. White	1863	0 24 40
W. Cummings	1885	0 51 6⅘
J. E. Warburton	1880	1 56 38
G. Mason	1881	3 15 9
J. Bailey	1881	4 34 27
G. Cartwright	1887	5 55 4⅘
C. Rowell[a]	1882	13 26 30

Greatest distance run in 1 hour 11m. 970 yds., by (*Deerfoot*) Louis Bennett (1863), while J. Bailey (1881) ran 25¼ m. in 4 hours, and C. Rowell 89 m. 1,540 yds. in 12 hrs., and 150 m. 376 yds. in 23 hours, Feb., 1882. (Professional records.)

W. G. George ran 11 m. 932 yds. in 1 hour, July 26, 1884; G. Crossland, September 22, 1894, ran 20 miles and a half in 2 hours, both at Stamford Bridge. T. P. Conneff in America, 1895, ran 1 mile in 4m. 25⅖sec. (Amateur rec.)

BILLIARDS.

Best "spot-in" break (exhibition match) 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by J. Roberts, jun., 1894, and 1,467[a] by T. Taylor, 1891. Greatest number of spot-hazards in succession 633, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Longest run of successive nursery cannons 195, by H. W. Stevenson, 1896. Longest run of successive losing red hazards 98, by J. Roberts, 1894. Largest number of successive screw-back red hazards 186, by J. G. Sala, 1888. Highest break on a championship table 165, by W. Cook, 1880. Fastest 1,000 up game all in, W. J. Peall, 1884, 44 min. Fastest 1,033 spot-barred, J. Roberts, jun., 1894, 59½ min. Mr. S. S. Christey is the Amateur Champion (spot-in), and S. Fry spot-barred.

WALKING (AMATEURS).[3]

Mls.	Name.	Year	Time.
1	W. J. Sturgess	1896	0 6 33⅗
2	W. J. Sturgess	1896	0 13 33
3	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 21 16⅘
4	W. J. Sturgess	1896	0 28 57⅘
5	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 36 27
8	W. J. Sturgess	1895	0 58 56
10	W. J. Sturgess	1896	1 17 38⅘
20	W. E. Coston	1880	3 0 9
50	A. W. Sinclair	1879	8 25 25⅘
100	A. W. Sinclair	1881	19 41 50

(PROFESSIONALS).

Name.	Year	Time.
W. Perkins	1874	0 6 23
J. W. Raby	1883	0 13 14
J. W. Raby	1883	0 20 21⅘
J. W. Raby	1883	0 27 38
J. W. Raby	1883	0 35 10
J. Hibberd	1883	0 58 44
J. W. Raby	1883	1 14 45
W. Perkins	1877	2 39 57
J. Hibberd	1883	7 54 16
W. Howes	1880	18 8 15

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 270 yds. by W. J. Sturgess in 1895; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m. 824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 456¼ yds.; and in 4 hours W. Franks (1882), 27½ miles.

SWIMMING.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 min., Aug. 24 and 25, 1875. Fastest 100 yds., J. H. Tyers (amateur), 56⅘ secs., Sept. 1st, 1856, Manchester.

Longest time under water, J. Finney, 4 min. 29¼ secs., in a tank, Canterbury Music Hall, 1886. Longest plunge (amateur), 80ft. 8½ in., by W. Allason (Otter), Lewisham Baths, 1895.

JUMPING (AMATEURS).[6]

Event.	Name.	Distance.	Year.
		ft. in.	
Running Long Jump	C. S. Reber[a]	23 6½	1891
	C. B. Fry, O.U.A.C.		1893
Standing Long Jump	A. P. Schwaner[8]	10 9⅞	1892
Running High Jump	M. Sweeney[8 8]	6 5⅝	1895
Standing High Jump	A. P. Schwaner	5 3¼	1892

(PROFESSIONALS).[9]

Name.	Distance.	Year.
	ft. in.	
W. Davison	21 10	1845
E. A. Johnson	11 1	1881
E. A. Johnson	6 0½	1881
E. A. Johnson	5 3	1878

1 These records are the only ones generally accepted in this country, though it is certain that several professionals have travelled the distance a yard or two yards quicker. Geo. Seward's apocryphal 9½ secs. is no longer accepted. On July 9, 1890, an American amateur, W. C. Downs, ran a straight ½-mile in 47 2-5th secs. at Boston.

2 Made after leaving the amateur ranks, in a match with Cummings, Aug., 1886, beating previous record by nearly 4 secs.

3 In America P. P. Murray is credited with 1 mile in 6 min. 20 3-5th secs., 3 miles in 21 min. 9 1-5th secs.

Putting the Weight, 16 lbs. G. R. Gray, 47ft., 1893. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs. J. S. Mitchell, 145 ft. 4 in., 1892. Both in America, from 7ft. circle.

4 The following are British amateur records:—100 yds., 10 secs., by A. Wharton, C. Bradley, and A. R. Downer; 220 yds., 21 4-5th secs., by C. G. Wood; 300 yds., 31 2-5th secs., by C. G. Wood; 600 yds., 1 m. 11 2-5th secs., by E. C. Bredin. Half-mile, 1 m. 54 3-5th secs., by F. J. K. Cross. High Jump, 6 ft. 4½ in., by J. M. Ryan. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs., 9 ft. circle), 147 ft., by J. Flanagan. Putting the Shot (16 lbs., 7ft. sq.), 46ft. 5¼ in., by D. Horgan.

6 The pole-jumping record is held by an amateur, R. D. Dickinson, with 11 ft. 9 in. at Kidderminster, 1891.

7 Made in New Zealand.

8 Made in America. 9 Not Music-hall exhibitions.

a Balls jammed in mouth of pocket.

N.B.—The following records are also authentic: 120 Yards Hurdles in England (amateurs), G. B. Shaw, 15 4-5th secs., on grass. In America, on cinders, S. Chase, 15 2-5th secs. Walk to Brighton, 52½ miles, amateur, J. A. Mackintosh, 9 h. 25 m. 8 secs. Throwing the cricket ball, amateur, 127yds. 1ft. 3in. by W. H. Game, at Oxford, 1873. Greatest distance in a six days contest, 623 m. 1,320 yds., by G. Littlewood, New York, 8th December, 1882.

BICYCLING WORLD'S PATH RECORDS.

Dist. Miles	Name.	Place.	Year	Time. H.	M.	S.
¼	W. M. Randall	Coronada, U.S.A.	1896	0	0	22⅘
¼	J. S. Johnson	Louisville, ,,	1894	0	0	28
½	E. Kiser	Coronada, ,,	1896	0	0	47⅕
½	J. S. Johnson	Catford	1896	0	0	51⅘
1	W. M. Hamilton	Coronada, U.S.A.	1896	0	1	39⅕
1	J. Platt-Betts	Wood Green	1896	0	1	48
5	J. Michael	New Orleans	1896	0	9	12⅘
25	T. Linton	Catford	1896	0	47	41⅕
50	C. Huret	Catford	1896	1	42	42⅖
50	A. A. & F. W. Chase (tandem)	Catford	1896	1	38	14⅘
100	R. Palmer	Catford	1896	3	37	57⅕

Hrs.	Name.	Place.	Year	Distance. Mls.	Yds.
1	T. Linton	Crystal Palace	1896	31	582
1	S. MacGregor & G. A. Nelson (tandem)	Crystal Palace	1896	31	610
12	*C. Huret	Paris	1895	299	136
12	C. Huret	Wood Green	1895	288	240
24	*C. Huret	Paris	1896	545	1,299
24	**G. Rivière	Paris	1896	533	1,476

* On an indoor track paced by a tandem with a coat windshield. ** French open air record. † Flying starts.

In professional bicycling, F. J. Lees, Sept. 27, 1880, at Middlesbrough, rode 186 m. 1,408 yds. in twelve consecutive hours; while J. Battensby, June 21, 1880, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, rode 211 m. 1,368 yds. in fourteen consecutive hours; and H. Higham, Mar. 18, 1880, at the Agricultural Hall, London, rode 230 m. 469 yds. without dismounting, in 16 h. 59½ min. At the same place in 1879, G. Waller had ridden 1,404½ miles in 6 days of 18 h. a day.

Amateur Road Records.

24 Hours.—Safety (M. A. Holbein, 1895), 397 miles; ordinary bicycle, 312 miles (J. F. Walsh, 1891); single tricycle (F. T. Bidlake), 356½ miles, 1894; tandem tricycle, 333½ miles (Holbein and Bidlake, 1893); tandem safety (M. A. Holbein and J. A. Bennett, 397½ miles, 1896.

100 Miles.—Safety 4h. 21m. 45s. (A. E. Walters, 1896); ordinary bicycle 6h. 22m. 15s. (J. F. Walsh, 1891); tricycle 5h. 15m. 57s. (F. T. Bidlake, 1896); tandem tricycle 5h. 30m. 31s. (S. F. Edge and J. E. L. Bates, 1891). Tandem safety 4h. 46m. 18s. (M. A. Holbein and J. W. Stocks), 1896.

The Land's End to John o' Groats record; safety (G. P. Mills), 3 days 5m. 49s., 1894; tricycle (G. P. Mills), 3 days 16m. 47s., 1893. London to Brighton and back; tricycle (J. Parsley), 6h. 18m. 28s.; safety (C. G. Wridgway), 5h. 22m. 33s., 1896; tandem safety (H. Green and W. Nelson), 5h. 20m. 35s., 1896; London to York (G. Hunt), 10h. 48m.; 1,000 miles (T. A. Edge), 4d. 9h. 19m., 1896.

1 Hour Records (Path).

Safety T. Linton, 1896 (31m. 582yds.); ordinary B. W. Attlee, 1891 (21m. 180yds.); tricycle W. Ellis, 1894 (23m. 800yds.); tandem tricycle 23m. 310yds. (L. Stroud and J. E. L. Bates, 1894); tandem safety (S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, 1896), 31m. 610yds.

Cricket.—Highest individual score, A. E. Stoddart, 485, Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886. Largest gross score, Orleans Club *v.* Rickling Green, 920, Aug. 3rd, 1882. In a first-class match, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, May 8, 1896.

Trotting.—Fastest mile, in America, 2m. 3¼s. by Alix, 1894. Fastest pacing mile, 2m. 0½s., by John R. Gentry, 1896.

SKATING (RINK RECORDS).

Distance. Yards.	Name.	Time. H.	M.	S.	Year
100	G. D. Phillips	0	0	10⅗	1883
200	G. D. Phillips	0	0	21⅗	1883
440	J. Bates	0	0	35⅘	1895
880	A. Paulsen *	0	1	41⅘	1884
	J. Smart	0	1	41⅘	1895
Miles 1	T. Giddens	0	3	0⅘	1895
2	A. Paulsen *	0	6	56⅘	1884
3	A. Paulsen *	0	10	33⅘	1884
4	F. Dowd	0	14	10⅗	1885
5	F. Dowd	0	17	45	1885
8	A. Paulsen *	0	29	9⅘	1884
10	A. Paulsen *	0	36	37⅘	1884
20	A. D. Smith	1	6	36⅘	1894
50	J. F. Donoghue	3	15	59⅘	1893
100	J. F. Donoghue	7	11	38⅘	1893

The above, except those of J. Bates, J. Smart, and T. Giddens, were all made in America.

* On a four-lap to the mile track. With a wind, T. Donoghue, in 1887, skated 1 mile straightaway on the Hudson River in 2 min. 12 3-5th secs. Our champion, Fish Smart, in 1881, skated 1 mile straightaway, with a flying start, in 3 min. dead; no wind.

All International records are in mètres. With the wind, or on doubtfully-measured tracks, much faster times than the above are recorded; Harald Hagen of Norway, a professional, has made the following remarkable times:—Dec. 27, 1891, at Hamar, Norway, 5 miles, 15 min. 11 secs.; Jan. 3, 1892, 1 mile, 2 min. 49 secs., 3 miles, 8 min. 46 2-5 secs.; Feb. 28, 1892, half-mile, 1 min. 20 1-5th secs., 2 miles, 5 min. 43 4-5th secs. In England, 1893, Marten Kigma, a Dutch professional, skated 1 mile with three turns in 3 min. 8 secs.

† Jan. 1895, J. Hamakated 220 yds at Hendon in 20 3-5ths.

English path cycling records of 1896:—¼ mile (flying start), Rudham Quintette, 23s.; J. Platt-Betts, 23⅘s.; standing ¼ mile, J. S. Johnson, 29⅘s.; flying ½ mile, J. Platt-Betts, 49⅘s.; standing ½ mile, J. S. Johnson, 54⅗s.; flying ¾ mile, J. Platt-Betts, 1m. 14⅘s.; standing ¾ mile, J. Platt-Betts, 1m. 21⅘s.; flying mile, J. Platt-Betts, 1m. 41s.; standing mile, J. Platt-Betts, 1m. 48s.; amateur flying mile, W. H. Bardsley, 1m. 49s.; tandem flying mile, A. J. Watson and J. Platt-Betts, 1m. 42⅘s.; 1 mile tandem, A. A. and F. W. Chase, 1m. 48⅘s.; 2 miles, A. A. Chase, 3m. 42⅘s.; tandem, A. A. and F. W. Chase, 3m. 39⅘s.; World's record, J. Michael, 3m. 33⅘s., at New Orleans; 3 miles, T. Linton, 5m. 33s.; tandem, A. A. and F. W. Chase, 5m. 28⅘s.; 4 miles, T. Linton, 7m. 24⅘s.; tandem, A. A. and F. W. Chase, 7m. 21⅘s.; 5 miles, T. Linton, 9m. 16s.; tandem, A. A. and F. W. Chase, 9m. 13⅘s.; 50 miles tandem, A. A. and F. W. Chase, 1h. 38m. 14⅘s.; 10 miles amateur, R. Palmer, 20m. 19⅘s.; ladies' safety London to Brighton and back, Mrs. Ward, 7h. 26m. 16s. Tricycles:—1 mile, A. F. Ilsley, 2m. 16s.; 2 miles, 4m. 51⅘s.; 5 miles, 11m. 59⅗s.; 10 miles, 24m. 14⅘s., all by R. P. Clark, August 15, 1896. 24 hours, F. R. Goodwin (Cuca Cup, 1896), 476 m. 1,702 yds., amateur record; French open-air professional path record, 24 hours, G. Rivière, 533m. 1,476 yds., June 27-28, 1896.

COURSING.—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	Nominator.	Winner.	Runner-up.
1888	L. Pilkington	Burnaby	Dk. McPherson
1889	Col. North / J. Badger	Fullerton / Troughend	Divided.
1890	Col. North	Fullerton	Downpour.
1891	Col. North	Fullerton	Faster & Faster.
1892	Col. North	Fullerton	Fitz Fife.
1893	Mr. R. L. Cotterel	Character	Button Park.
1894	Count Stroganoff	Texture	Falconer.
1895	,, B. Carruthers	Th'ghtl'ss Beauty	Fort'na Fav'rite
1896	Mr. G. F. Fawcett	Fabulous Fortune	Wolfhill.

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ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1890, in the hands of local boards of conservators appointed for the purpose, with the Board of Trade as the central authority. Districts may be formed, and Boards of Conservators appointed, for waters containing salmon, or fresh water fish. Such Boards have been appointed for 52 Districts. [The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.]

These Boards of Conservators consist of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the County Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, or those qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by the persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line, used for salmon fishing in public waters.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
†Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	J. B. Slater, Carlisle.
†Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	T. C. Burn, Papcastle, Cockerm'uth.
†West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	J. Webster, Whitehaven.
†Kent, &c.	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
†Lune	Warton to Blackpool	W. Sharp, Lancaster.
†Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	R. Bell, Blackburn.
†Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
†Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	H. F. Birley, St. Asaph.
†Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	Garth Point to Llanelhaiarn Pt., and to Twyn y Parc Pt., in Anglesey	J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon.
†Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	—
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	W. R. Davies, Dolgelly.
†Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
†Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	H. W. Howell, Aberayron.
Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
†Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	W. M Griffiths, Carmarthen.
†Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
†Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
†Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Colonel Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
†Usk and Ebbw	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
†Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	E. Owen, Builth.
†Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, junior, Worcester.
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	W. J. Toller, Barnstaple.
†Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	A. ago, Bodmin.
†Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, junior, Lostwithiel.
†Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Matthews, Tavistock.
†Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W Beer, Kingsbridge.
†Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	A. Pike, Totnes.
†Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Junr., Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
†Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. Forward, Axminster.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Avon and Stour	W. Boundary of Hants to Hurst Castle	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch.
†Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
†Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	M. Kingsford, Canterbury.
Stour (Suffk. & Essex)	Blackman's Head to Landguard Point	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Norfolk and Suffolk (2 districts)	.....	G. F. Buxton, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	West Boundary of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
†Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
†Trent	Ingoldnell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
†Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	J. E. Jones, Market Street, York.
†Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
†Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	M. B. Dodds, Stockton.
†Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. Halcro, Sunderland.
†Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	R. Gibson, Hexham.
†Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

which are prejudicial to such Fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, &c. (see Appendix, "Close Times").

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 29 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 23 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, the Board of Trade has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to appoint local Fisheries Committees. These committees may be appointed either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. They have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Board of Trade, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created—including in each case the coast and territorial seas adjoining between the points respectively mentioned:—1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Kent and Essex, from Dovercourt to Dungeness, and including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 4. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 5. Southern, from the western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 6. Devon. 7. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 8. Glamorgan, from Nash Point to Worms Head. 9. Milford Haven, from Worms Head to Cemmaes Head. 10. Western, from Cemmaes Head to eastern boundary of Carnarvonshire. 11. Lancashire, from Carnarvonshire to Haverigg Point. 12. Eastern, from Donna Nook to Happisburgh. 13. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts are being formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then in their prime; the dagger (†) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	-	†	*	*	*
Bass	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-
Bream	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	†	*	*	*	*
" (sea)	-	-	-	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*	*
Brill	*	*	*	†	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*
Carp	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	†	†	*	*	*
Catfish	†	*	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-	-	-
Char	‡	†	†	†	‡	*	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡
Chub	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	*	*	*	†	†
Coal fish or Saithe	*	*	*	†	†	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
Cockle	*	*	*	*	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*
Cod	*	*	*	*	-	-	†	†	†	*	*	*
Conger	-	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	-
Crab	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	-	†	†	†
Crayfish (*a*)	†	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-
Dab	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-	†	†	†	†
Dace	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	†	†	*	*	*
Dory	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eel	*	*	*	*	*	†	†	*	*	*	*	*
Flounder	†	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	†	†
Grayling	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	*	*	*	*	*
Gudgeon	†	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	-	†	*	*	*
Gurnard (red)	*	*	†	-	-	-	-	†	*	*	*	*
" (grey)	†	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
Haddock	*	*	†	†	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*
Hake	*	-	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*
Halibut	*	*	*	†	†	-	-	†	†	*	*	*
Herring	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lampern	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	-	†	*	*	*
Lamprey	†	†	†	*	*	*	†	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-	-	†	*	*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	†
Mackerel	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	†	†	-
Mullet (red)	-	-	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	-
" (grey)	†	-	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	†
Mussel	*	*	*	†	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*
Oyster (*b*)	*	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡	†	*	*	*	*
Perch	*	-	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	-	†	†	*	*
Periwinkle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pike	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	†	*	*	*
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	†	†
Plaice	*	*	*	*	†	-	†	†	†	*	*	*
Pollack	*	*	†	-	-	-	†	†	*	*	*	*
Prawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (*c*)	‡	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡
Shad	-	-	-	*	*	†	†	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (*d*)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Skate	*	*	*	*	-	-	†	†	†	*	*	*
Smelt or Sparling	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-	†	†	*	*
Sole	*	*	†	†	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sprat	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†	*
Sturgeon	*	*	*	-	-	†	†	†	*	*	*	*
Tench	*	*	‡	‡	‡	‡	-	-	†	*	*	*
Thornback	†	†	†	†	-	-	-	†	†	*	*	*
Torsk or Tusk	*	*	†	-	-	-	-	†	*	*	*	*
Trout	‡	†	†	*	*	*	*	†	†	‡	‡	‡
Turbot	*	*	*	*	†	-	†	†	†	*	*	*
Whelk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Whitebait	-	†	*	*	*	*	*	*	†	-	-	-
Whiting	*	*	*	†	†	-	-	†	*	*	*	*
Wrasse	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	†	†	-	-	-

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the spring, summer, and autumn. It is a moot point whether it is legal to take freshwater crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for storage.

(*c*) In the close season salmon from Holland and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*d*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

There are in England, including "Her Majesty's" (Master, Lord Coventry), of which there are 40 couples, the kennels being at Ascot Heath, 18 packs of Staghounds, containing between them 426 couples of hounds; besides seven packs in Ireland, with 170 couples. The following are the Masters, the Kennels, and the numbers of the principal packs of Staghounds (with over 20 couples each):—

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
County Down	34	Mr. F. Barbour	Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	40	Mr. R. A. Sanders	Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	23	Colonel A. P. Somerset, C.B.	Enfield Court, Middlesex.
Essex	21	Mr. S. H. M. Neave	Mill Green Park, Ingatestone.
Gerard's, Mr.	28	Hon. R. Gerard	Wrightington Hall, Appley Bridge, Lancs.
Mid Kent	24	Mr. Aug. Jenner	Waterlingbury, Maidstone.
New Forest	26	Mr. E. P. Kelly	Northerwood, Lyndhurst, Hants.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Roscommon	26	Major Bulte	South Park, Castlerea.
Surrey	25	Mr. F. Gregory	Horleyland, Horley, Surrey.
Seventh Dragoon Guards	24	Capt. Follett	Mousehold, Norwich.
Ward Union	30	Committee	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Surrey, West	22	Mr. M. D. Rucker	Woodland Park, Leatherhead, Surrey.
Humphrys, Mr.	20	Mr. A. E. Humphrys	Lissagoan House, Ballynain, co. Cavan.
Savernake	30	Mr. T. L. Phillips	Durley, Savernake, Marlborough.
Templemore	20	Mr. H. J. Butler	Lloydsboro', Templemore.
Westmeath, South	30	Lord Castlemaine	Ballykeeran, Athlone.

Of Foxhound packs, there are no less than 155 in England and Wales containing 6,044 couples of hounds; in Scotland, ten packs, with 339 couples; and in Ireland, 21 packs, with 803 couples. The following are the packs of Foxhounds containing 50 couples of hounds or more:—

Pack.	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Albrighton	50	Mr. Jas. Foster	Whiston Cross, Shifnal.
Atherstone	53	Mr. G. H. Hardy	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	50	Mr. J. S. H. Fullerton	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Badminton	75	Marquis of Worcester	Badminton, Wilts.
Bedale		Major H. F. Dent	Low St. Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	64	Sir G. Greenall	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley		Committee	Berkeley, Gloucestershire.
Berkshire, Old	50	Mr. F. C. Swindell	Kingston Bagpuze, Abingdon.
Bicester and Warden Hill	55	Earl of Cottenham	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	90	Mr. M. Guest	Charleton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	58	Mr. N. C. Cockburn	Blankney, Sleaford.
Bramham Moor	50	Mr. G. L. Fox	Bramham Park, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Burton	55	Mr. T. Wilson	Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Cattistock	60	Mr. R. C. Pole	Sydling Court, Dorchester.
Cotswold	50	Major de Fredille	Cotswold, Cheltenham.
Cottesmore	54	Mr. W. Baird	Ashwell Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	50	Mr. W. H. Dunn	Walcot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	50	Mr. C. B. Godman	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Dartmoor	50	Mr. W. Coryton	Woodland, Ivybridge.
East-Sussex	50	Mr. J. C. Munro	Catsfield, Battle.
Essex	52	Messrs. E. Bowlby & L. Arkwright	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Col. J. F. Hornby	Great Burstead, Billericay.
Fernie's (Mr.)	50	Mr. C. W. Fernie	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Mr.)	50	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Galway's (Lord)	55	Lord Galway	Scriby, Bawtry, Yorks.
Garth's (Mr.)	50	Mr. T. Garth	Haines Hill, Twyford, Berkshire.
Grafton	52	Hon. E. D. Pennant	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
H. H. (Hampshire)	55	Mr. F. Coryton & Col. Knox	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambledon	50	Hon. F. Baring	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.
Hertfordshire	50	Mr. E. R. Sworder	Kensworthe Green, Luton
Heythrop	50	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	52	Mr. A. Wilson	Etton, near Hull.
Ledbury	50	Mr. G. J. Thursby	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Meynell	53	Mr. H. Bass, M.P.	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Cheshire	50	Earl of Enniskillen	Forest Kennels, Northwich.
North Cornwall	50	Mr. A. F. Basset	St. Breward, Bodmin.
North Staffordshire	55	Duke of Sutherland	Trentham, Stoke.
North Warwickshire	52	Lord Algernon Percy	Kenilworth
Oakley	56	Capt. H. Browning	Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Puckeridge	62	Mr. E. C. Barclay	Braughing, Ware, Herts.
Pytchley	55	Mr. W. M. Wroughton	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	55	Earl of Lonsdale	Quorndon, Loughborough
Rufford	50	Mr. L. Rolleston	Rufford, Ollerton, Newark.
Shropshire	50	Mr. A. P. H. Lonsdale	Lee Bridge, Preston, Shrewsbury.
South and West Wilts	52	Mr. H. W. Harris	Sutton Veney, Warminster.
South Notts	50	Earl of Harrington	Gedling, Notts.
Southdown	50	Hon. C. Brand	Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex.
Southwold	50	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Belchford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Tedworth	50	Mr. C. P. Shrubb	Tedworth, Marlborough
Tynedale	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw, Corbridge-on-Tyne.
Warwickshire	52	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
West Norfolk	50	Mr. C. D. Seymour	Narford, Swaffham.
Worcestershire	51	Earl Dudley	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
Wynnstay	61	Sir H. Williams Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
York and Ainsty	50	Mr. R. Lycett Green	Acomb, York.
Zetland's (Marquess of)	56	Marquess of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.
IRELAND.			
Kilkenny	55	Capt. Langrishe	Rockview, Stoneyford, Kilkenny.
Kildare	57	Major R. St. L. Moore	Jigginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Meath	64	Mr. John Watson	Beatrice, Navan, county Meath.
Tipperary	50	Mr. R. Burke	Grove, Fethard, co. Tipperary.
Westmeath	54	Earl of Longford	Culleen, Mullingar.
SCOTLAND.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	57	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton and Winton	Kilwinning Castle, Irvine, Ayr.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information f it must be given to the Registrar, and the egister signed in his presence, by one of the fol- owing persons:—1. The father or mother of the hild. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house n which the birth happened; 3. A person present t the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of he child. The duty of attending to the registra- ion thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of hem must, within 42 days of the birth, give to he Registrar by word of mouth the information eeded to enable him to register, and must sign he register in his presence. If they fail to do his without reasonable cause, they will become iable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of heir failure, one of the other persons above amed must give personal information and sign he register within the same period. If at the nd of 42 days no one has given information and igned the register, the Registrar may write to ny one of the above-mentioned persons, requir- ng him or her to come to him for that purpose, t a stated time and place. Any person who fails o comply with this requisition will become liable o a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will lia- ility to a penalty be avoided, but the registra- ion of a birth will be free of charge when it akes place within 42 days, unless either of the ersons above named sends to the Registrar a ritten request to come and register at his or her esidence, or at the house where the child was orn, when the Registrar on so attending to regis- er may claim a fee of one shilling. After three nonths a birth cannot be registered except in the resence of the superintendent Registrar, and on ayment of fees to him and the Registrar. After welve months a birth can be registered only on he Registrar-General's express authority, and on ayment of further fees. It is important to per- ons of all classes to be able to prove their age nd the place of their birth. The only legal proof f these is afforded by the civil registers, which he law now requires to be made as above described. The child's baptismal name, if changed, or not reviously given, may be inserted in the register ithin twelve months after the registration of he birth.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place, personal information f it must be given to the Registrar, and the regis- er signed in his presence, by one of the following ersons:—1. The nearest relative of the deceased resent at the death, or in attendance during the ast illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative f the deceased in the same (Registrar's) sub- istrict. In default of any relatives, 3. A person esent at the death; or, the occupier of the ouse in which the death happened. If all the bove-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, he person causing the body to be buried. Rela- ives present or in attendance are first required to ttend to the registration. One of them must, ithin five days of the death, give to the Registrar y word of mouth the information needed, and ust sign the register; or must within the same ime send him written notice of the death, accom- anied by a certificate of the cause of death, igned by a registered medical practitioner, if y such attended the deceased. The written tice will be useless without a legal medical cer- tificate. If notice is sent, information must never- theless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the de- ceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

Coroners' Inquests are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry. Still, it often occurs that a medical man quite familiar with the case will give his certificate that the death arose naturally, from heart disease, apoplexy, &c., and in such case a coroner's inquest is dispensed with. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the pur- pose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the house- holders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person having been duly summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, the fine for default- ing *jurymen* being £5. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts also apply to Coroners' inquests. There have

been many instances of Coroners' inquests into the cause of fire, even where there is no loss of life, and this is an excellent practice.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must, within three months after the birth, or the person having the custody of any child must within three months after receiving the custody have it vaccinated by some medical practitioner, or take it to the Public Vaccinator of the vaccination district in which the child shall be then resident, to be vaccinated. When the child is not vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, the parent or custodian must also transmit a certificate of successful vaccination, signed by the medical practitioner, to the Vaccination Officer appointed by the Guardians of the district, within seven days after the performance of the operation. For neglecting to procure vaccination, or to transmit the certificate as required, a penalty of 20*s.* is incurred.

MARRIAGE BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. Formerly banns might be proclaimed on Church holidays, but the Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony. If there is morning service the right time for banns is after the Nicene Creed; and if there be afternoon or evening, and no morning service, then the right time is after the 2nd lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the Established church of the parish. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, even where the parties are married in the Anglican or Episcopal church. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage. The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Wood's case*, 4 S. & T. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on a registrar's certificate without banns.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 402). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; the penalty is far less severe on a Dissenting minister or registrar taking part in an irregular marriage. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two witnesses present, and that these witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Act of 1857. An incumbent may under this Act refuse to marry a divorced person, but he must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Although the presumption of law is in favour of the validity of a marriage, great care should be taken to comply with the directions of the several statutes in every particular. Where it is impossible to comply literally, the parties must do all they can to comply with the law.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches on the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, or at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2), are available for London and all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties; nor will any agent be allowed to interfere, either in procuring or paying for the licence. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to about thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamps, 12*s.* 6*d.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in

the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 13*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, "in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized."

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, this being the usual mode of obtaining a marriage licence, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (after application at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons), under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for licence stamp, &c., average £29 8*s.*

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

Notice and Declaration. — In case of an intended marriage *by Certificate* at a register office (*i.e.*, the superintendent registrar's office), or a certified building (*i.e.*, usually a Roman Catholic or Nonconformist church or chapel), it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A.) to the superintendent registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for the space of seven days then next immediately preceding; or if the parties dwell in different superintendent registrars' districts, a like notice must be given to the superintendent registrar of each district: every form of notice contains solemn declarations that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage, as to the necessary residence, the ages of the parties, and consent of parent in case of a minor; such notice and declarations must be signed before a registration officer of the district, namely, a superintendent registrar, or registrar of births and deaths or marriages or the deputy of some such registrar. If the marriage is intended to be had *by licence*, it is necessary for only one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar, in manner before mentioned, in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding, and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice should be given to such last-mentioned superintendent registrar; but one of the parties must, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of the notice, have had his or her usual place of residence within the district of the superintendent registrar to whom such notice is to be given. In case a minister did not happen to attend and the parties wished, they might be married before the registrar without any religious ceremony.

Certificate.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

Licence.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one whole day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the licence.

Marriage Ceremony.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is intended to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted at the register office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties is required to declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*:" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. In case a minister does not happen to be present, and the parties wish it, they may be married in any chapel or building certified for marriages, the registrar only being present with the two witnesses. The marriage laws of Scotland are peculiar, and cannot here be set out; but it may be mentioned that "Gretna Green weddings" are obsolete, a period of residence being now required by law. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used. If both parties are of the Jewish persuasion, they must give notice to the registration officer, in manner before mentioned, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house, and at any hour of the day; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue to which the husband belongs. If both parties are members of the Society of Friends, they must give notice to the registration officer in manner before mentioned, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house, and the marriage must be registered as soon as conveniently may be after its solemnization by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a registrar of marriages is not requisite at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Certificate of Birth, Death, or Marriage. —On giving the name and date this can be obtained at Somerset House on payment of 3*s.* 7*d.* made up as follows: 2*s.* 6*d.* for certificate, 1*s.* for search, and 1*d.* for stamp. Enquiries by post from residents in the Metropolis will not be considered; attendance in person or by agent is necessary. Certificates are also obtainable from the superintendent registrar of the district in which the birth, death, or marriage took place at the above rate.

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FEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

	s.	d.
For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book ...	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book, 1*s.*; stamp duty, 2*s.* 6*d.*	3	6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	1	0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	1	0
For every licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage	10	0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence...	5	0
Ditto, by licence	10	0
For every certificate of marriage	2	6
Stamp duty on ditto	0	1

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

An Act was passed on the 27th June, 1892, to consolidate enactments relating to the marriage of British subjects outside the United Kingdom. This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1893. An Order in Council was passed on the 28th October, 1892, laying down Regulations for Marriages under the Act.

British subjects desirous of being married at an embassy, legation, or consulate, must give seven days' notice of the intended marriage, but one of the parties at least must have resided for that time in the district immediately preceding the giving of such notice. After the suspension of such notice for fourteen days the marriage may take place, provided one or both parties have resided for three weeks immediately preceding within the consular district. In cases where one of the parties only has dwelt within the district of the officer by whom the marriage is to be solemnized, the non-resident party, if resident abroad, must give notice to the Consular Officer for the district in which he or she resides; or, if resident in a place in the United Kingdom, the same notice must be given as if that party were about to be married at that place. A Consular Officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. He cannot solemnize a marriage at the office of any subordinate consular officer, or elsewhere. No marriages performed at any other place are valid under the Foreign Marriage Act. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present; and an oath, declaration, or affirmation must be made by both parties with reference to their age, and parents' consent, if minors.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of 18th August, 1892, and are payable to Her Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The ceremony, if a marriage under the Foreign Marriage Act, may be performed by, or in the presence of, any Ambassador, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, or any of the Secretaries authorized for that purpose, or by any Consul-general, Consul, Vice-consul, Consular agent (or any person duly authorized to discharge their duties), or Pro-consul, provided that such consular officer is furnished with a warrant signed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorized Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church. If the service be not that of the Church of England, the contracting parties must make a declaration before the Marriage Officer to the effect that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawful wedded husband and wife. In the absence of any religious ceremony, such declaration is sufficient.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of Her Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited. A consular officer is authorized to register, at the consulate at which he is appointed to reside, marriages solemnized in accordance with the *local law* between parties of whom one at least is a British subject, provided that he be satisfied by personal attendance that the marriage has been so solemnized; he cannot be required to attend at the solemnization of a *lex loci* marriage beyond the place at which he is appointed to reside.

A marriage which would not be valid if solemnized in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in one of Her Majesty's embassies, legations, or consulates abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity (such as that between a man and his deceased wife's sister) would not be valid in England even if valid in the country where the marriage was contracted.

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriage Act, 1892," before any governor, high commissioner, or resident, who may be duly authorized to that effect, and also before the commanding officers of any of Her Majesty's ships on a foreign station.

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BRITISH NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION.

NATIONALITY.—The following are, by the law of England, deemed to be British subjects:—

1. All persons born in Her Majesty's dominions, whether of British or of Foreign parents.
2. Children of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
3. Grandchildren of natural-born British subjects, wherever born.
4. Persons naturalized (*a*) By Special Act of Parliament, (*b*) Under the provisions of the "Naturalization Act, 1870."

The above does not apply to married women, who are deemed to be subjects of the state of which their husbands for the time being are subjects.

Natural-born British subjects can only deprive themselves of British nationality, (1) If they happen to be born in the British dominions of foreign parents, in which case they may, if of full age and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage; (2) If they voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state.

British subjects born in foreign countries sometimes become, by the law of the country of their birth, subjects or citizens of that country. In such case they may, by the law of England, when of full age, and if under no disability, make a declaration of alienage, and they then cease to be British subjects. Should they retain their British nationality, and continue to reside in the country of their birth, their British nationality will not avail them if claimed as subjects or citizens of the country in question.

NATURALIZATION.—Although in rare instances aliens are naturalized by special Act of Parliament, the ordinary way of becoming naturalized as a British subject is by fulfilling the requirements of the "Naturalization Act, 1870." The applicant must either have resided in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or have been in the service of the Crown for a similar period. He must also furnish evidence of his intention, when naturalized, either of residing in the United Kingdom, or of serving under the Crown. All applications for certificates of naturalization should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The privileges of naturalized British subjects are thus stated in the "Naturalization Act":

"An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

With reference to the last paragraph of the foregoing extract, it may be mentioned that the only country with which Great Britain has yet concluded a treaty on the subject of naturalization is the United States of America. In all other countries, therefore, it is incumbent on the person concerned, if he wishes to have British protection in the country of which he was previously a subject, to show that he has ceased to be a subject of that state.

A natural-born British subject, who has become naturalized in a foreign country, may obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality on fulfilling the conditions required in the case of aliens applying for a certificate of naturalization.

The children of naturalized British subjects, if born in the British dominions, are by the law of England deemed to be British subjects. If born abroad, they are only deemed to be naturalized British subjects provided that their father was naturalized under the Naturalization Act, 1870, and that during infancy they became resident with their father, or mother being a widow, in any part of the United Kingdom.

British colonies have power to legislate on the subject of naturalization. Colonial naturalization is, however, only operative within the limits of the particular colony in which the naturalization may have been granted.

The following fees are leviable under the Naturalization Act, 1870:—

	£	s.	d.
On grant of certificate of naturalization...	5	0	0
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance	0	10	0
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate, with or without oath	0	10	0

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject, but the acquisition of a title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of such child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action. A man who is adjudged the father of a bastard child may be peremptorily discharged by his employer. In case any living new-born child is found exposed, it is the duty of any person finding such child, and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give information to the Registrar of Births.

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NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 72) is the outcome of very much public discussion, at medical and other Congresses. The problem was not simple, and there were objections to every mode of solving it. But an Act was clearly necessary, as it was useless to give to local authorities all kinds of powers for destroying and disinfecting, and yet not to ensure that information should be furnished to them. As the medical profession protested against any new duty being cast solely upon them (although they know far more about the matter than any other people), the duty of informing the authorities is placed on the "head of the family" in the first instance; and by sect. 3, the head of the family, and failing him the nearest relatives of the patient, and failing them the person in charge of the patient suffering from any infectious disease, must give notice (in writing or print, in an approved form) to the medical officer of health of the district. Secondly, the medical man attending the patient must send a certificate giving all the particulars to the Officer of Health. Failure to give the notice or the certificate renders the defaulting person liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2. Forms are to be prepared and circulated; and the local authority is to pay the certifying practitioner a fee on each certificate of 2*s.* 6*d.* if the case occurs in private practice, and 1*s.* if in a public body or institution. The local authority is to give public notice before bringing the Act into operation.

Sect. 6 gives a long list of the diseases, beginning with small-pox and cholera, and ending with fevers of several kinds, and the local authority may by sect. 7 add other diseases to the list. Therefore each locality is liable to have its own list of contagious diseases; and the public must rely, not on the list in the Act, but on the list to be published in the locality. Sect. 9 provides for expenses; and sect. 10 directs what is to be done in London by the officer of health on receiving a notice. Sect. 11 concerns medical men only; while sect. 12 only concerns Woolwich. Sect. 13 applies the Act to ships, boats, vans, sheds, and other places used as habitations. In London, therefore, *i.e.*, the Metropolitan District, the Act is already in force; and householders should procure the information required at their vestry halls.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Precautions Necessary to be Observed.—By the Public Health Act, 1875, it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance is required to immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder; but no such owner or driver can be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Any person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any house or part of a house, who, on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house as to the fact of there being, or within six weeks previously having been therein, any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month. Where, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any urban or rural sanitary authority that any house, or part thereof, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, the local authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require, and such person is liable to a penalty not exceeding 10*s.* for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the sanitary authority may cause the required work to be done, and may recover the expenses from the person in default. A sanitary authority may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorder, and may give compensation for the same. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided within the district of a sanitary authority, or within a convenient distance of such district, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital or place at the cost of the sanitary authority. The foregoing provisions do not apply to the Metropolis, but the requirements of the law there in force are in most respects the same. The perfect isolation of every case of dangerous infectious disease is the only effectual mode of preventing its spread, and this is best attained by the voluntary co-operation of patients and those in charge of them with the medical attendant or Medical Officer of Health when the disease first makes its appearance.

ARCHITECTS' FEES, although not fixed by law, are easily calculated. It is the custom of that profession to charge 5 per cent. on the value of the work; and if plans, &c., are prepared with a view to works which are never carried out, the ordinary charge is 2½ per cent. If in addition to the building the architect's advice is sought and followed as to decorations, fittings, and furniture, he would beyond doubt be able to recover his 5 per cent. on all the supplementary items.

The following is the scale usually charged for SURVEYING, &c.:—

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2*s.* per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value, and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses. But it is now usual to make a bargain for a fixed and moderate sum.

VALUATION of land—6*d.* per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

FOR SALES OF PROPERTY.—Under £500, 5 per cent. on £100, and 2½ per cent. on residue; between £500 and £2 000, 2½ per cent.; between £2,000 and £5,000, 2½ per cent. on £2,000 and 2 per cent. on residue; between £5,000 and £10,000, 2 per cent. on first £5,000 and 1½ per cent. on residue. Above £10,000, 1¼ per cent. on £10,000, 1 per cent. on next £10,000, and ½ per cent. on the residue.

FOR THE SALE of the same by auction—2½ per cent. on the amount realized at the sale, and out-of-pocket expenses; or 1 per cent. on the reserve, and expenses, in the event of no sale being effected.

FOR THE SALE of furniture, &c., by auction—5 per cent. on the amount realized, and out-of-pocket expenses; 5 per cent. valuation of furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade, and general effects.

FOR LETTING unfurnished houses or disposing of leases when the term is for 3 years or under—5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than 3 years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; and 5 per cent. on any premium up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on residue; and for fixtures, furniture, goodwill, &c., 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue. Should the tenant afterwards purchase, the commission as above for selling will be due, less the commission for letting.

FOR LETTING furnished houses—5 per cent. on the rent payable for one year. If let for a longer period 2½ per cent. on remainder of term.

FOR TAKING INVENTORIES and examining same—From one guinea, according to length.

FOR LETTING building land and brick earth—Building land: one year's ground rent.—Brick earth: 5 per cent. on every year's rent: extra for checking royalty.

VALUATIONS for mortgage, sale, or purchase—1 per cent. and out-of-pocket expenses on first £1,000; and ¼ per cent. on all above that sum upon the full amount of valuation.

FOR NEGOTIATING the purchase of estates, houses, and ground leases—1 per cent. on amount of purchase-money, and out-of-pocket expenses.

FOR NEGOTIATING the taking of houses—Half the above scale for letting, and expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 guineas per day.

FOR SETTLING amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—

AMOUNT OF AWARD.							
£1,000	fee	18	Gs.	£5,000	fee	38	Gs.
1,200	,,	19	,,	6,000	,,	43	,,
1,400	,,	20	,,	7,000	,,	48	,,
1,600	,,	21	,,	8,000	,,	53	,,
1,800	,,	22	,,	9,000	,,	58	,,
2,000	,,	23	,,	9,600	,,	61	,,
3,000	,,	28	,,	10,000	,,	63	,,
4,000	,,	33	,,	12,000	,,	73	,,

No fee less than 7 guineas, and a fee of 3 guineas per day for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, from 5 to 10 per cent., according to agreement, which should be specially made.

CHARGES ALLOWED UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Official Receiver:—

BROKERS' ALLOWANCES.	£	*s.*	*d.*
For inventory not exceeding 5 folios	0	10	6
Additional per folio to 20 folios	0	1	6
Each folio after 20	0	1	0
For inventory and valuation:—			
On the first £100 ..... per cent.	2	10	0
For the next £400 ..... ,,	1	5	0
Above £400 up to £10,000 ,,	1	0	0
Above £10,000 ..... ,,	0	10	0

Travelling expenses in addition.

AUCTIONEERS' CHARGES.

For sales by private contract based on the valuation, half the above charges for inventory and valuation.

For sales by auction, including all out-of-pocket expenses as may be authorised at the time by the Official Receiver or Trustee:—

Of chattel property not exceeding—				
On the first £500	£5	0	0	per cent.
Above up to £1,000	4	0	0	,,
Above £1,000	2	10	0	,,
Of estates, freehold, leasehold, &c., including valuations, for determining reserve bids:—				
On the first £300	£5	0	0	per cent.
On the next £1,600.....	2	10	0	,,
Above up to £5,000 ...	1	5	0	,,
Above £5,000	1	0	0	,,

Costs of surveys, dilapidations, and specifications in discretion of Taxing Officer, £2 to £5.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, including necessary affidavit, £1 1*s.* to £5 5*s.*

Chief-clerk's time, 10*s.* 6*d.* to £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*

These charges to include stationery, except the forms used.

Bell, Thomas	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Bell, Thomas	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Bell, Thomas	Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Secretary.	Remarks.
Sports	1893	8, St. James's Sq. ..	No limit	£5	6, 3 & 1 G.	Col. Ernest Schreiber..	Social, sports, & athletics.
Thatched Hse.	1865	86, St. James's Street	700	10 Gs.	10&5G	Lt.-Col. E. P. Meadows	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Capt. Thomas Holman	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	15&12G	E. Parsey	Sporting and social.
Union	1822	Trafalgar Square	1,000	30 Gs	7 Gs.	Frederick Propert	Social. Non-political.
United Service	1815	116 & 117, Pall Mall..	1,600	£32 / £20	£8 / £10	S. G. Robison, R.N.	Combatant senior officers.
Untd. Unvrsty.	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,060	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	Harry J. Hadow	Mmbrs.of Oxf.& Cam.Univ.
University for Ladies.	1887	47, Maddox St., W.	No limit	1 G.	1 G.	Miss Brierly	Ladies of University education & medical women.
Victoria	1857	Wellington St., W.C.	450	10 Gs.	£6	W. Bowman (Mangr.).	Sporting and social.
Wellington	1885	1, Grosvenor Place ..	1,400	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart Dyke	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall	1866	47, Parliament Street	600	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. R. Millar	Social.
White's	1730	37, St. James's Street	790	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	W. A. R. Coleridge	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	13, St. James's Square	700	31 Gs.	£10	Capt. W. Savile	Social.
Yorick	1888	5, Beaufrt Bldgs., W.C.	200	1 G.	1 G.	Ernest Foster (Hon.).	Literature and arts.

Yacht Clubs.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club-House.	Date of establishmt.	Date of Admty. Warrt.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Commodore.
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£100	£11	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.
— Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Coburg, K.G.
— Alfred	Kingstown	Shankill, Co. Dublin	1864	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	H.R.H. Duke of Coburg, K.G.
— Barrow	Barrow-in-F.	Barrow-in-Furness	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Heller's, Jersey	1863	1863	£1	£1	W. H. V. Vernon.
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Dover	1872	1872	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
— Clyde	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	John Scott, C.B.
— Corinthian	Thames	Erith and Burnham	1872	1884	2 Gs.	1 G.	Robert Hewett.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£3 10s.	Rt.Hn.H.Smith-Barry, M.P.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Falmouth	1871	1872	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	F. Layland Barratt.
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. Studdy.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lord Stalbridge.
— Eastern	Firth of Forth	12, Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None.	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
— Engineers	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	£1 10	£4 10	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
— Forth	Granton	Granton	1868	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G.
— Harwich	Harwich	Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown	1846	1846	£10	4 Gs.	The Marq. of Ormonde, K.P.
— London	Cowes	2, Savile Row, and Cowes	1838	1849	—	6 Gs.	Earl of Lonsdale.
— Mersey	Liverpool	Mersey St., Birkenhead	1844	1844	1 G.	1 G.	Colonel D. Gamble, C.B.
— Munster	Cork	Cork	—	—	—	—	—
— Northern	Rothesay	Rothesay	1824	1831	£3	£3	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bt.
— Portsmth.Corin.	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Pr.Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
— St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	H.R.H. Duke of York, K.G.
— Southampton	Southamptn.	Southampton	1875	1877	2 Gs.	3 & 2 G.	F. Cox.
— Southern	Southamptn.	Southampton	1843	1848	4 Gs.	3 & 4 Gs	Col. Hon. H. G. Crichton.
— South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1891	1 G.	1 G.	Capt. J. H. Bainbridge, R.N.
— Thames	Thames	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1842	10 Gs.	8 & 6 G.	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	J. Coulthurst.
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, co. Down	1867	1870	2 Gs.	2 & 1G.	Marq. of Dufferin and Ava.
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. B. Paget.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Marquess of Anglesey.
— Wstrn. of Engld.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.
— Windermere	Bowness, Windermere	Bowness	1860	1887	2 Gs.	1 to 3 Gs	A. R. Sladen.
— Yorkshire	Hull	Vittoria Hotel, Hull	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	W. S. Bailey.
Alexandra	Southend	Southend	1873	1891	1 & 2 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. J. Baxter.
Castle	Calshot	Calshot [Crouch	1887	..	£3	£3	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
Lond. Sailing Club	Hammrsmth	Hammrs. & Burnham-on-	1872	..	1 G.	1½ G.	W. F. Huxley.
Medway	Rochester	Sun Hotel, Chatham	1880	..	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	C. Arkcoll.
New Thames	Gravesend	Gravesend	1868	1868	—	3 Gs.	Robert Hewett.
Tymple	Thames and Ramsgate	Victoria Htl.Northbld.Av. & West Cliff, Ramsgate	1857	..	—	3 & 2 Gs.	G. H. Hedges.

TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INCOME ASSESSED 1887-95.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	From Land, U.K.	Trade, &c., U.K.
1887	£535,040,455	£37,910,114	£36,447,393	£629,397,962	£62,710,009	£285,867,947
1888	542,450,177	37,145,262	36,559,254	636,154,693	61,817,009	289,495,794
1889	550,575,255	37,834,226	36,749,208	645,158,689	58,788,982	301,657,858
1890	572,128,525	60,030,510	37,199,578	669,358,613	58,388,746	325,316,636
1891	597,265,843	63,397,529	37,754,177	698,407,549	58,120,843	351,590,691
1892	607,748,110	65,023,424	37,981,150	710,752,684	57,944,131	362,290,365
1893	608,399,961	65,606,195	38,224,943	712,181,099	57,689,381	361,922,452
1894	602,388,699	65,188,840	38,553,336	706,130,875	56,052,720	351,831,809
1895	587,104,088	64,948,095	38,199,492	690,251,675	55,721,883	336,719,706

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DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, however remote may seem the probability of death, however confident that his property will pass to those he most wishes to benefit, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by means of a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious of the very benefits which had demanded a life-long struggle to provide. Thus a widow may find, to her grievous disappointment, that the estate, a life policy perhaps, or a few hundreds in Consols, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's, whose name perhaps she had never before heard. Or it may be the eldest son of an intestate ousting all his brothers and sisters from possession of the real estate, or an improvident or unbusinesslike nearest relative may claim to administer the estate. Instances might be multiplied in which negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.* the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold lands and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, 1890."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his [or her] presence.
William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor.
Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause

should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

Codicil.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"A codicil to my will, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

Executors.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London-street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee under the will. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary if it is well known who are the persons intended; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

Appointment of Trustees.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust for my children, in equal shares, such shares to be paid or transferred on their attaining the age of 21 years." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life (or during widowhood), and on her death or remarriage upon trust for my children then living, and the issue then living of any of them who may have died previously thereto leaving issue, such issue to take equally among them, if more than one, their deceased parent's share, and the shares of all of them to be paid or to be transferred to them on attaining the age of 21 years."

Who cannot Make a Will.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can make a will with her husband's consent; but without such consent she can only (under the Married Women's Property Act) bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

Revocation.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

Lapsed Legacies.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

To One Person Absolutely.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

To Children under Age.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors, or some near relative, guardians of children under age.

All Property to be Invested.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted, p. 411.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

Duties of Executors.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is neces-

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sary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and, before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is advisable to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

NEW ESTATE DUTY.—The Finance Act of 1894 imposes a graduated duty, for which see p. 431.

LEGACY DUTY, varying according to the relationship, is payable excepting where the legatee is the wife or husband of the testator or testatrix, or intestate. The 1 per cent. duties formerly payable are abolished, so far as the Probate or Estate Duty covers them. If deceased died on or after 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary legacy or residue, although less than £20, is chargeable with duty. For scale of duties see p. 432.

SUCCESSION DUTY, like Legacy Duty depending on the consanguinity of the successor, is also now chargeable on the principal value of the property, instead of on the life-interest only, as heretofore. For scale of duties see page 432.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

BY RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DATED NOVEMBER, 1888, trustees may invest trust funds in the following securities:—

2¾ per Cent. Consols; to be reduced, 5th April, 1903, to 2½ per cent. Consols and Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. 2¾ per Cent. and 2½ per Cent. Annuities. Exchequer Bills. Bank Stock. India 3½ per Cent. and 3 per Cent. Stocks. Indian Guaranteed Railway Securities. Colonial Government Stocks guaranteed by Imperial Government. Mortgage of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales. 3 and 3½ per Cent. Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

Debenture, preference, guaranteed, or rentcharge stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on ordinary stock or shares.

Nominal stocks or nominal debenture stocks issued under the Local Loans Act, 1875, provided in each case that such stocks shall not be liable to be redeemed within a period of fifteen years from the date of investment.

Local Loans Stock under the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887.

THE RULE OF COURT OF NOVEMBER, 1888, will be little referred to now that all the foregoing items in more extensive, and in some cases slightly different, language, are authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893, the more important clauses of which, especially where the Rule of Court is varied, may be summarized as follows:—This Act, which consolidates the enactments relating to trustees, authorizes mortgages on freeholds, or property equivalent to freehold, not only in England and Wales, but also (where not prohibited) in Ireland and Scotland. A very few leaseholds, viz., terms of 200 years, at a nominal rent, are also authorized by the Trustee Act, 1893.

"SECURITIES GUARANTEED BY PARLIAMENT," under the new Act, include the following:—Certain Canada Government stocks, the Turkish Loan of 1855, the Egyptian 3 per cent. guaranteed Loan, a Jamaica 4 per cent. Loan, and one or two others of small amount. In addition to Metropolitan Stock, any stocks of the London County Council are now authorized; also any Corporation or Municipal stocks of the cities or boroughs (about 60 in number) having at the last census a population exceeding 50,000. Also stocks, &c., under certain conditions, of Waterworks Companies and of Water Commissioners. Another very important addition to the list of trust securities is this: Preference, Debenture, Guaranteed, or Rentcharge Stocks of British Railway Companies which have paid 3 per cent. on their ordinary stocks for ten years. This includes all the great lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, except a few, *e.g.*, the North British, Great Eastern, and Chatham and Dover, which have not, for the whole period of ten years, paid regular dividends to their ordinary shareholders.

THE ACT FURTHER AUTHORIZES trust investments in certain Indian Railways guaranteed by the Indian Government, which can be found on reference to the Stock Exchange official lists. But with regard to the entire list, a trustee cannot invest in anything which is (directly or by implication) prohibited by the terms of his trust. It remains to add (1) that by this Act a trustee may buy at a premium under fixed conditions, but not where the stock is redeemable within 15 years at par, "or some other fixed rate." (2) The last power, as well as every other, is to be used at the "discretion of the trustee"—a phrase which can only be taken in a technical sense; as the Court expects him to show a prudent and cautious discretion, and forbids him, for instance, to favour the tenant for life at the expense of those to follow after. (3) A trustee must consider what is directed, and what is forbidden, by the terms of his trust, before resorting to any of the securities authorized by the Rule of Court, or by the new Act. (4) The Settled Land Act of 1882 also gives a list of securities on which "capital money" arising from sales of property under that Act may be invested—it does not materially differ from the above. The safest plan for a trustee to adopt is this: after looking to his trust, to see that nothing is prohibited, to turn his attention solely to the Act of 1893, sect. 1, and take his choice of the securities therein mentioned. Nearly all of them are at a high price, and he can hardly make sure of obtaining 3½ per cent. for trust money.

If the deed or will under which he is acting authorizes Colonial or Foreign Government Securities, but not otherwise, he may consult

the list of such securities, and select one or more, so as to obtain a return of 4 per cent. or even 4½, and these are the rates usually obtained, and the same on a mortgage.

All the above investments are quite secure; the only one needing caution is that of mortgages: on these not more than two-thirds of the well-ascertained value should in any case be advanced.

High, unimpeachable security generally means a low rate of interest, and when people are dealing with trust money they must confine themselves to the investments permitted by the Court, or they may run considerable risk. When investing their own money they may find many channels sufficiently safe for all ordinary purposes which will yield considerably over 2¾ per cent. Before investing, it will be well to take the advice of some person well conversant with money matters, and to make the purchase through a banker.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. It is too lengthy for insertion here, but a copy of the Remuneration Act, and the "General order made thereunder," with judgments bearing thereon up to the end of the Hilary sittings, 1889, is obtainable of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C., price 5s. Vol. I. contains a concise table of charges, which table is in daily use among solicitors themselves. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase, or mortgage-money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to.

Regulations for Motor Cars.

Applicable to England and Wales.

The following is a summary of the regulations issued by the Local Government Board, supplementary to the Locomotives on Highways Act:—

A light locomotive means a vehicle propelled by mechanical power, under three tons in weight unladen; only used for the purpose of drawing one vehicle, such vehicle and its locomotive together not exceeding in weight unladen four tons; not emitting any smoke or visible vapour, except from any temporary or accidental cause.

In calculating the weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion shall not be included.

It must be capable of being worked either forwards or backwards. The tyre of each wheel must be smooth, with a breadth varying according to the weight of the vehicle, from four inches to two and a-half inches. There must be two independent brakes, each capable of preventing two wheels on the same axle from revolving. If a vehicle is drawn by the locomotive, it, too, must have an efficient brake, controlled by a competent person; or else, the brakes on the locomotive must be able to control the vehicle. The width of a locomotive must not exceed six and a half feet. A lamp is to be carried during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, exhibiting a white light forwards and a red light in the reverse direction. If drawing another vehicle, it must have the name of its owner and his address conspicuously painted on it, together with its weight on the right or off-side in letters white on black, or black on white, not less than one inch in height. The weight must also be painted on every locomotive weighing unladen a ton and a-half and upwards.

Greatest possible speed is fixed at twelve miles an hour. If the weight be one ton and a-half, and does not exceed two tons, the speed shall be not more than eight miles an hour. If the weight exceeds two tons, the speed shall be not more than five miles an hour. Whatever the weight, if used to draw any vehicle, the speed shall not exceed six miles an hour.

This regulation has effect for six months, from Nov. 14, 1896, and thereafter as the Local Government Board shall direct.

General Regulations.—The police are to regulate speed and stoppages for the convenience of the general traffic. A bell or other instrument shall give warning of the approach or position of the light locomotive. The ordinary rules of the road shall be observed. The name of owner shall be given whenever demanded by a constable, or on the reasonable request of any other person.

A breach of any regulation may, on summary conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

FARES BY DISTANCE: If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... s. 1 d. 0
For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6
If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0
If hired *within* but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.*; two-wheeled Cabs 2 6
For every additional quarter of an hour or part of a quarter, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.*; if a two-wheeled Cab..... 0 8
If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6
If above one hour, then for every quarter of an hour or less 0 8
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should be particular in noticing these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*
Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME.

LUGGAGE.—For each package carried outside the carriage..... s. 0 d. 2

EXTRA PERSONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, four wheels, 6*d.*; two wheels ... 0 8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels..... 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every hackney carriage shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any hackney carriage shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a hackney or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard.

On the 31st December, 1895, there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 7,425; clarences, 3,536; omnibuses, 2,714; tram-cars, 1,099; total, 14,774. Drivers and conductors:—Hackney drivers, 13,498; stage drivers, 6,400; conductors, 7,643; total, 27,541.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, streets, and public buildings in London. How many failed we are not told, but the annual average number of applicants who passed the examination during the past five years was 961. The proportion of drivers to carriages is 12·41 drivers to 10 carriages; 146 of the drivers are over 70 years of age. In 1870 the accommodation of the Metropolitan public was provided for at the rate of one stage carriage to 2,917 people; in 1892 the proportion was one to 1,724.

Of lost property, 32,997 articles were deposited, of which 17,108 were claimed by the owners, and £2,675 awarded to the drivers and conductors.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authority of each district, but under certain circumstances the cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining premises, and the removal of filth and ashpit refuse, may be imposed upon occupiers. It is, however, unlawful in any Urban Sanitary District to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

To ascertain the Weight of Paper.

Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets	500 Shts.	516 Sheets	Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of 480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.
10	145·8	140	135·7	47	685·4	658	637·6
11	160·4	154	149·2	48	700·0	672	651·2
12	175·0	168	162·8	49	714·6	686	664·7
13	189·6	182	176·4	50	729·2	700	678·3
14	204·2	196	189·9	51	743·7	714	691·9
15	218·7	210	203·5	52	758·3	728	705·4
16	233·3	224	217·1	53	772·9	742	719·0
17	247·9	238	230·6	54	787·5	756	732·6
18	252·5	252	244·2	55	802·1	770	746·1
19	277·1	266	257·8	56	816·7	784	759·7
20	291·7	280	271·3	57	831·2	798	773·3
21	306·2	294	284·9	58	845·8	812	786·8
22	320·8	308	298·4	59	860·4	826	800·4
23	335·4	322	312·0	60	875·0	840	814·0
24	350·0	336	325·6	61	889·6	854	827·5
25	364·6	350	339·1	62	904·2	868	841·1
26	379·2	364	352·7	63	918·7	882	854·7
27	393·7	378	366·3	64	933 3	896	868·2
28	408·3	392	379·8	65	947·9	910	881·8
29	422·9	406	393·4	66	962·5	924	895·3
30	437·5	420	407·0	67	977·1	938	908·9
31	452·1	434	420·5	68	991·7	952	922·4
32	466·7	448	434·1	69	1006·2	966	936·0
33	481·2	462	447·7	70	1020·8	980	949·6
34	495·8	476	461·2	71	1035·4	994	963·2
35	510·4	490	474·8	72	1050·0	1008	976·7
36	525·0	504	488·4	73	1064·6	1022	990·3
37	539·6	518	501·9	74	1079·2	1036	1003·9
38	554·2	532	515·5	75	1093·7	1050	1017·4
39	568·7	546	529·1	76	1108·3	1064	1031·0
40	583·3	560	542·6	77	1122·9	1078	1044·6
41	597·9	574	556·2	78	1137·5	1092	1058·1
42	612·5	588	569·8	79	1152·1	1106	1071·7
43	627·1	602	583·3	80	1166·6	1120	1085·3
44	641·7	616	596·9	90	1312·5	1260	1220·9
45	656·2	630	610·5	96	1400·0	1344	1302·3
46	670·8	644	624·0	100	1458·3	1400	1356·6

SIZES OF WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.		
Emperor	72	×	48
Antiquarian	53	×	31
Double Elephant	40	×	26½
Atlas	34	×	26
Colombier	34½	×	23½
Imperial	30	×	22
Elephant	28	×	23
Super Royal	27	×	19
Royal	24	×	19
Medium	22	×	17½
Large Post	20½	×	16¾
Copy or Draft	20	×	16
Demy	20	×	15½
Post	19	×	15¼
Foolscap	17	×	13½
Brief	16½	×	13¼
Pott	15	×	12½

SIZES OF BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.		
Casing	46	×	36
Double Imperial	45	×	29
Elephant	34	×	24
Double Four Pound	31	×	21
Imperial Cap	29	×	22
Haven Cap	26	×	21
Bag Cap	24	×	19½
Kent Cap	21	×	18

A quire of paper contains 24 perfect sheets; an outside quire 20, some of which may be torn.

Sizes of Type.

ALL founders cast their type nearly to one uniform height, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems; he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ems.

A very minute type, used only occasionally, is:—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on pa

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, o

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from charac

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressio

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing imp

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

SIZES OF PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19½	×	15½
Demy	22½	×	17½
Sheet and Half Post	23½	×	19½
Medium	24	×	19
Royal	25	×	20
Double Foolscap	27	×	17
Super Royal	27½	×	20½
Double Crown	30	×	20
Imperial	30	×	22
Double Post	31½	×	19¾
Double Demy	35	×	22½
Double Royal	40	×	25

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¾
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¼	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¼
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9½	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¼	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3½
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

A TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING WEIGHTS PER REAM OF WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

Foolscap. 26½ × 13½.	Post. 18¾ × 15½.	Large Post. 20½ × 16½.	Demy. 17½ × 22½.	Dbl. Foolscap. 27 × 27.	Royal. 20 × 25.	Sup. Royal. 20 × 28.	Dbl. Crown. 20 × 30.	Imperial. 22 × 30.
lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz. dwt.
6 9 0	8 9 9	10 4 11	12	13 12 10	15 9 6	16 13 3	18 0 7	19 13 4
7 10 12	10 0 7	12 0 0	14	16 1 6	17 8 7	19 10 1	21 0 8	23 2 2
8 12 2	11 7 5	13 11 9	16	18 6 3	20 0 8	22 6 15	24 0 9	26 7 0
9 13 13	12 14 3	15 6 17	18	20 10 15	22 8 9	25 3 13	27 0 10	29 11 15
10 15 3	14 5 2	17 2 6	20	22 15 12	25 0 10	28 0 11	30 0 12	33 0 13
13 2 4	17 2 18	20 9 3	24	27 9 5	30 0 12	33 10 7	36 0 14	39 10 9
15 5 4	20 0 15	24 0 1	28	32 2 13	35 0 14	39 4 2	42 1 0	46 4 5
17 8 5	22 14 11	27 6 18	32	36 12 7	40 1 0	44 13 14	48 9 2	52 14 1
19 11 6	25 12 7	30 13 15	36	41 5 15	45 1 2	50 7 10	54 1 5	59 7 14
21 14 3	28 10 4	34 4 12	40	45 15 8	50 1 4	56 1 6	60 1 7	66 1 10
24 10 2	32 3 8	38 8 14	45	51 11 7	56 5 6	63 1 9	67 9 11	74 5 13
27 5 18	35 2 15	42 13 6	50	57 7 6	62 9 9	70 1 12	75 1 14	82 10 1

From the above table it will be seen that a sheet of 24 lb. Demy is about the same substance as a sheet of Royal of 30 lbs.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

		A.D.
Jerusalem	Against Judaisers	51
Arles	Against the Donatists	314
• *Nicæa*	First Œcumenical Council	325
Constantinople	Arian	337
Rome	Athanasian	343
Sardica	Against Arius	347
• *Constantinople*	Second Œcumenical	381
• *Ephesus*	Third do.	431
• *Chalcedon*	Fourth do.	451
• *Constantinople*	Fifth do.	553
• *Constantinople*	Sixth do.	680
Nicæa	Seventh do.	787
Constantinople	Eighth do.	870
Rome	First Lateran	1123
Rome	Second do.	1139
Rome	Third do.	1197
Rome	Fourth do.	1215
Lyons	Emperor Frederick deposed	1243
Lyons	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches	1274
Vienne	Fifteenth Œcumenical	1312
Pisa	Popes elected and deposed	1406
Constance	Huss condemned to be burnt	1414
Basle	Eighteenth Œcumenical	1431
Rome	Fifth Lateran	1512 to 1517
Trent	Nineteenth Œcumenical	1545 to 1563
Rome	Last Œcumenical	1870

• Only the six thus marked were indisputably General or Œcumenical

Medical Fees.

Unlike those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three-and-sixpence if waited upon by a patient, but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Cavendish Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for the second and every subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.		
	£20 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100.
Ordinary Visit	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.
Detention per hour	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit		
Attendce. on servants	2s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 63s.	63s. to 105s.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	21s.	21s.	21s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	21s. to 42s.	21s. to 42s.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much. The patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge, although medical men, like all others, are liable to err; they, however, are always willing to show their ledgers when requested.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

Population of 36 large towns in the United Kingdom, and of 25 foreign cities, with the rate per thousand of births and deaths for one year ending September 29, 1896, from the latest quarterly returns issued by the Registrar-General.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000.	
		Births.	Deaths.
London	4,421,955	29·6	18·5
West Ham	261,297	32·6	16·3
Croydon	118,006	24·6	13·6
Brighton	120,499	24·9	15·3
Portsmouth	178,639	27·0	16·6
Plymouth	90,276	27·9	18·3
Bristol	230,623	27·5	16·9
Cardiff	162,690	33·0	16·5
Swansea	98,645	30·8	16·7
Wolverhampton	86,530	33·7	20·1
Birmingham	501,241	32·0	21·0
Norwich	108,630	29·9	17·5
Leicester	198,659	30·2	17·2
Nottingham	249,775	28·4	16·8
Derby	101,770	27·8	15·7
Birkenhead	109,343	30·2	19·0
Liverpool	632,512	34·5	24·0
Bolton	120,380	30·6	20·9
Manchester	529,561	32·7	23·2
Salford	210,707	34·6	24·6
Oldham	143,442	26·6	20·7
Burnley	102,805	29·9	18·4
Blackburn	129,459	26·9	20·2
Preston	113,864	31·9	20·0
Huddersfield	100,463	20·3	15·8
Halifax	94,775	23·7	17·4
Bradford	278,809	24·9	16·9
Leeds	402,449	30·4	18·7
Sheffield	347,278	33·7	19·4
Hull	220,844	31·9	18·7
Sunderland	140,386	33·3	20·3
Gateshead	98,436	34·7	19·0
Newcastle	212,223	30·5	19·0
Edinburgh	276,514	26·7	16·7
Glasgow	765,052	33·0	19·7
Dublin	349,594	29·4	24·0
Bombay	821,764	19·8	33·1
Madras	452,518	41·2	37·2
Paris	2,424,705	23·9	19·8
Brussels	518,387	24·9	18·3
Amsterdam	487,772	30·8	18·0
Rotterdam	276,338	36·2	18·1
The Hague	187,545	29·9	16·4
Copenhagen	333,714	29·9	16·7
Stockholm	267,100	26·4	16·7
Christiania	182,856	11·5	18·1
St. Petersburg	954,400	33·0	31·2
Berlin	1,645,313	26·4	18·2
Hamburg	625,552	34·4	17·6
Breslau	377,062	34·7	25·4
Munich	406,000	35·5	23·7
Vienna	1,526,623	30·3	22·5
Prague	364,632	30·7	24·6
Buda Pest	579,275	36·7	25·9
Trieste	161,886	30·8	28·1
Rome	473,296	24·2	19·9
Turin	344,203	21·0	19·5
Venice	161,636	25·2	25·4
New York	1,933,495	*	22·1
Brooklyn	1,125,000	*	20·6
Philadelphia	1,188,793	*	20·1

* Rate not stated.

It will be observed that some of the populations given in this table differ from those shown in other parts of the Almanack.

From the beginning of the Christian era to A.D. 300, no mention is made in ecclesiastical history of tithes. In the 4th and 5th centuries, voluntary offerings, which were called tithes, were given to the clergy. Soon afterwards prelates and princes *obliged* the laity to give a "full tenth" of their revenues, fruits, &c., and the Church enjoyed this for two or three hundred years. In the 8th century the laity obtained part of the tithe, and appropriated it to their own use. This was restored again by order of the Lateran Council in 1180. At the Reformation, much of the Church land passed into the hands of laymen, and has since remained free from tithe. From various other causes a great deal is now exempt. Originally the tithe was divided into four equal parts:—For Church edifices, Bishops, Clergy, and the Poor, and was charged upon produce of all kinds, gains from manual occupations and trades. The latter charges gradually ceased, but the tenth of produce was taken until, with increasing population, it became such a check to improved cultivation, and caused so much friction in the matter of collection, that it was commuted in 1836 by Act of Parliament to a payment in money. The land was valued, and a modus fixed, based upon the average value of corn for the preceding seven years, and payments, collected half-yearly by the clergy or lay-owners, have since been made on a septennial average. The value fixed amounted in some cases to as much as ten shillings per acre. The better the land for corn-growing, the larger was the sum to be paid, as it was a direct charge upon the corn grown. The prices upon which the Act was based being per quarter—wheat at 56*s.* 2*d.*; barley, 31*s.* 8*d.*; and oats, 22*s.* Consequently much land, not being worth the tithe, is now out of cultivation, or let at a price which just covers the charge. An Act passed in 1891 makes it compulsory for the owners of the land, instead of the occupiers, to pay the tithe, which amounts in the aggregate to about four millions annually, of which sum £766,334 is paid to 2,096 lay-owners or impropriators. Extraordinary tithes were an additional charge made, when the Commutation Act was passed, upon hop, fruit, and market-garden grounds. These special industries were so affected by the tax, which in some cases amounted to thirty shillings an acre, that serious resistance against the payment ensued, and an Act was passed in 1886 providing that it should not be levied on land brought under such cultivation after the passing of the Act, but land under these crops at the time was permanently burdened with the impost. The tithe map and apportionment for each parish is deposited with the incumbent and churchwarden. Any one interested therein may have access to the same and obtain extracts by paying 2*s.* 6*d.* for inspection, and 3*d.* for every 72 words contained in the extract. Tithe may, upon the joint application of the land-owner and tithe-owner to the Board of Agriculture, be redeemed for a sum *not less* than 25 times its amount. This is dependent upon the consent of the Board, and sometimes on that of the Bishop and patron. Town property and building land is often redeemed, agricultural land rarely, the cost being too great. Since the Commutation Act of 1836 £26,414 16*s.* 10*d.* has been redeemed, the redemption money being £665 574 2*s.* 2*d.*

The average for the past seven years is computed to the Thursday next before Christmas Day; it is taken every year, and the result published in January.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years from 1836 was £102 9*s.* 9½*d.*, and for the past seven years £74 17*s.* 9¼*d.*

Years.	Wheat. s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Tithe Rent-charge.		
1863	44	9	33	9	21	2	107	5	2
1864	40	2	29	11	20	1	103	3	10¼
1865	41	0	29	9	21	10	98	15	10¼
1866	49	11	37	5	24	7	97	7	9¼
1867	54	5	39	11	26	0	98	13	3
1868	63	9	43	0	28	1	100	13	8
1869	48	2	39	5	26	0	103	5	8¼
1870	46	11	34	7	22	10	104	1	0¼
1871	56	8	36	2	25	2	104	15	1
1872	57	0	37	3	23	2	108	4	0¼
1873	58	8	40	5	25	5	110	15	10¼
1874	55	9	44	11	28	10	112	7	3
1875	45	1	38	5	28	8	112	15	6¼
1876	46	2	35	2	26	3	110	14	11
1877	56	9	39	8	25	11	109	16	11½
1878	46	5	40	2	24	4	112	7	5¼
1879	43	10	34	0	21	9	111	15	1½
1880	44	4	33	1	23	1	109	17	9¼
1881	45	4	31	11	21	9	107	2	10½
1882	45	1	31	2	21	10	102	16	2
1883	41	7	31	10	21	5	100	4	9¼
1884	35	8	30	8	20	3	98	6	2¼
1885	32	10	30	1	20	7	93	17	3
1886	31	0	26	7	19	0	90	10	3½
1887	32	6	25	4	16	3	87	8	10
1888	31	10	27	10	16	9	84	2	8¼
1889	29	9	25	10	17	9	80	19	8½
1890	31	11	28	8	18	7	78	1	3¼
1891	37	0	28	2	20	0	76	3	3¼
1892	30	3	26	2	19	10	75	18	3¼
1893	26	4	25	7	18	9	74	15	2¼
1894	22	10	24	6	17	1	74	3	9½
1895	23	1	21	11	14	6	73	13	0¼
1896							71	9	6¼

AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS PER IMPERIAL QUARTER FROM 1786 TO 1837 INCLUSIVE.

Yrs.	Wheat s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Yrs.	Wheat s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.
1786	40	0	25	1	18	6	1811	95	3	42	3	27	7
1787	42	5	23	4	17	2	1812	126	6	66	9	44	6
1788	46	4	22	8	16	1	1814	74	4	37	4	25	8
1789	52	9	23	6	16	6	1816	78	6	33	11	27	2
1790	54	9	26	3	19	5	1817	96	11	49	4	32	5
1791	48	7	26	10	18	1	1818	86	3	53	10	32	5
1792	43	0	27	7	16	9	1819	74	6	45	9	28	2
1793	49	3	31	1	20	6	1820	67	10	33	10	24	2
1794	52	3	31	9	21	3	1821	56	1	26	0	29	6
1795	75	2	37	5	24	5	1822	44	7	21	10	28	1
1796	78	7	35	4	21	10	1823	53	4	36	6	22	11
1797	53	9	27	2	16	3	1824	63	11	36	4	24	10
1798	51	10	29	0	19	5	1825	68	6	40	0	25	8
1799	69	0	36	2	27	6	1826	58	8	34	4	26	8
1800	113	10	59	10	39	4	1827	58	6	37	7	28	2
1801	119	6	68	6	37	0	1828	60	5	32	10	22	0
1802	69	10	33	4	20	4	1829	66	3	32	6	22	9
1803	58	10	25	4	21	6	1830	64	3	32	7	24	5
1804	62	3	31	0	24	3	1831	66	4	38	0	25	4
1805	89	9	44	6	28	4	1832	58	8	33	1	20	5
1806	79	1	38	8	27	7	1833	52	11	27	6	18	5
1807	75	4	39	4	28	4	1834	46	2	29	0	20	11
1808	81	4	43	4	33	4	1835	39	4	29	11	22	0
1809	97	4	47	0	31	5	1836	48	6	32	10	23	1
1810	106	5	48	1	28	7	1837	55	10	30	4	23	1

Annual Production of Gold and Silver in the World from 1885 to 1894.

Year.	British Empire.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver	Gold.	Silver.
1885	£6,188,000	£377,000	£16,127,000	£27,106,000	£22,315,000	£27,483,000
1886	6,093,000	460,000	15,753,000	27,529,000	21,846,000	27,989,000
1887	6,377,000	267,000	15,388,000	28,570,000	21,765,000	28,837,000
1888	7,262,000	1,337,000	15,412,000	31,311,000	22,674,000	32,648,000
1889	9,279,000	2,179,000	16,131,000	33,885,000	25,410,000	36,064,000
1890	9,154,000	2,697,000	15,300,000	35,131,000	24,454,000	37,828,000
1891	10,789,000	3,153,000	16,094,000	37,998,000	26,883,000	41,151,000
1892	13,387,000	4,186,000	16,820,000	41,760,000	30,207,000	45,945,000
1893	14,810,000	5,587,000	17,480,000	43,250,000	32,290,000	48,837,000
1894	18,403,000	5,752,000	18,627,000	44,129,000	37,030,000	49,981,000
Totals ..	£101,742,000	25,995,000	163,132,000	350,769,000	264,874,000	376,764,000

The figures given in the above table are based on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and published in his annual Reports. Under "British Empire" are included Australasia, Great Britain, Canada, British Guiana, British India, and Africa. The mines of the South African Republic, however, from 1887 to 1894 produced more than 80 per cent. of the total output of Africa (or upwards of 7 per cent. of that of the world), and the increase under "British Empire" in recent years is mainly attributable to those mines.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* per troy ounce standard, and silver at its *coining* value in this country, namely 5*s.* 6*d.* per troy ounce standard.

The Imperial Coinage.

The authorised Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
Gold:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Five Pound	616·37239	612·500	1·00000
Two Pound	246·54895	245·000	0·40000
Sovereign	123·27447	122·500	0·20000
Half-Sovereign .	61·63723	61·125	0·15000
Silver:			
Crown	436·36363	—	2·000
Double Florin ...	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence.....	43·63636	—	0·346
Groat or 4*d.*	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence	21·81818	—	0·212
Twopence	14·54545	—	0·144
Penny	7·27272	—	0·087
Bronze:			
Penny	145·83333	—	2·91666
Halfpenny.....	87·50000	—	1·75000
Farthing	43·75000	—	0·87500

Standard Gold contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916·66. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, intrinsically worth £3 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4*s.* 11½*d.*

Standard Silver consists of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings. [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete.]

* Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight, but, under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Bank Post Bills are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, and made payable to order at seven days' date, or at sixty days'. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

Old Moneys.—Guinea, 21*s.*; Carolus, 23*s.*; Moidore, 27*s.* 6*d.*; Angel, 10*s.* Noble, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Tester, 6*d.*

Scots Money.—Merk=13*s.*4*d.*; Pound=1*s.* 8*d.*; Shilling=1*d.*; Plack=2 Bodles=4*d.* Scots.

* It is interesting to note that the weight of a penny is one-third, of the half-penny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce, *approximately*. Further, the half-penny is one *inch* in diameter.

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For some countries not included in this list, see note below.

Country	Money of Account.	Circulating Value. (See note.)	Number of Coins receivable for £1 at par. (See note.)
Argentine Republic	Peso of 100 centesimos	3s. 11⅓d.	5·04
Austria-Hungary	Florin or gulden of 100 kreutzer	1 11⅓	10·2
" "	Crown (new unit) of 100 hellers	0 10	24·0
Belgium	Franc of 100 centimes	0 9¼	25·2
Brazil	Milreis	2 3	8·9
Bulgaria	Leva of 100 stotinkis	0 9¼	25·2
Chile	Peso of 100 centavos	3 11½	5·05
China	Tael of 1,000 cash	6 6¼	3·07
Denmark	Crown of 100 öre	1 1¼	18·2
Egypt	Pound of 100 piastres	20 3¼	0·985
Finland	Markka of 100 penni	0 9½	25·2
France	Franc of 100 centimes	0 9½	25·2
German Empire	Reichsmark or mark of 100 pfennige	0 11¾	20·4
Great Britain and Ireland	Pound or sovereign of 20 shillings	20 0	1·0
Greece	Drachma of 100 lepta	0 9½	25·2
Holland and Java	Florin or guilder of 100 cents	1 8	12·0
India	Rupee of 16 annas	1 10½	10·6
Italy	Lira of 100 centesimi	0 9½	25·2
Japan	Yen of 100 sen	4 4¼	4·67
Mexico	Peso of 100 centavos	4 3¾	4·64
Norway	Crown of 100 öre	1 1¼	18·2
Ottoman Empire	Piastre	0 2¾	110·7
Persia	Khran of 20 shahis (varies)	0 7	34
Portugal	Milreis	4 5¼	4·50
Roumania	Ley of 100 banis	0 9½	25·2
Russia	Rouble of 100 kopecks	3 2	6·30
Servia	Dinar of 100 paras	0 9½	25·2
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimos	0 9½	25·2
Sweden	Crown of 100 öre	1 1¼	18·2
Tunis	Piastre	0 6	40·3
Turkey	Pound of 100 piastres	18 0¾	1·107
United States	Dollar of 100 cents	4 1¼	4·87

In Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland the money of account is identical with that of France—the franc—the names alone differing. Nearly all the South American States issue standard coins corresponding to the peso of Chile, which is identical with the 5-franc piece of France. The principal circulating medium of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Argentine Republic, and Brazil is paper, but, in the first-named country, the paper is in process of being withdrawn, and the currency placed on a gold basis, with the crown (see above) as a new unit of account. In British Honduras the money of account is now the United States gold dollar of 100 cents, subsidiary coins being specially struck for the Colony. Ceylon and Mauritius also possess special subsidiary currencies on the basis of the rupee. By an Order in Council passed in 1894 a British dollar was authorised to be issued for circulation in the East. It is identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese yen, and has been made legal tender in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan. The last two columns of the Table are calculated on the supposition that the relation between the values of gold and silver remains fixed at 15½ to 1; in other words, that the price of standard silver is 60⅞*d.* per oz. troy. They give therefore the full metallic values on that basis, not the values for purposes of exchange, which are very variable, and depend mainly on the price of silver (see Table, below).

Price of Silver, 1886–95.

The Average yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—

1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
45⅜	44⅜	42⅞	42 11/16	47¾	45 1/16	39 13/16	35⅝	29	29⅞

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per Troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system multiply the cents by 0·4562.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY,

Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.

In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45			In Perpetuity.			
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

Example 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? Answer:—19·14 years' purchase or £1,914.

Example 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? Answer:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life on p. 357, it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1·000	0·867	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·150	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·245	0·386
Kilomètre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

A Table showing the Profits upon Investments in the various Government Funds, Banks, Railways, &c., at the Undermentioned Prices.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr. Ct.	2¾ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	3¼ Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	4½ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅜	123⅞	133⅓	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅜	381
2 13 9	93	102⅔	111⅔	121	130⅔	149	167⅔	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅝	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅓	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292⅓	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅔	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173⅓	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94⅛	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¼	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 5	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82⅞	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¾	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¼	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118¼	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¼	71¼	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63½	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¼	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅝	44⅞	49	53	57¼	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅛	43⅛	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅛	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42¼	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84½	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅝	39⅜	43	46½	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅝	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅛	37½	41	44½	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅝	33⅞	37	40	43⅛	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅝	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅛	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅛	70	81⅔	87⅝	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅛	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60¼	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28⅜	31	33½	36⅛	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77⅛	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

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TABLE I.—Showing the Sum to which an Annuity of One Pound accumulating at Compound Interest will amount in from One to Fifty Years at Rates varying from 2½ to 5 per Cent.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	*1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17·677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·856	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—Showing the Amount which One Pound accumulating at Compound Interest will reach in from One to Fifty Years at Rates varying from 2½ to 5 per Cent.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5656	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9599	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4003	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0119	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1=£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Large sums of money are every year advanced to County or District Councils and other public bodies, for improvements, building of workhouses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1858, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It gives the sums needed as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:—

Years	3 per Ct.			3½ per Ct.			4 per Ct.			4½ per Ct.			5 per Ct.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	11	14	5½	12	0	5½	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	19	0
20	6	14	5½	7	0	8½	7	7	8	7	13	9	8	0	2½
30	5	2	0½	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9½	6	10	11
40	4	6	6½	4	13	7½	5	1	0½	5	9	8½	5	16	6½
50	3	17	8½	4	5	3½	4	13	2½	5	1	2½	5	9	6½

If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

Uniformity.—An edict of King Edgar decreed that there should be but one Standard Measure, that kept at Winchester; and by the 27th section of Magna Charta there was to be one Weight for all England. Nevertheless numerous customary weights and measures have continued in use—custom was stronger than law, especially with regard to land, corn, and wool. In 1824, however, an Act was passed rendering uniformity compulsory from the 1st of January, 1826, since which time the Imperial Statute System of Weights and Measures has been in general use, although some remains of the older form still linger.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachm..... *dr.* = 27½ grains (27·34375).
Ounce ..... *oz.* = 16 drachms, 437·5 grains.
Pound ..... *lb.* = 16 oz., 256 dr., 7,000 grains.
Customary Stone, *st.*, Butcher's Meat = 8 lbs.
Legal Stone...*st.* = Horseman's weight = 14 lbs.
Quarter .....*qr.* = 28 lbs.
Cental or Quintal, *cent.* = 100 lbs.
Hundredweight, *cwt.* = 4 qrs., 112 lbs.
Ton ..... *T.* = 20 cwt., 2,240 lbs.

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Quartern Loaf	=	4 lbs.
A Peck of Flour, 2 Gallons	=	14 ,,
A Firkin of Butter	=	56 ,,
A Firkin of Soft Soap.....	=	64 ,,
A Box of Fish, about	=	90 ,,
A Barrel of Gunpowder	=	100 ,,
A Barrel of Raisins	=	112 ,,
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones of 5 lbs.	=	120 ,,
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins	=	224 ,,
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap	=	256 ,,
A Faggot of Steel.....	=	120 ,,
A Pig of Ballast	=	56 ,,
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull	=	19½ cwt.
A do. Derby=22½ cwt.; Newcastle	=	21½ ,,
A Cask of Blacklead	=	11½ ,,

A Sack—Potatoes, 168 lbs.; Flour, 280 lbs.; Coals, 224 lbs.; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.

The Metrical System of weights is used in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and some other countries, the unit of which is the *Gramme*=15·432 grains; the chief multiple of the Gramme is the *Kilogramme*=2·2046 lbs.: in practical use this is found inconvenient for small purchases, and nearly all commodities are sold by the demi or half kilo. The *Centner* of 50 kilos=110¼ lbs., very nearly represents the English cwt.; but heavy goods are sold by the *Tonneau* of 2204·621 lbs., about 19 cwt. 77 lbs., the *Myriagramme* being ignored. *See p.* 426.

In the United States and in Canada the cwt. is generally reckoned as 100 lbs., and the ton of 20 cwt.=2,000 lbs.

In Russia the *Pood* of 36 lbs. is the commercial weight: 63 Poods=1 English ton.

Indian Weights (*Bengal*).

Tola, unit of postage=180 grains.
Chittak=5 Tolas; Seer (16 Chittaks)=2¼ lbs.
Imperial or Indian Maund=82⅔ lbs.

Madras.

Viss=3·09 lbs., Maund=25 lbs., Candy=500 lbs.

Troy Weight.

Carat ... . = 3·17 grains.
Pennyweight.....*dwt.* = 24 grains.
Ounce..... *oz.* = 20 dwts., 480 grs.
Pound .....*lb.* = 12 oz., 240 dwts., 5,760 grs.
Hundredweight . *cwt.* = 100 lbs.

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries', and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 3·18 grains, in Holland, 3·0 grs., and in the U. S. 3·2 grs. In the U. K. the jewellery ounce is divided into 151½ carats or 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries'= 1·09714 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and lb. Apothecaries = only 0·82286 lb. avoirdupois; while 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries'= 144 lb. avoirdupois.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Scruple ℈	= 20 Grains	=	20 grs.
Drachm ʒ	= 3 Scruples	=	60 ,,
Ounce ℥	= 8 Drachms	=	480 ,,
Pound lb	= 12 Ounces	=	5760 ,,

The avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains, and the lb. of 7,000 grains are the weights named in the British Pharmacopœia; drugs are purchased by avoirdupois, but compounded by apothecaries' weight. The apothecaries' oz. and lb. may now be considered obsolete.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lbs. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lbs.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lbs.
Load, 36 Trusses—Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs.; Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.

Wool.

Clove, *cl.* = 7 lbs.
Stone, *st.* = 2 Cloves 14 lbs.
Tod, *td.* = 2 Stones 1 qr.
Wey, *wy.* = 6½ Tod 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.
Pack, *pk.* = 240 lbs.
Sack, *sk.* = 2 Weys 13 qrs.
Last, *la.* = 12 Sacks 39 cwt.

Since the advent of Shoddy, some of the above weights have become nearly obsolete, although the terms are still in use with different values: thus 16 lbs. = 1 st.; 28 lbs. = 1 Tod; 20 lbs. = 1 Score 12 Score or 240 lbs. = 1 Pack.

Worsted Yarn.

Wrap, 80 yards; Hank=560 yards=7 Wraps Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb

Cotton Wool.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U.S.A. average 477 lbs.; Egyptian, 719 lbs.; East Indian, 396 lbs. Brazilian, 220 lbs.

Cotton Yarn.

Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea, or Skein, *skn.* = 120 Yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
} Also same for silk.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lbs. or 10 lbs.

Reels of Cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards, but by the new Act must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export

Liquid Measure.

The Gill contains 8·665 cubic inches.
The Pint contains 4 gills or 34·660 inches.
Quart = 2 pints = 8 gills.
Gallon = 4 quarts = 32 gills.

Pin = 4½ Gallons or ⅛ Barrel.	Gals.	Qts.	Pts
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9	36	7
Anker (10 gallons)	10	40	8
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18	72	14
Barrel	36	144	28
Tierce (42 gallons)	42	168	33
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrel)	54	216	43
Puncheon	72	288	57
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108	432	86

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Practically, the only measures in use are gallons, quarts, pints, and gills, the others are merely nominal; *e.g.*, the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3·55 gills imperial measure; and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdeu	=	115 gallons.
,, Teneriffe	=	100 ,,
,, Marsala	=	93 ,,
,, Madeira and Cape	=	92 ,,
,, Sherry and Tent	=	108 ,,
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas	=	117 ,,
Aum of Hock and Rhenish	=	30 ,,

Hogshead of Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.

In the United States the old British or "Winchester" wine gallon of 231 cubic inches is in use; the names of measures are the same, but the capacity of the gill is only 7·21875 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure. **Marked**

60 Minims ℥ (drops)	= 1 Fluid Drachm	f 3
8 Drachms	= 1 Ounce	f ℥
20 Ounces	= 1 Pint	O
8 Pints	= 1 Gallon	C., or Cong.

1 Drachm = 1 Tea-spoonful.
2 Drachms = 1 Dessert-spnful.
4 Drachms = 1 Table-spoonful.
2 Ounces = 1 Wineglassful.
3 Ounces = 1 Teacupful.

Prescribing medicine by the spoon, glass, or cupful, is unsafe, as all those vessels vary in size. Graduated glass measures may be purchased for a few pence.

Dry or Corn Measure.

Quart...	= 2 Pints.	Strike ...	= 2 Bushels.
Pottle...	= 2 Quarts.	Coomb...	= 4 Bushels.
Gallon .	= 4 Quarts.	Quarter.	= 8 Bushels.
Peck ...	= 2 Gallons.	Load ...	= 5 Quarters.
Bushel .	= 4 Pecks.	Last	= 10 Quarters.

Boll of Meal = 140 lbs.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 63 lbs. Foreign, 62 lbs.

Barley, English, 52 and 56 lbs. French, 52½ lbs. Mediterranean, 50 lbs.

Oats, English, 40 & 42 lbs. Foreign, 38 & 40 lbs.

Rye and maize, 60 lbs.

Buckwheat, 52 lbs. to the bushel.

Grain of all kinds is frequently sold by the stone of 14 lbs.

Coals were formerly sold by measure: 3 heaped bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels; of coke, four bushels are usual.

Fruit—The Covent Garden bushel basket is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom, and is 10 inches deep. The smaller market baskets are said to vary in size according to the season and the supply.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

Cubic Foot	= 1,728 Cubic Inches.
Cubic Yard	= 27 Cubic Feet, 21·033 bushels.
Stack of Wood .	= 108 Cubic Feet.
Shipping Ton ...	= 40 Cubic Feet merchandise.
Shipping Ton ...	= 42 Cubic Feet of Timber.
Ton of displacement of a Ship	= 35 Cubic Feet.

Measures of Length.

Mile Geographical, Admiralty Knot, or Nautical Mile, 6,080 Feet = 1·151 Mile Statute.

League = 3 Miles.

Degree = 60 Geographical, or 69·121 Statute Miles.

Inch, *in*	= 72 Points, or 12 Lines.
Nail, ¼	= 2¼ Inches.
Palm	= 3 Inches.
Hand	= 4 Inches.
Link	= 7·92 Inches.
Quarter (or a Span)	= 9 Inches.
Foot	= 12 Inches.
Cubit	= 18 Inches.
Yard	= 36 Inches.
Pace, Military	= 2 Feet 6 Inches.
Pace, Geometrical.	= 5 Feet.
Fathom	= 6 Feet.
Rod, Pole, or Perch	= 5½ Yards.
Chain (100 Links)	= 22 Yards (4 Poles).
Cable's Length	= 100 Fathoms, 600 Feet.
Furlong	= 40 Rods, 220 Yards.
Mile	= 8 Furlongs, 80 Chains, 320 Rods, 1,760 Yards, 5,280 Feet, 63,360 Inches.

Although no longer sold by that measure, Calicos, &c., are sometimes said to be "Ell wide"—the English Ell being 1¼ yard, the Flemish Ell ¾ yard, and the French Ell 1½ yard.

The old *Scottish Mile* was 5,920 feet: ten Scots Miles being about equal to 11¼ Statute Miles. Eleven *Irish Miles* were equal to 14 Statute Miles.

Square, Surface, or Land Measure.

The Square Foot contains 144 Square Inches.

Yard = 9 feet = 1,296 inches.

Rod, Pole, or Perch = 30¼ yards = 272¼ feet.

Chain = 16 rods = 484 yards = 4,356 feet.

Rood = 40 rods = 1,210 yards = 10,890 feet.

Acre = 4 rooods = 160 rods = 4,840 yards.

Yard of Land = 30 acres = 120 rooods.

Hide = 100 acres = 400 rooods.

Mile = 640 acres = 2,560 rooods = 6,400 chains = 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

An Acre *roughly* stated has four equal sides of 69½ yards: *accurate* measurement gives each side 208·71 feet.

The sides of a square half-acre would be 147·581 feet, and of a square quarter-acre, 104·355 feet.

The above Imperial Measure is now employed in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, and the Colonies generally, also in the United States; but occasionally some older measurements are referred to, of these—

The Lancashire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 49 square yards = 7,840 square yards.

The Cheshire Acre of 160 perches, each containing 64 square yards = 10,240 square yards.

The Irish Acre, equal to 1·619835 Statute; or 1 Statute equal to 0·617347 Irish.

The Cunningham Acre, equal to 1·291322 Statute; or 1 Statute Acre is equal to 0·7744 Cunningham.

The Scottish Acre = 1·261183 Statute (nearly 6,104 square yards).

Measures of Time.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour.
24 Hours	= 1 Day.
(23*h*. 56*m*. 4*s*.	= 1 Sidereal Day.)
7 Days	= 1 Week.
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year.
365¼ Days	= 1 Common Year.
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year.
365*d*. 5*h*. 48*m*. 46*s*.	= 1 Tropical Year.

The Astronomical Day commences at noon, and is computed from 1 to 24 hours.

In 400 years 97 are Leap-years and 303 common. Leap-year being omitted every 100th year, but not omitted every 400th. (1900 is not a Leap year.)

Angular Measure.

60 Seconds " ..... = 1 Minute.
60 Minutes ' ..... = 1 Degree.
30 Degrees ° ..... = 1 Sign.
90 Degrees ..... = 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360° ... = 1 Circumference, or Circle.

The Earth rotates at a velocity of 15 degrees an hour (about 17·366 miles a minute at the Equator); 1° is therefore equal to 4 minutes.

Circular Measure.

Diameter of a Circle × 3·1416 gives Circumference.
Diameter Squared × ·7854 gives Area of Circle.
Diameter Squared × 3·1416 gives Surface of Sphere.
Diameter Cubed × ·5236 gives Solidity of Sphere.
One Degree of Circumference × 57·3 gives Radius.
Diameter of Cylinder × 3·1416, and product by its length, gives the Surface.
Diameter Squared × ·7854, and product by the length, gives Solid Contents.

A Circular Acre is 235·504 feet, a Circular Rood 117·752 feet in diameter. The Circumference of the Globe is about 24,855 miles, and the Diameter about 7,900 miles.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary among electricians to express all measurements in terms of the centimeter, gramme, second (C.G.S.) system, either as force or work according to their nature, and, due allowance being made for the effect of gravitation, these units are called "absolute." To understand the basis of this system requires a great deal of very careful study, and more space than we have at our disposal; but it is fair to mention that the accuracy aimed at has not, and probably never will be, attained.

For practical and commercial purposes the chief units are the—

	For the measure of
Volt	Electromotive force = about 92·6% of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.
Ohm	Resistance = the resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of melting ice.
Ampère	Current = the current 1 volt will drive through 1 ohm.
Coulomb	Quantity = 1 ampère flowing for 1 second of time.
Microfarad .	Capacity = ·000,001 coulomb at 1 volt pressure.
Watt	Power = 44 ft. lbs. per minute.

Board of Trade Unit = 1000 Watts 1 hour.
746 Watts = 1 horse-power.

In incandescent lamps of 16-candle power (nominal) about four watts are required per candle power to give good economical results for domestic purposes.

One Board of Trade unit will keep a 16-candle incandescent lamp alight for about 16 hours.

Fish Measure.

Herrings are sold by the *Cran*, containing 26⅔ imperial gallons, on the East Coast of Scotland from Shetland to Berwick, also at Castle Bay and Stornoway; but on the West Coast, Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the *Mase*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each. On the East coast of England they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred. 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Hundred = 1 Last, 13,200.

Timber and Wood.

40 cubic feet rough, 50 cubic feet squared = 1 load.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
120 Deals = 100.
Width of Battens 7 inches; Deals, 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 or 11 inches wide.

Carpenters', Bricklayers', and Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	8¼ inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welsh fire-bricks	9 "	× 4½	× 2½
Paving bricks	9 "	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles	9¼ "	× 9¼	× 1
"	6 "	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks.....	9¼ "	× 3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

A Square of Flooring is 100 square feet.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lbs. each; a load of 500 weighs over 1½ ton.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
" Small ...	26×14	" Small	16× 8
Princesses.....	24×14	" Large	14×12
Duchesses.....	24×12	" "	14× 8
Marchionesses...	22×12	Plantation	13×11
" Small	22×11	Doubles	13×10
Countesses	20×10	"	13× 7
" Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses ...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
" Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Water.

Cubic inch ..... = ·0361 lb.
Gallon ..... = 10·0000 "
Cubic foot = 62·3210 lbs. or 6·2321 gallons.
35·943 cubic feet (210 gallons) = 1 ton.

The gallon is = 277¼ cubic inches, = 0·16 cubic feet, = 10 lbs. distilled water.

Water for Ships: Ton, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18.

Cisterns: 1 cubic foot is equal to about 6¼ gallons or 62·321 lbs. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth	21	Coal, Newcastle ...	4
Clay	18	Pit Sand	2
Chalk	14	River ditto	1
Thames ballast.....	20	Marl	1
Coarse gravel	19	Shingle	2
Coal, Welsh	40	Night Soil	1

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lbs., pure silver 655 lbs., cast iron 450 lbs., copper 550 lbs., lead 710 lbs., pure platinum 1,220 lbs., tin 456 lbs., aluminium 163 lbs.

Old Scottish Measures.

LIQUIDS.

4 Gills... = 1 Mutchkin.
2 Mutchkins = 1 Choppin.
2 Choppins = 1 Pint.
2 Pints ... = 1 Quart.
4 Quarts . = 1 Gallon
8 Gallons = 1 Barrel.

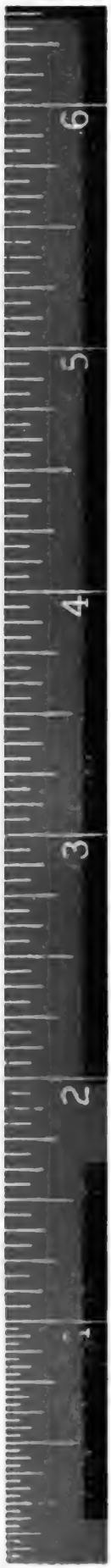
CORN MEASURE.

4 Lippies... = 1 Peck.
4 Pecks ... = 1 Firlot.
4 Firlots = 1 Boll.
16 Bolls = 1 Chalder

Old Scottish Weights.

16 Drops 1 Ounce, 16 Ounces 1 Pound, 16 Pound 1 Stone.

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Metrical Weights and Measures.

The French Metrical System is based upon the (assumed) length of the fourth part of a terrestrial meridian. The ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measures of length, and called a *Mètre*. The cube of the tenth part of the mètre was adopted as the unit of capacity, and denominated a *Litre*. The weight of a litre of distilled water at its greatest density was called a *Kilogramme*, of which the thousandth part, or *Gramme*, was adopted as the unit of weight. The multiples of these, proceeding in decimal progression, are distinguished by the employment of the prefixes *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, from the Greek, and the subdivisions by *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, from the Latin:—

Measures of Length (unit Mètre).

Equal to	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathms.	Miles.
Millimètre	0·03937 ...	0·003 ...	0·001 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Centimètre	0·39371 ...	0·032 ...	0·010 ...	0·005 ...	0·000
Décimètre	3·93708 ...	0·328 ...	0·109 ...	0·054 ...	0·000
Mètre	39·37079 ...	3·280 ...	1·093 ...	0·546 ...	0·000
Décamètre	393·70790 ...	32·808 ...	10·936 ...	5·468 ...	0·006
Hectomètre	3937·07900 ...	328·089 ...	109·363 ...	54·681 ...	0·062
Kilomètre	39370·79000 ...	3280·899 ...	1093·633 ...	546·816 ...	0·621
Myriamètre.....	393707·90000 ...	32808·991 ...	10936·330 ...	5468·165 ...	6·213

Cubic, or Measures of Capacity (unit Litre).

Equal to	Cub. In.	Cub. Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bshls.
Millilitre, or cubic centim.	0·06103...	0·000...	0·001...	0·000...	0·000
Centilitre, 10 cubic do. ...	0·61027...	0·000...	0·017...	0·002...	0·000
Décilitre, 100 cubic do. ...	6·10271...	0·003...	0·176...	0·022...	0·002
Litre, or cubic Décimètre	61·02705...	0·035...	1·760...	0·220...	0·027
Décalitre, or Centistère...	610·27052...	0·353...	17·607...	2·200...	0·275
Hectolitre, or Décistère...	6102·70515...	3·531...	176·077...	22·009...	2·751
Kilolitre, or Stère	61027·05152...	35·316...	1760·773...	220·096...	27·512
Myrialitre, or Décastère	610270·51519...	353·165...	17607·734...	2200·966...	275·120

Measures of Weight (unit Gramme).

Equal to	Grains.	Troy oz.	Avoir. lb.	Cwt.=112 lb.	Tons=20 cwt.
Milligramme	0·01543 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Centigramme	0·15432 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Décigramme	1·54323 ...	0·003 ...	0·000 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Gramme	15·43235 ...	0·032 ...	0·002 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Décagramme	154·32349 ...	0·321 ...	0·022 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Hectogramme.....	1543·23488 ...	3·215 ...	0·220 ...	0·001 ...	0·000
Kilogramme	15432·34880 ...	32·150 ...	2·204 ...	0·019 ...	0·000
Myriagramme ...	154323·48800 ...	321·507 ...	22·046 ...	0·196 ...	0·009

Square, or Measures of Surface (unit Are).

Equal to	Sq. Feet.	Yards.	Perches.	Roods.	Acres.
Centiare, or sq. mètre ...	10·764299 ...	1·196...	0·039 ...	0·000 ...	0·000
Are, or 100 sq. mètres ...	1076·429934 ...	119·603...	3·953 ...	0·098 ...	0·024
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. m.	107642·993419 ...	11960·332...	395·382 ...	9·884 ...	2·471

TABLE FOR CONVERTING METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For the use of this table the following explanation is necessary: The figures in heavier type represent either of the two columns beside them as the case may be, viz., with Hectares and Acres in the first set of columns, 1 Acre = 0·405 Hectare, and *vice versa* 1 Hectare = 2·471 Acres, and so on.

Hectare.	Acre.	Kilomtr.	Eng. mil.	Square Kilomtr.	Square Eng. mil.
0·405 **1**	2·471	1·609 **1**	0·621	2·592 **1**	0·386
0·809 **2**	4·942	3·219 **2**	1·243	5·184 **2**	0·772
1·214 **3**	7·413	4·828 **3**	1·864	7·776 **3**	1·158
1·619 **4**	9·885	6·438 **4**	2·486	10·368 **4**	1·544
2·023 **5**	12·356	8·047 **5**	3·107	12·960 **5**	1·930
2·428 **6**	14·827	9·656 **6**	3·728	15·552 **6**	2·316
2·833 **7**	17·298	11·265 **7**	4·350	18·144 **7**	2·702
3·237 **8**	19·769	12·879 **8**	4·971	20·736 **8**	3·088
3·642 **9**	22·240	14·484 **9**	5·592	23·328 **9**	3·474
4·047 **10**	24·711	16·093 **10**	6·214	25·920 **10**	3·860
8·093 **20**	49·423	32·186 **20**	12·428	51·840 **20**	7·720
12·140 **30**	74·134	48·279 **30**	18·641	77·760 **30**	11·580
16·187 **40**	98·846	64·373 **40**	24·855	103·680 **40**	15·440
20·234 **50**	123·557	80·466 **50**	31·069	129·600 **50**	19·300
24·286 **60**	148·268	96·559 **60**	37·283	155·520 **60**	23·160
28·327 **70**	172·980	112·652 **70**	43·497	181·440 **70**	27·020
32·373 **80**	197·692	128·746 **80**	49·710	207·360 **80**	30·880
36·420 **90**	222·903	144·839 **90**	55·924	233·280 **90**	34·740
40·467 **100**	247·114	160·932 **100**	62·138	259·200 **100**	38·601

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Time and Watch on Board Ship.

WATCH.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the Starboard (right side, looking forward) and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon	*Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,,	... ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,,	... ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,,	... ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,,	... ...	12 a.m. to 4 a.m.
Morning	,,	... ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,,	... ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven WATCHES, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the *Watch* which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two *Watches*.

TIME.—Time is kept by means of "Bells," although there is but one bell on the ship, and to strike the clapper properly against the bell requires some skill.

First, two strokes of the clapper at the interval of a second, then an interval of two seconds; then two more strokes with a second's interval apart, then a rest of two seconds, thus:—

BELL, ONE SECOND; B., TWO SECS.; B. s.; B. ss. B. s.; B. ss.; B.

1 Bell is struck at 12.30, and again at 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p.m.; 12.30, 4.30, and 8.30 a.m.

2 Bells at 1 (struck with an interval of a second between each—B. s, B.), the same again at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.; 1, 5, and 9 a.m.

3 Bells at 1.30 (B. s, B. ss, B), 5.30, 7.30, and 9.30 p.m.; 1.30, 5.30, and 9.30 a.m.

4 Bells at 2 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.), 6 and 10 p.m.; 2, 6, and 10 a.m.

5 Bells at 2.30 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B.) and 10.30 p.m.; 2.30, 6.30, and 10.30 a.m.

6 Bells at 3 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.) and 11 p.m.; 3, 7, and 11 a.m.

7 Bells at 3.30 (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B.) and 11.30 p.m.; 3.30, 7.30, and 11.30 a.m.

8 Bells (B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B. ss, B. s, B.) every 4 hours, at noon, at 4 p.m., 8 p.m., midnight, 4 a.m., and 8 a.m.

METRICAL CONVERSION—*continued.*

Metre.		Yard.	Kilogr.	lb. avoir.		Litre.	Gallons.	
0·914	1	1·094	0·457	1	2·20	4·54	1	0 22
1·829	2	2·187	0·907	2	4·41	9·09	2	0 44
2·743	3	3·281	1·361	3	6·61	13·63	3	0·66
3·658	4	4·374	1·814	4	8·82	18·17	4	0·88
4·572	5	5·468	2·268	5	11·02	22·72	5	1·10
5·486	6	6·562	2·722	6	13·23	27·26	6	1·32
6·401	7	7·655	3·175	7	15·43	31·80	7	1 54
7·315	8	8·749	3·629	8	17·64	36·35	8	1·76
8·229	9	9·843	4 082	9	19·84	40·89	9	1·98
9·144	10	10·936	4·536	10	22·05	45 43	10	2·20
18·288	20	21·873	9·072	20	44·09	90·87	20	4·40
27·432	30	32·809	13·608	30	66·14	136·30	30	6·60
36·576	40	43·745	18·144	40	88·18	181·74	40	8·80
45·719	50	54·682	22·679	50	110·23	227·17	50	11·00
54·863	60	65·618	27·215	60	132·28	272·61	60	13·20
64·007	70	76·554	31·752	70	154·32	318·04	70	15·40
73·151	80	87·491	36·288	80	176·37	363·48	80	17·60
82·295	90	98·427	40·823	90	198·42	408·91	90	19·80
91·438	100	109·363	45 359	100	220·46	454·35	100	22·01

THERMOME

Comparison between Scal
heit, Réaumur, and the C

$$F = O + R + 32 \qquad F = \frac{9}{5} + 32 \qquad F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32 \qquad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$$

$$O = \frac{5(F-32)}{9}$$

Freezing point = 32° F = 0° C = 0° R; Boiling point = 212° F = 100° C = 80° R. To convert degrees CENTIGRADE or RÉAUMUR into degrees FAHRENHEIT, or *vice versâ*, use one of the following formulæ:

Let F = Number of degrees Fahrenheit, C = Number of degrees Centigrade and R = Number of degrees Réaumur, then —

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.
°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25
99	210·2	79·2	24
98	208·4	78·4	23
97	206·6	77·6	22
96	204·8	76·8	21
95	203	76	20
94	201·2	75·2	19
93	199·4	74·4	18
92	197·6	73·6	17
91	195·8	72·8	16
90	194	72	15
89	192·2	71·2	14
88	190·4	70·4	13
87	188·6	69·6	12
86	186·8	68·8	11
85	185	68	10
84	183·2	67·2	9
83	181·4	66·4	8
82	179·6	65·6	7
81	177·8	64·8	6
80	176	64	5
79	174·2	63	4
78	172·4	62·4	3
77	170·6	61·6	2
76	168·8	60·8	1
75	167	60	Zero
74	165·	59·2	1
73	163·	58·4	2
72	161·	57·6	3
71	159·8	56·8	4
70	158	56	5
69	156·2	55	6
68	154·4	54·4	7
67	152·6	53·6	8
66	150·8	52·8	9
65	149	52	10
64	147·2	51·2	11
63	145·4	50·4	12
62	143·6	49·6	13
61	141·8	48·8	14
60	140	48	15
59	138·2	47·2	16
58	136·4	46·4	17
57	134·6	45·6	18
56	132·8	44·8	19
55	131	44	20
54	129·2	43·2	21
53	127·4	42·4	22
52	125·6	41·6	23
51	123·8	40·8	24
50	122	40	25
49	120·2	39·2	26
48	118·4	38·4	27
47	116·6	37·6	28
46	114·8	36·8	29
45	113	36	30
44	111·2	35·2	31
43	109·4	34·4	32
42	107·6	33·6	33
41	105·8	32·8	34
40	104	32	35
39	102·2	31·2	36
38	100·4	30·4	37
37	98·6	29·6	38
36	96·8	28·8	39
35	95	28	40
34	93·2	27·2	41
33	91·4	26·4	42
32	89·6	25·6	43
31	87·8	24·8	44
30	86	24	45
29	84·2	23·2	46
28	82·4	22·4	47
27	80·6	21·6	48
26	78·8	20·8	49

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No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¼	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¼	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¼	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Stock.	Dividends Payable.*
Bank Stock	April 5 and October 5
2¾% Consols (until 5th April, 1903)	Jan.5, Apl.5, July 5, Oct.5
2½ per Cents. (1905)	Jan.5, Apl.5, July 5, Oct.5
2¾ per Cents. (1905)	" " " "
Local Loans 3% (1912)	" " " "
Metrop. Police 3% (1920)	January 1 and July 1.
India 3½ per Cents. (1931)	Jan.5, Apl.5, July 5, Oct.5
India 3 per Cents. (1948)	" " " "
India 2½ per Cents. (1926)	" " " "
Annuities for Terms of Years	Jan.5, Apl.5, July 5, Oct.5
Red Sea & India Telegraph (1908)	Feb. 4 and August 4
Metrop. 3½ per Cent. (1929)	Jan.5, Apl.5, July 5, Oct.5
" 3 per Cent. (1941)	Feb.1, May 1, Aug.1, Nv.1
" 2½ per Cent. (1949)	Mar.1, Jn. 1, Sept.1, Dec.1
Birmingham 2½ (1926) 3½ (1946) & 3 per Cent. (1947)	January 1 and July 1
Hampshire 3 per cent. County Stock	March 1 and Sept. 1
Liverpool 3½ per Cent.	Jan.1, Apl.1, July 1, Oct.1
Manchester 3% (1941)	Feb. 1 and August 1
Ramsgate 3% Stock	" "
West Sussex 3% County St.	" "
Swansea and Hull 3½%	January 1 and July 1
Swansea 3%	" "
Middlesex 3% County Stk.	" "
Wolverhampton 3½ per Cent.	March 1 and Sept. 1
Nottingham 3 per Cent.	May 1 and Nov. 1
New Zealand 4 per Cent. Consols (1929)	" "
" 3½% (1940)	January 1 and July 1
" 3% (1945)	April 1 and Oct. 1.
N. S. Wales 4 per Cent. (1933)	January 1 and July 1
" 3½ per Cent. (1924)	April 1 and October 1
" 3½ per Cent. (1918)	March 1 and Sept. 1
" 3 per Cent. (1935)	April 1 and Oct. 1.
Queensland 3½ and 4 per Cent. (1915—1945)	January 1 and July 1
Eastern Bengal Rail. "A" and "B" (1957)	April 1 and October 1
Eastern Bengal Rail. (4%) Irredeemable	January 1 and July 1
Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Rail. "A" & "B" (1958)	" "
E. I. Railway (4½%) Irredeemable	April 1 and October 1
Oude and Rohilkund (4%) Debentures (1898)	" "
Egyptian 3½% Preference	April 15 and October 15
S. Ind. Rail. Perp. 4½%	January 1 and July 1
Thames Conservancy A & B 3% (1934)	" "

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS, &c., WITH COUPONS, PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Exchequer Bonds for Commuted 2½% Stocks, Sept. 1, 1897	March 1 and Sept. 1
Exchequer Bills (March)	March 11 and Sept. 11
" " (June)	June 11 and Dec. 11
Turkish 4 % Loan (1855) Guaranteed	Feb. 1 and August 1
East India Debentures 3½% (1898)	Feb. 16 and August 16
City of London Bonds	Various dates
East Indian Railway 2½% Debentures	Various dates.
Egyptian Preference 3½% Bonds	April 15 and October 15
Egyptian Unified 4% Bonds	May 1 and November 1

* When the due date of the Dividends falls on a Sunday or Bank Holiday, the Dividends are payable on the business-day next ensuing.

INVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON 2¾ CONSOLIDATED STOCK, 2½ ANNUITIES, AND LOCAL LOANS STOCK—Holders of amounts of less than £1,000 may instruct the Bank to receive and invest their dividends by filling up forms, to be obtained at the Head Office, at any of the Branches, or at any Money Order Office. A commission is charged of 1*d.* per £, or part of a £, with 3*d.* additional for each advice of a purchase, should such advice be required.

STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BEARER can be obtained in exchange for 2¾ per Cent. Consolidated Stock, 2½ per Cent. and 2¾ per Cent. Annuities, Local Loans 3 per Cent. Stock, and Metropolitan Police Debenture Stock; India 3 per Cent. and 3½ per Cent. Stocks; Metropolitan Stocks; New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland Stocks; and the various Corporation Stocks. The charge for Issue is 2*s.* per Cent., and for Re-inscription 1*s.* per Certificate, except India Stocks, where the charge in each case is 2*s.* 6*d.*

DIVIDENDS are paid in one of the following modes:—

I. To the stockholders personally, or to their attorneys, at the Bank of England. [Stockholders may arrange for the receipt of their dividends, free of charge, at any of the country branches, on application to the agent.]

II. By transmission of dividend warrants by post, at the risk of the stockholder, under the following regulations:—

1. Any stockholder residing within the United Kingdom who desires to have his dividend-warrant sent to his address by post, must fill up a form of application, to be obtained at the Bank, or at any of its branches, and for English Government Stocks at any Money Order Office.

2. In the case of joint accounts, the application must be signed by all the members of the account, directing the warrant to be sent to one of them at a given address.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday, from 11 to 3; for buying and selling, 11 to 1; for accepting, 9.30 to 4. Dividends are payable from 9 to 4; on Saturdays, 9 to 2. Transfers made on Saturdays are charged a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* For Brokers' charges, see p. 415. Bank Stock Transfer books are closed for about three weeks before payment of dividend.

GENERAL HOLIDAYS.—Banks of England and Ireland, and the Exchequer: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the Bank is closed on Monday. The Stock Exchange, in addition to the Bank holidays, is also closed on May 1 and November 1. At the Custom House Inland Revenue Office, and the Docks, the day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birthday; and at the Docks, Coronation Day (June 28) and the Prince of Wales's Birthday (November 9) in addition. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES.

	£	s.	d.
Admission to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
Affidavit, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
Agreement, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6
Alkali Works, cert. of Registration	5	0	0
Appointment of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will	0	10	0
Appraisement or Valuation of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
" 20	0	1	0
" 30	0	1	6
" 40	0	2	0
Not exc. £50	0	2	6
" 100	0	5	0
" 200	0	10	0
" 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
Appraisers and House Agnts., ann. U.K.	2	0	0
Apprenticeship Indentures	0	2	6
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Arms, grant of, stamp duty of	10	0	0
Articles of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0
Award—Where the amount or value awarded exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
" 20	0	1	0
" 30	0	1	6
" 40	0	2	0
" 50	0	2	6
Not exc. £100	0	5	0
" 200	0	10	0
" 500	0	15	0
" 750	1	0	0
" 1,000	1	5	0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0
Bank Note for money payable on demand:			
Not exceeding £1	5d.		
" £2	10d.		
" £5	1s. 3d.		
" £10	1s. 9d.		
Not exceeding £20	2s.		
" £30	3s.		
" £50	5s.		
" £100	8s. 6d.		
Banker's Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1
Beer—per barrel of specific gravity of 1055 degrees	0	6	9
Beer-Dealers' and Brewers' annual licences:—			
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0
Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house *exceeding* £8 *but not exceeding* £10	0	4	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
*Retailers of beer, cider, and perry:—			
For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
Retailers of table-beer (off) (U. K.)	0	5	0
Retailers of beer (Scotland) (off-licences) rated under £10	2	10	0
Do. at £10 or upward	4	4	0
Retailers of beer and wine (U.K.):—			
*For consumption on the premises	4	0	0
*Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, see Publicans.			
Bill of Lading	0	0	6
Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount	0	0	1
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
" 10 " 25	0	0	3
" 25 " 50	0	0	6
" 50 " 75	0	0	9
" 75 " 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bond for payment of money. *See* Mortgage Bond, &c.			
Ditto, for securing an annuity:—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as Mortgage Bond, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as Mortgage Bond, &c. (but not to exceed 5s.).			
Ditto, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as Mortgage Bond, &c. but not to exceed 10s.			
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Card (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
" for every pack, duty	0	0	3
Carriages, annual licence (Great Britain).—Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
For every other carriage with four wheels, and drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses, or by mechanical power	2	2	0
If with four wheels, and drawn or fitted or adapted to be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
If with less than four wheels	0	15	0
Half these rates only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December.			
Motor Cars.—For every light locomotive, in addition to the carriage licence duty as above, a further excise duty is chargeable as follows:—			
If the weight exceeds one ton, but not two tons, *unladen*	2	2	0
If the weight exceeds two tons *unladen*	3	3	0

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	£	s.	d.
N.B.—In calculating the weight of a vehicle *unladen*, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included.			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE: — Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback	0	4	0
Of birth, baptism, marriage, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTERPARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	1
CHICORY, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried	0	12	1
CIDER AND PERRY (England), annual licence, retailers of. *See also* PUBLICANS'	1	5	0
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	¼
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
COMMISSION to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines	1	10	0
To any Officer in the Navy	0	5	0
Of Lunacy	0	5	0
COMPANIES with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	0	2	0
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security of the value of £5 and under £100	0	0	1
Of the value of £100 or upwards	0	1	0
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
Proviso for composition for transfer duty see 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 53 to 57, and 50 & 51 Vict. c. 15, ss. 8 to 16.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property except such stock as aforesaid:—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
„ 10 „ 15	0	1	6
„ 15 „ 20	0	2	0
„ 20 „ 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
COPY OR EXTRACT attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATE:—			
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under those heads.			
Not upon sale, mortgage, or demise, surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES.			
Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			

	£	s.	d.
COVENANT, deed of, *ad valorem* duty, but not to exceed	0	10	
DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exc. £10	0	1	
Exceeding £10 and not exc. £50	0	2	
Exceeding £50	0	5	
DELIVERY ORDER of goods of the value of 40s. or upwards, lying in any dock, port, warehouse, or wharf, or rent, or hire, on the sale or transfer of goods	0	0	
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	10	
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds; or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt.			
DRUNKARDS' RETREATS Licences	5	0	
(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number who is admitted.)			
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:			
The same duty as original, but not to exceed 5s.			
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.			
For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 1st August, 1894, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing on the death of such person, exceeds:

			per cent £ s.
£100	and does not exceed	500	1 0
500	„	1,000	2 0
1,000	„	10,000	3 0
10,000	„	25,000	4 0
25,000	„	50,000	4 10
50,000	„	75,000	5 0
75,000	„	100,000	5 10
100,000	„	150,000	6 0
150,000	„	250,000	6 10
250,000	„	500,000	7 0
500,000	„	1,000,000	7 10
1,000,000		—	8 0

Fractions of £100 on the whole estate are disregarded; *e.g.*, an estate of £1,050 counts as one of £1,000, and pays only 2 per cent.

In addition to the above, where property liable to Estate Duty is settled by the will of the deceased, or having been settled by some other disposition passes under that disposition on the death of the deceased to some person not competent to dispose thereof, a further duty is payable at the rate of £1 per cent. on the settled property, but from that payment the *ad val.* stamp duty charged on the settlement may be deducted.

But where the net value of the property, real and personal, does not exceed £1,000, Estate Duty only is payable, and the property is exempt from Settlement Estate Duty, and from Legacy or Succession Duties.

	£	s.	d.
Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross, are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.			
Where the net value is under £200 the ad valorem duty amounts to £1 only.			
Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on Personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit.			
The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, with interest at 3 per cent. per annum, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in 4 yearly instalments with 3 per cent. interest, and interest on realty begins from 12 months after death.			
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:			
In England, in all cases, £30.			
„ Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others £25.			
FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.			
GAME LICENCES, United Kingdom, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty	0	10	0
Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K., expire 31st July.			
HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house *of the annual value of* £20, *and not exceeding* £40 (in the £)	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 *and not exc.* £60 (in the £)	0	0	4
Exceeding £60 (in the £)	0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, *and not exceeding* £40 (in the £)	0	0	3
Exceeding £40, *and not exc.* £60 (in the £)	0	0	6
Exceeding £60 (in the £)	0	0	9
INCOME TAX.—*See* Property and Income Tax.			
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	1
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13.			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0	0	3
For every policy *for Time*, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3*d.*; not exc. 12 mos.	0	0	6
INVENTORY DUTY. *See* ESTATE DUTY.			
LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £.			

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 2*s.* 6*d.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exceed.	Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 6 0
£5	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	15	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 18 0
15	20	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
20	25	0 2 6	0 15 0	1 10 0
25	50	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
50	75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
75	100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
100, for £50, or frct. part of £50		5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.

(Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty. No succession duty is payable where the principal value of the whole succession does not amount to £100: 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18.)

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, residues, and, where Estate Duty is payable, or where deceased died before 1 July, 1888, on successions:—

To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see below) ..... £1 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £3 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

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To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£6 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased ..... £10 per cent.
Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.
The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty, but not Legacy Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.
The duty at the rate of 1 per cent. and the additional Succession Duties mentioned above are not leviable in respect of property chargeable with Estate Duty.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. on the amount or value of such Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. upon duty calculated at £1 per cent. for every month of delay.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT of any share .....1*d.*

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OR, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application £10.

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—	£	*s.*	*d.*
Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland.....	5	0	0
Not special (*see* pages 402, 403).....	0	10	0

MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only:—

Not exc. 1*s.*	0	1½		Not exc. 20*s.*	0	2	0
,, 2*s.*6*d.*	0	3		,, 30*s.*	0	3	0
,, 4*s.*	0	6		,, 50*s.*	0	10	0
,, 10*s.*	1	0		Exceed. 50*s.*	1	0	0

Medicines (Patent), dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises 0 5 0

MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.:—
Bonds and all other securities (Foreign or otherwise, except Colonial), when payable to bearer:—
For every £10, and fractional part..... 0 1 0
Substituted Securities for any of the above:
For every £20 and fractional part 0 0 6
Mortgage Bond, &c., of any other description, not exceeding £10..... 0 0 3

Not exc. £25	0	0	8	Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50	0	1	3	,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100	0	2	6	,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150	0	3	9				

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities) for every £100 ..... 0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100 ..... 0 0 6

MOTOR CAR LICENCES, *vide* CARRIAGES.
MOTOR CAR, Licences for. *See under* CARRIAGES.
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

OCCASIONAL LICENCES, per day:—

Publicans	2	6	Wine retailers.	0	1	0
Beer retailers.	1	0	Tobacco dealrs.	0	0	4

PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	£	*s.*	*d.*
Licence for a Year ...	5	0	0
1 day	1	0	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—

5th year.....	5	0	0	10th year.....	10	0	0
6th ,, ...	6	0	0	11th ,, ...	11	0	0
7th ,, ...	7	0	0	12th ,, ...	12	0	0
8th ,, ...	8	0	0	13th ,, ...	13	0	0
9th ,, ...	9	0	0	14th ,, ...	14	0	0

Other small fees are also payable of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K.	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS, Police Licence	0	5	0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K.			
Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	15	0
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	0	1	0
For sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 (nominal amount)...	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
In any other case.....	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.	In the £
Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c.	0 0 8
Payable by Owner of property.	
Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, &c.....	0 0 3
,, Nurseries & Mrkt. Grdns....	0 0 8
Schedule C, D, and E, Income.....	0 0 8

Not exceeding £160, exempt; not exceeding £400, the tax is not chargeable on the first £160.
Not exceeding £500, the tax is not chargeable on the first £100.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1*s.*, the same duty as the Bill or Note.

In any other case.....	0	1	0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U. K., for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
If annual value is under £10	4	10	0				
Under £15...	£6	0	0	Under £200...	30	0	0
,, 20...	8	0	0	,, 300...	35	0	0
,, 25...	11	0	0	,, 400...	40	0	0
,, 30...	14	0	0	,, 500...	45	0	0
,, 40...	17	0	0	,, 600...	50	0	0
,, 50...	20	0	0	,, 700...	55	0	0
,, 100...	25	0	0	£700&upwds.	60	0	0

Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and upwards pay no higher amount of licence duty than £20, and

Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than £30 under certain conditions.

*Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above amounts.

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of one penny a mile):—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Penalty for not stamping	10	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
" " £30 or above	1	1	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	1
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum or share is settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer, three times the amount of transfer or conveyance duty on nominal value.			
Penalty for issuing without duly stamping	50	0	0
SPIRITS, home-made, per proof gallon	0	10	6
" imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall.	0	10	10
" Annual Licences, U. K., rectifiers and compounders	10	10	0
" Dealers not retailers, ditto	10	10	0
" " to sell in bottles, add. (E.)	3	3	0
" " or to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles	2	2	0
" (Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
" " retailers of	0	10	0
" Retailers of.—*See* Publicans.			
Spirits, SCOTLAND, Grocers (*including sale of beer*), not to be consumed on premises:—			
Premises under value of £10	4	4	0
Of value of £10 and under £20	5	5	0
" 20 " 25	9	9	0
" 25 " 30	10	10	0
" 30 " 40	11	11	0
" 40 " 50	12	12	0
" 50 and upwards	13	13	0
Spirits, IRELAND, Grocers, selling spirits not to be consumed on premises:—			
If rated under £25	9	18	5
If rated at £25 and under £30	11	0	6
" 30 " 40	12	2	6
" 40 " 50	13	4	7
" 50 and upwards	14	6	7
Stills or Retorts, annual, U.K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
Sweets, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	5	0
" *Retailers of, annual, U.K.	1	5	0
See also PUBLICANS.*			
SUCCESSION DUTIES—*see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual:—			
" Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco Manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 " 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 " 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 " 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s., and a surcharge on renewal.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK.—*See* Conveyance.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual licence, U.K.	1	0	0
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3
WINE, annual licences, U. K.:—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on the premises	3	10	0
Wine retailers (or grocers), England and Ireland, selling wine not to be consumed on the premises	2	10	0
Do., grocers, Scotland (*off*)	2	4	1
See also PUBLICANS.*			

SPOILED STAMPS.

ALL applications for allowance must be made within six months from the time of spoilage of unexecuted instruments, or within six months of the date or of the first execution of others.

If beyond this date, special application should be made to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue

The hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 10 to 1 on Saturday.

The hours of attendance at Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C., for the allowance of sea policy and general spoiled stamps, are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

DEEDS STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution.

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF THE DUTY ONLY:—

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.*—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies, within 14 days of *first* execution.

Life policies, within one month of *first* execution.

Foreign Sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U. K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes. Delivery orders.

Letters of allotment. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance liable to fixed duty of 1*d.*

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT BE LEGALLY STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Inland.—Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies.—Voting papers.

TABLE OF PENALTIES USUALLY ENFORCED:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after the expiration of 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties, after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month (beyond this period receipts cannot be stamped under any conditions)	10	0	0
Other instruments not enumerated, excepting those which cannot be legally stamped after execution	10	0	0

In addition to these penalties certain documents are also liable by way of further penalty on stamping to a forfeiture of an amount equal to the stamp duty deficient.

All applications for the remission, mitigation, or return of penalties must be made by memorial, addressed to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, and supported by statutory declaration, such declaration being exempt from stamp duty.

EXEMPTION FROM ALL STAMP DUTIES:—

Transfers of shares in the Government or Parliamentary Stocks or Funds.

COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.

Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000 up to £100,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000: but no fee higher than £50.

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles.

For ad val. deed stamp on capital see p. 431.

HOURS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 5. No money received after 4 (Saturdays, 2).

Stamp Office. Stamps issued from 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 2).

Impressed Stamps, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 2).

*The Customs Tariff, 1896–97.

	£	s.	d.
BEER: Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and beer called Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 1215°, for every 36 gallons	1	8	0
" exceeding 1215° per barrel	1	12	10
" and Ale, worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1055°, for every 36 gals.	0	7	0
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
Cards (Playing) ..... per doz. packs	0	3	9
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried ..... cwt.	0	13	3
" roasted or ground ..... lb.	0	0	2
" (or other vegetable substances) and coffee, roasted & ground, mixed, lb.	0	0	2
Chloral hydrate ..... "	0	1	3
Chloroform ..... "	0	3	1
Cocoa ..... "	0	0	1
" husks and shells ..... cwt.	0	2	0
" or Chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured, lb.	0	0	2
" in the manufacture of which spirit has been used .per lb. additional	0	0	0½
Coffee (raw) ..... cwt.	0	14	0
" (kiln-dried, roasted, or ground) lb.	0	0	2
Collodion ..... gal.	1	5	0
Confectionery, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used ..... lb.			½
Ether, acetic ..... lb.	0	1	10
" butyric ..... gal.	0	15	8
" sulphuric ..... gal.	1	6	2
Ethyl, Iodide of ..... gal.	0	13	7
Fruit, dried: Currants ..... cwt.	0	2	0
" Figs; Fig Cake; Plums not preserved in sugar; Prunes; Raisins cwt.	0	7	0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (purif.) proof gal.	0	10	10
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used ..... lb.	0	0	3
Spirits, or strong waters ..... proof gal.	0	10	10
" Perfumed spirits and Cologne water ..... liquid gal.	0	17	3
" Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing spirit in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength liquid gal.	0	14	8
Tea ..... lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco, unmanuf., containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture lb.	0	3	2
" containing less than 10 p.c.	0	3	6
" Cigars ..... "	0	5	0
" Cavendish or Negrohead ... "	0	4	6
" Snuff not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture ... lb.	0	4	6
" cont. more than 13 lbs. "	0	3	9
" other manufactured ..... "	0	4	0
" Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco ... lb.	0	4	0
Varnish (cont. spirit), same as spirits.			
Wine, not exceeding 30 degrees proof spirit ..... gal.	0	1	0
" exceeding 30 deg., but not exceeding 42 deg. ..... gal.	0	2	0
" for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg. ... gal.	0	0	3
" Sparkling, imported in bottles additional ..... gal.	0	2	0

These duties on Sparkling Wines are in addition to the duty in respect of alcoholic strength.

* The total number of articles and subdivisions o articles in the English tariff of import duties was 53 i May, 1875, as compared with 397 in 1859, and 1,046 in 184

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

	s.	d.
Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores per cwt.	14	0
Tobacco, manufactured in U. K. (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores ..... lb.	3	3
Snuff of British manufacture ..... "	3	3

All articles upon which duties are levied b the Board of Inland Revenue are charged wit countervailing duties if imported from abroad for which see Tariff.

INLAND POSTAL RATES.

The prepaid postage of Letters, Books, and Parcels to any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Islands, is shown in the following table:—

Weight not exceeding	Letter Post.	Book Post.	Parcel Post.	
			Weight.	Charge.
lb. oz.	d.	d.	lbs.	s. d.
0 1	1	½	Not ex. 1	0 3
0 2	1½	½	,, 2	0 4½
0 4	2	1	,, 3	0 6
0 6	2½	1½	,, 4	0 7½
0 8	3	2	,, 5	0 9
0 10	3½	2½	,, 6	0 10½
0 12	4	3	,, 7	1 0
0 14	4½	3½	,, 8	1 1½
1 0	5	4	,, 9	1 3
			,, 10	1 4½
One halfpenny for every additional two ounces.			,, 11	1 6

Newspapers.—A prepaid postage of one halfpenny is charged for the inland transmission of any daily or weekly *registered* newspaper, the weight being disregarded. If more than one paper be included in a packet, the charge is as by book post.

Patterns and Samples.—The rates are 1*d.* for 4 oz. 1½*d.* for 6 oz.; and 2*d.* for (limit) 8 oz.

WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS.

Letters.—The weight is unlimited. No letter may be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth, unless sent to or from a Government office.

Newspapers.—Not over 14 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

Books.—No packet must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, 18 inches in length, 6 in depth, or 9 in width, except to or from a Government office.

Parcels.—The limit of weight is 11 lbs. The parcel must not be more than 3 ft. 6 ins. in length, or length and girth combined, more than 6 ft. A short parcel may be thicker: thus, if it measure no more than 3 ft. in length, it may measure as much as 3 ft. in girth, *i.e.*, round its thickest part.

Patterns and Samples.—The limit of weight is 8 oz., and the dimensions 12 × 8 × 4 inches.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

If the postage of letters, books, or patterns be not paid in advance, *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, *double the deficiency* will be charged.

No advertisement, decoration or printed matter, beyond the address, is permitted on the right hand half of the address side of envelope or wrapper.

Book Post.—Under this head are included books and periodicals, printed matter, paper, manuscript, deeds and agreements, circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process (productions of the type-writer and imitations thereof are admissible provided that at least 20 identical copies are forwarded at the same time, and handed in at the counter of the Post Office), prints or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The packet must be open at the ends, but may be tied with string, and must contain no communication in the nature of a letter. An entry stating to whom a book is given is permitted; so are the name and address of the sender, which it is advisable to put on the outside. If the regulations are infringed, a packet not exceeding 8 oz. is chargeable as a letter, and if over that weight it is transferred to the Parcel Post, with a fine of 1*d.* added to any deficient postage.

Conveyance of Single Letters by Rail.—On payment of 2*d.* to a servant of the railway, in addition to the usual 1*d.* stamp, *Inland* letters not exceeding 1 oz. may be forwarded by the next available train or steamship by those companies in agreement with the Post Office, to be called for at the station to which the letter is addressed, or to be transferred from thence to the nearest letter-box for postal delivery. The letter must be taken to a passenger station of the railway company. Railway letters may be handed in at any express delivery post office for immediate conveyance to the railway station on payment of the express fee of 3*d.* per mile.

District Messenger Service.—By this system messages, letters, and parcels are conveyed, under licence from the Postmaster-General, from various stations in the City and the West-End. Fees:—Half a mile and under, 3*d.*; over half a mile to one mile, 6*d.*; over one mile to one mile and a half, 9*d.*; beyond this distance, special rates. Messengers can be engaged at the rate of 8*d.* per hour, exclusive of omnibus or railway fares. The district offices are open day and night, including Sundays. The company holds itself responsible up to £20 for articles entrusted to its messengers.

Express Delivery Service.—Letters and parcels are now forwarded immediately in the London postal area, and in most large provincial towns, by special messengers, at the following rates:—In addition to ordinary prepaid postage, but inclusive of railway, omnibus, or tramcar charges, for every mile or part of mile, 3*d.* If the packet exceeds 1 lb. in weight, for each lb. or part beyond first lb., 1½*d.* Cabs may be used if specially paid for. Fees to be paid in stamps. Express mail letters may be posted in any letter box, but where possible they should be handed in over the counter, and clearly marked *Express Delivery* above the address. The covers of express letters should be marked with a broad line from top to bottom both on front and back. No Express Delivery on Sundays, Good Friday (except in Scotland), and Christmas Day.

Newspapers.—No writing in the nature of a letter is permitted, but the wrapper may bear the name and address of the sender.

Notice of Removal and for the re-direction of letters must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen.

Parcel Post.—The parcel should be distinctly marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter of the receiving houses or given to a rural postman. It must not be posted in a letter-box, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Money is received at the District Offices in London, at the offices in Bedford Street, Charing Cross, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Mark Lane, and Leicester Square; at the Leicester Square Parcel Dépôt, and at the head offices at Edinburgh and Dublin when the postage of a number of parcels amounts to 20*s.*, and in certain large provincial towns when it amounts to £1. These parcels must be presented at the offices between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and must be tied

up in bundles representing a postage of 5*s.* each. Money payments as above are also received at the Chief Office till 4 p.m. Parcels will be collected in London and a few large towns when the number reaches 10 at a time, or 50 a week. The name and address of the sender should be on the outside of every parcel. A greater weight than 11 lbs. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot, or 21 lbs. by a mounted postman, unless he shall have received notice on the day previous that a greater weight would be sent; and either of them may refuse parcels if already loaded.

Parcels left "to be called for" are charged 1*d.* a day after they have lain in the office one clear day, the maximum charge being 1*s.* 5*d.*

Parcels addressed to, or sent from the Channel Islands, are liable to customs duty, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office of posting.

No parcels are *received* on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday. For Bank Holidays, see page 440.

Insurance.—Compensation to the amount of £3 can be claimed for loss or damage. To secure compensation where no insurance fee is paid, a certificate of posting should be filled up and handed in for the signature of the post-office official. The insurance fee in stamps can be paid only at a post office. *See also* Registration *below.*

(No compensation will be granted for damage done to a fragile article, unless the word "fragile," or its equivalent, appears on the cover.)

Pattern and Sample Post.—This is restricted to bonâ fide trade patterns and samples of merchandise; no article sent for sale, in execution of an order, or by a private individual, being admissible. The wrappers should be marked "Pattern Post" or "Sample Post," and the articles so packed as to be easily withdrawn; but samples of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes easy of examination, or in linen bags *tied* at the neck: glass in any form is excluded. Printed matter admissible by Book Post is allowed inside, but no writing except the number, price, and private business marks; and the name, address, and trade of the sender must be printed or stamped on the wrapper. Patterns may be returned at Pattern rates in the original wrappers by erasing the written address and prefixing to the printed address the words "Returned Patterns," or "Returned to." If posted unpaid double postage will be charged on delivery; or if insufficiently paid, double the deficiency; and if any of the regulations are infringed, the packet will be charged double the deficient postage at the letter rate, with a fine of 6*d.*

Poste Restante.—This is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers who have no permanent abode in the town. Letters and parcels may be addressed to the Poste Restante at every Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and to all Branch Post Offices in London. Letters or parcels to be called for should have the words "Poste Restante" included in the address. No initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, will be taken in; and all persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must prove their identity. Foreigners must produce their passports. Poste Restante letters, &c., are not as a rule kept more than two months; at Provincial Post Offices only one month. After these intervals they are sent up to the Returned Letter Office.

Re-direction.—*Letters* re-posted unopened more than a day after delivery are charged with postage at the prepaid rate. If re-posted the same day no charge is made. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge if the original address and the corrected address are both in a delivery from the same office. *Postcards, book-packets, newspapers,* and *sample-packets* are permitted to be re-directed, under the same conditions as those relating to *letters.*

Registration.—The fee for registering an inland letter, newspaper, or postal packet (including parcels) is 2*d.* in addition to the postage. These must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. By prepayment of a fee of 2*d.* in addition to the postage and registration fee, the sender of a registered letter may obtain an acknowledgment of its due delivery. The latest time for registering for the night mails is usually half an hour before the box closes for letters; for midnight and early morning mails the hour is 7.45 p.m. If an inland packet marked "Registered" be put in a letter-box it will be liable on delivery to a charge of 8*d.*, less any amount prepaid for registration. The payment of the registration fee effects an insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £50, at the following rates:—Fee 2*d.*, compensation £5; 3*d.*, £10; 4*d.*, £15; 5*d.*, £20; 6*d.*, £25; 7*d.*, £30; 8*d.*, £35; 9*d.*, £40; 10*d.*, £45; 11*d.*, £50.

Returned and Missing Letters.—Inland letters undelivered, and containing an address, are returned, a registration fee of 2*d.* being charged should anything of value be inside. If without an address, and containing nothing of value, they are at once destroyed. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, to the countries whence received. Inquiries for missing letters should be made at the Secretary's office, G. P. O. North, St. Martin's-le-Grand, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. The Returned Letter Office is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

Soldiers' and Seamen's Letters.—Letters to soldiers and seamen serving abroad, not exceeding ½ oz., are forwarded for 1*d.*, with a further charge if they pass through a foreign country.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, Etc.

Postage Stamps (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 10*s.*) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 4½*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 20*s.*, and £5. These may be purchased at most offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., and at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business.

The perforation of stamps with *initials* is recommended. Stamps perforated otherwise than with initials, embossed stamps, or stamps cut from envelopes, wrappers or post-cards, are not available for postage.

Embossed Envelopes.—Embossed Halfpenny Envelopes are in two sizes, Commercial, in packets of 10 for 5½*d.*, and Foolscap, 10 for 6*d.*; they are also sold singly. Penny Envelopes of the following sizes are kept in stock:—**A**, 4¼ × 3½, in packets of 20 for 1*s.* 10*d.*; **C**, 5¼ × 3, 24 for 2*s.* 2*d.*; and a cheaper quality (Commercial), 20 for 1*s.* 9*d.*; but all may be had in smaller numbers. Envelopes embossed with a twopence-halfpenny stamp (sizes **L**, 5½ × 3½, and **M**, 5½ × 4⅛ ins.) are sold at the following rates:—**L**, 1 for 2¼*d.*, 10 for 2*s.* 2½*d.*; **M**, 1 for 2¼*d.*, 10 for 2*s.* 3*d.*

Registered Letter Envelopes, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a twopenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fees are of five sizes, and are sold: **F**, 5¼ ins.

× 3¼ ins.; G, 6 ins. × 3¼ ins., 2¼*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 2½*d.*; H, 8 ins. × 5 ins., H², 9 ins. × 4 ins., 2¾*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 7*d.*; K, 11½ ins. × 6 ins., 3*d.* each, or 12 for 2*s.* 10*d.*

LETTER CARDS are sold thus:—1 for 1¼*d.*, and 8 for 9*d.*, also in packets of 96 for 9*s.*

POST-CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp are sold at the rate of 10 for 5½*d.*, or 11*s.* per parcel of 240; a thicker quality being 10 for 6*d.*, or 5*s.* per parcel of 100. They can also be had in sheets of 42 cards at £11 8*s.* and £12 6*s.* per quarter ream (120 sheets) respectively. Reply Post-cards are about double the rates for single cards, but are not sold in sheets.

Private cards, bearing an adhesive ½*d.* stamp, and corresponding as nearly as possible to the size and weight of the official card, may be used.

Private Post Cards are also admissible for foreign and colonial post provided they are in conformity with the official cards in size and weight.

WRAPPERS bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had at ¼*d.* each or 7 for 4*d.*; 22*s.* 10*d.* per parcel of 480. With a penny stamp the price is, singly 1¼*d.*, or 4 for every 4¼*d.*; 21*s.* 3*d.* per parcel of 240. Uncut sheets of *ha'penny* wrappers, 14 on each sheet, may be obtained in quarter reams of 120 sheets for £3 18*s.*

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

For the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E. and N.E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	West Central (W.C.)

Of these the E.C.—comprising the whole of the City, the W.C.—the district between Temple Bar and Charing Cross, and the S.W.—containing nearly all the Government Offices, are the most important. In the E.C. or City district there are twelve deliveries daily. By appending the initials the sorting of letters is facilitated, and frequently two or more hours saved in the delivery. In the other districts there are from six to eleven collections and deliveries. Letters properly directed, and properly posted, should be delivered within from two to four hours.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at Chief District offices, Branch offices, Receiving houses, and Pillar boxes before 6; in suburban places, half an hour to an hour and a half earlier.

LATE INLAND LETTERS.—Inland letters and post-cards bearing an extra ½*d.* stamp are forwarded by the night mails if posted at the town Branch offices and Receiving houses before 7 p.m., and at St. Martin's-le-Grand before 7.45. At certain District offices the hour for posting with the late fee is 7.30 and 8, when the letters are to go from the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra ½*d.* stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of the departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 8.15 to 10.

NIGHT POSTING.—Country letters too late for the ordinary mails, but posted in the London districts before the 9 o'clock collection, are delivered by the first post next morning if for places (about 250) within the range of the supplementary night and midnight despatches. Later collections are made in London and the suburbs—mostly between 11 and 12—the letters, &c., for the provinces being despatched by the early morning trains, and those for London and suburban districts coming within the first morning delivery. For early trains and the same delivery a collection is made from 2 to 3 a.m. on certain main routes; also at many places in the N.W., S.W., W., and W.C. districts; and at 3.15 in the E.C. district. At all the Chief District Offices the boxes are cleared at 6 a.m. for the first delivery in London districts, and at 7 a.m. for local letters.

LATE FOREIGN LETTERS, with an extra 1*d.* stamp, may be posted till 7 o'clock at Lombard Street, Gracechurch Street, Mark Lane, Eastcheap, Leadenhall Street, Throgmorton Avenue, Threadneedle Street, Fleet Street, Ludgate Circus, Charing Cross, Bedford Street, the District offices, and St. Martin's-le-Grand; with an extra 2*d.* at the latter office till 7.15, or till 7.30 with an extra 3*d.* At the railway termini the late letter-fee is 4*d.* for the Continent, and 2*d.* for the U.S.A., Canada, and the Cape.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST.

LETTER POSTAGE.

A charge of 2½*d.* the half ounce is now made for letters addressed to any part of the world.

The Foreign Post-card Rates to all places to which Post-cards are available is 1*d.* single, 2*d.* return.

Inland cards are transmissible abroad if the additional postage be supplied by an adhesive ½*d.* stamp.

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, AND PRINTED PAPERS generally, ½*d.* per 2 ozs.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES, ½*d.* per 2 ozs.; but with a minimum charge of 1*d.*

COMMERCIAL PAPERS, ½*d.* per 2 ozs.; but with a minimum charge of 2½*d.*

The limits of size to British Possessions or non-Union countries* are—length 2 ft., width or depth 1 ft., and must not exceed 5 lbs in weight. To countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.; weight not to exceed 4 lbs.

The above-named rates should in all cases be prepaid; no packet can be sent forward wholly unpaid, but, if by inadvertence the postage is insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be chargeable on delivery.

MAILS for Canada are made up every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening; to the United States every Wednesday and Saturday evening and Saturday morning; and to Newfoundland alternate Friday evenings.

To the West Indies alternate Wednesday mornings.

To Australasia, every Friday evening, and various other days

To India, every Friday evening.

To China, Japan, Hong Kong and Ceylon, Friday evening, and various other days.

To Portugal and Tangier, every morning; to Roumania and Morocco, every morning and evening; to Greece, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and every Friday evening.

To Egypt, Sunday and Monday morning, and Friday evening, and various other days; to Cyprus, Monday morning and Friday evening; to Malta, every morning.

To the Cape and Rhodesia every Saturday morning; to West Coast of Africa and Abyssinia, every Friday evening.

To Buenos Aires, Monte Video, and Rio Janeiro, alternate Wednesday and Friday mornings.

* Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Africa (Native possessions on the West Coast), Arabia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Central Africa, China, Friendly Islands, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger Protectorate, Orange Free State, Samoa, Sarawak, Society Islands.

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To Mexico, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and evenings; to Chile, alternate Wednesday evenings, and various other days, with U. S. mails.

To other parts of the world, the places and rates are too numerous for insertion; particulars may be obtained at every Receiving house.

PARCEL POST.

The rules and regulations to be observed are similar to those relating to inland parcels, with the addition that every parcel must have a Customs declaration respecting the contents. This must be on a form obtainable at any Post Office: the duties cannot be prepaid, but are collected on delivery. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere; firearms to Colombia, Constantinople, and Gibraltar; opium to Hong Kong and India; and pork and bacon to some places. The charges to British possessions are:—

			Further lb.
India and Aden	1st lb.	1*s.*	8*d.*
Hong Kong and China	„	10*d.*	6*d.*
Cape (Cape Town)	„	9*d.*	9*d.*
Other places*	„	1*s.* to 2*s.* 9*d.*	—
Straits Settlements	„	9*d.*	6*d.*
Ceylon	„	9*d.*	6*d.*
Labuan	„	11*d.*	8*d.*
Malta	„	8*d.*	4*d.*
„ *vid* Italy		7 lb.	2*s.* 10*d.*
Australasia	1st 2 lb.	1*s.* 6*d.*	9*d.*
Gibraltar	1st lb.	8*d.*	4*d.*
Jamaica, Bermuda	„	9*d.*	9*d.*
Trinidad, Barbados	„	8*d.*	6*d.*
West Africa	„	9*d.*	9*d.*
Canada	„	8*d.*	6*d.*
British Guiana	„	10*d.*	8*d.*

Continental rates:—	Initial. lbs.	s.	d.	Limit. lbs.	s.	d.
Austria-Hungary	3	1	5½	11	2	4
„ *vid* Belgium	3	1	9	11	2	7
Belgium	3	1	3	11	2	2½
Constantinople	3	1	3	11	2	9
„ *vid* France	3	2	4	11	3	4
Denmark	3	1	5	11	2	5
„ *vid* Belgium	3	1	9	11	2	7
Egypt	3	1	3	11	2	3
„ *vid* France & Italy	3	2	6	11	3	10
France	3	1	4	11	2	2
Germany	3	1	0	11	2	0
„ *vid* Belgium	3	1	4	11	2	2
Greek Ports, *vid* Cologne	3	2	10	7	3	3
„ *vid* Hamburg†	3	2	6	7	3	0
Holland	3	1	0	11	2	3
Italy (*vid* France)	3	1	6	11	2	6
„ (*vid* Belgium)	3	2	4	11	3	2
Norway	3	0	10½	11	2	1
Portugal	3	1	7	11	2	5
„ *vid* France		...		6½	2	6
Servia	3	2	2	11	3	0
„ *vid* Hamburg	3	1	10	11	2	10
Spain (railway towns)		...		6½	2	1
Sweden	3	1	2½	7	2	3½
Switzerland (*vid* France)	3	1	6	11	2	5
„ *vid* Belgium	3	1	9	11	2	7
Turkish Ports	3	2	3	11	3	1

To the British possessions generally and to Constantinople, Beyrout, Smyrna, and Egypt the dimensions are 3 feet 6 inches in length, or length and girth combined 6 feet; Canada, length 2 feet, depth or width 1 foot; to Italy, Spain, Greece, and parts of Turkey, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

Parcels are now (Nov., 1896) accepted for transmission to Paraguay, Cape Verd Islands (St. Vincent and Santiago), and to Portuguese West Africa (Ambriz, Benguela, Bolama, Cabenda, Loanda, Mossamedes, and St. Thomas).

Insurance of Colonial Parcels.—Insurance may be effected for parcels to the following Colonies and possessions, up to the value of £50, at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; 7½*d.* for £24; 10*d.* for £36; 1*s.* 0½*d.* for £48; 1*s.* 3*d.* for £50. The parcels insured must comply with the regulations of the Colonial Parcel Post.

Aden	Gibraltar	St. Helena
Antigua	Grenada	St. Kitts
Ascension	Hong Kong	St. Lucia
Bahamas	India	St. Vincent (West Indies)
Bermuda	Labuan	Straits Settlements
British Guiana	Lagos	Tobago
British North Borneo	Montserrat	Torotla
Ceylon	Nevis	Trinidad
Cyprus	Newfoundland	Zanzibar
Dominica	Niger Coast Protectorate	
Falkland Islands		
Gambia		

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

Money Orders, Inland.—The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £10. The commission charged is:—

For sums not above 20*s.* ..... 2*d.*

Not above £2	3*d.*	Not above £7	5*d.*
„ „ £4	4*d.*	„ „ £10	6*d.*

Money orders are legally void if not presented for payment within 12 months of date of issue. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued.

Telegraph Money Orders.—These are issued between all post offices authorised to transact telegraph and money order business. They are limited to £10, and the commission is double the above rates in addition to the charge for an advice to the postmaster and its repetition, the minimum being 9*d.* Any communication to the payee is a further charge, the minimum being 6*d.*

Postal Orders.—Unlike Money Orders, they are issued for fixed sums; those of 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* at a charge of ½*d.*; of 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; those of 15*s.* and 20*s.*, 1½*d.* These orders must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Stamps to the amount of 5*d.* may be affixed to the *face* of an order, so that practically any odd sum can be transmitted by means of postal orders. The name of the payee should be inserted by the purchaser before parting with it. Payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding ten days, by writing across the order the words "Payable after —— days," and by inserting the name of the office of payment. Postal Orders are payable at any office in the United Kingdom, and at Constantinople, Malta, Gibraltar, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland. Most bankers and money-changers in the Colonies and on the Continent will also cash them.

The Chief Money Order Office in London is at Mount Pleasant, E.C.

Money Orders, Foreign and Colonial.—These are issued in the United Kingdom on the undermentioned places, the commission being for sums not exceeding £2, 6*d.*; £5, 1*s.*; £7, 1*s.* 6*d.*; £10, 2*s.*:—

*Aden	*Austria	Bermuda
*Adrianople	Bagdad	*Beyrout
Amoy	Bassorah	Brit. Bechuanaland
Australia	*Belgium	

* The limit of weight to Rhodesia is 7 lbs., to other British possessions 11 lbs.

† Parcels for Greece must be packed in some stronger material than paper or cardboard.

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British Columb.
British Guiana
Brit. Honduras
*Bulgaria
Burma
Bushire
*Cameroons
Canada
*Candia
Canton
Cape of Good Hope
Ceylon
*Chili
*Congo Free St.
Constantinople
Cyprus
*Danish West Indies
*Denmark and Faroe Islands
*Dutch E. Indies
*Egypt
Falkland Islds.
Foochow
France and Algeria
Gambia
*Germany
Gibraltar
Gold Coast
Hankow
Hawaii
*Holland
Hong Kong
*Hungary
*Iceland
*India
Italy
*Jaffa
*Japan
*Jerusalem
Labuan
Lagos
Malta
Mauritius
*Mitylene
Mombasa
Muscat
Natal
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
*New Guinea (German)
New Zealand
Ningpo
North Borneo
*Norway
Nova Scotia
Orange Free St.
Panama
*Portugal (with Madeira and the Azores)
Prince Edward Island
*Roumania
*Salonica
St. Helena
Sarawak
Seychelles Isls.
Shanghai
*Siam
Sierra Leone
Smyrna
Straits Settlements
Swatow
*Sweden
*Switzerland
Tangier
Tasmania
Transvaal
*Trebizond
*Tunis
United States
*Uruguay
West Indies
Zanzibar

Orders issued for the places marked thus * are retained by the remitter, and a new order in the currency of the country is forwarded by the Post Office to the payee.

TELEGRAMS.

INLAND.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6*d.* for the first twelve words, and one halfpenny for every additional word; stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word, so is a letter preceding or following a group of figures. The charge includes delivery within the town postal limits, or within one mile of a head office—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile for the first three miles; if three or more miles, at the rate of 1*s.* per mile from the office door. Telegram forms are of two kinds—one issued gratis; the other (A1), embossed with a stamp, may be purchased singly, or interleaved with carbonic paper, in books of 20, price 10*s.* 2*d.* each.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are subject to a code of 25 rules, too lengthy to be transcribed. The charges vary from 2*d.* a word to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland, 2½*d.* to Luxembourg, 3*d.* to Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Tunis, 3½*d.* to Denmark and Norway, 4*d.* to Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Spain, and Sweden, 4½*d.* to Bulgaria, Gibraltar, and Portugal, 5½*d.* to Russia, 6*d.* to Malta and Morocco, 6½*d.* to Cyprus and Turkey, 7*d.* to Greece, 1*s.* to Canada, and 1*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* to United States, 3*s.* 8*d.* upwards to India, 4*s.* 7*d.* upwards to Australia, 5*s.* to New Zealand, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 2*d.* to South America; our own Colonies and possessions being charged generally at about the highest rates.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 8 to 10 a.m. in England; in Scotland and Ireland from 9 to 10 a.m. In London the following offices are always open:—Central Telegraph Station; Great Northern Station, King's Cross (except from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. on Sundays and from 10 p.m. on Sundays to 6 a.m. on Mondays); Great Eastern Stations, Liverpool Street and Stratford; London Bridge (S. E. R.), Paddington, St. Pancras, Victoria (L. C. & D.), Waterloo and Willesden Stations, and West Strand Post Office, the offices at Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks, Derby, Devonport, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Holyhead, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Penzance, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton; as also are those at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Queenstown, in Ireland.

LONDON-PARIS TELEPHONE.—Public Call Offices, General Post Office, W. (Bath Street), open always, West Strand Branch, always open, and Threadneedle Street Branch (open week days, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m). Fee—8*s.* per conversation of 3 minutes. Two *consecutive* conversations are permitted. NOTE.—Paris time is 10 minutes earlier than London time.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

At all offices open on Sunday, postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered, during the time such offices are open. The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m.; but no Money Order, Savings Bank, Insurance, or Annuity Business is transacted on these days, nor in Scotland on Sacramental Fast Days.

In addition to the offices always open, as shown under "Sunday Telegrams," the following in London are opened for postal business on Sundays at 8 a.m., and closed at 8 p.m., unless otherwise indicated:—Blackheath Village, Bow (10 p.m.), Camberwell Green (10), Camden Road, Clapham Common (10), Ealing (8 to 10, 5 to 6), Eastern District Office, Euston Branch Office (10), Fulham Road (10), Greenwich—Nelson Street (10), Hammersmith, Hampstead Green, Holloway (10), Kensington—Young Street, Kilburn Branch Office, Kingsland—High Street (10), New Cross, Northern District Office, Norwood District Office (10), Notting Hill—near Archer Street (10), Paddington—Spring Street, Poplar Branch Office, Putney (8 to 10, 5 to 6), St. John's Wood Terrace Branch Office (10), S. E. District Office, South Kensington—Exhibition Road, S.W. District Office, Tottenham—White Hart Lane (8 to 10, 5 to 6), Western District Office, W.C. District Office, Wimbledon (8 to 10, 5 to 6).

In London, letters can neither be registered, nor despatched by express service on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas day.

BANK HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS.—Where Bank Holidays are observed as public holidays, the counters of the head office and branch offices are closed at 12 noon (in some small places they are not even opened) *except* for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial town in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor in Scotland on Sunday or the Sacramental Fast Days; and any person is at liberty to prevent even this delivery so far as relates to himself.

In London the holiday arrangements are of an exceptional character, and due notice of them is given by means of bills at the various offices.

BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., LIMITED, PRINTERS, LONDON AND TONBRIDGE.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The British Empire in India extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan are within the sphere of its influence. Baluchistan (130,000 square miles) and Kashmir, with its dependencies of Chitral, Hunza, Nagar, are within its frontier. Within the boundary recently demarcated on the north-west and where the line is still undefined on the north-east there are also tracts of tribal territory under the political influence though not yet under the administrative rule of the "Indian" government. The political boundary of India marches with Persia from the sea to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab, thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of the Victoria lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Chinese territory on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Himalayas, till the limits of French control are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier leaving the Mekong marches with Siam till it reaches the sea half way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, the Somali Coast protectorate, and protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various Chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from the 8th to the 37th degree of north latitude, and from the 61st to the 100th degree of longitude east of Greenwich; Calcutta itself lying in 88° E. long. Its total area may be taken to be 1,700,000 square miles, of which 750,000 square miles are under Native and the remainder under British administration. The population of India, shown by the census in February, 1891, if we include the population (computed or estimated) of Manipur, Sikkim, and the Shan States, but not the protected territory of Baluchistan and the Somali Coast, was 288,350,000, of which 66,750,000 belonged to the Native States. The increase of the population of our Indian Empire in the decade 1881 to 1891 was 33¼ millions, of which 5¼ millions were added by the inclusion of tracts, particularly Upper Burma, not enumerated in 1881, while the remainder of the increase being at the rate of over 10 per cent. in the decade, represents the ordinary growth of population. By February, 1897, supposing the population of India to have increased by 6 per cent. since 1891, it will number 305½ millions, of which 70¾ millions will belong to the Native States. The languages spoken in India, excluding European tongues and those which are spoken by less than 1,000 persons, are 78 in number, grouped in a dozen different families; of which 20 languages belonging to five families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. Other particulars regarding the population will be found on pages 465–467. Excluding the Province of Burma, which lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal and forms no part of the Indian Peninsula, we may broadly divide the country, for geographical purposes, into three sections, viz. :—the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land. The first of these includes the mountain-range of the Himalayas and their offshoots to the southward. This region, lying mainly beyond the limit of British administration, must be considered as the natural northern boundary of India, and may be described as consisting of two giant mountain-ranges running from north-west to south-east, with a series of great valleys beyond. The southern range, which rises precipitously from the belt of swampy land lying to the north of the Ganges and parallel to its course, springs up to a height of 20,000 feet above the plain, and culminates in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; Kunchin-Junga, 28,176 feet; and Dwhalagiri, over 27,000 feet, near the centre of the range, and Mount Godwin Austen (K. 2), 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush Mountains. The Himalayas, however, are not only a rampart of defence, but also serve to collect and store up a supply of water for the tropical plains below them. The sides of the Himalayas afford an admirable simultaneous representation of the various

The principal Government publications relating to India, which were presented to Parliament in 1896, were:—Statistical Abstracts, 1885-86 to 1894-95, C. 8,238; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1894-95, No. 218; Trade of British India, 1890-91 to 1894-95, C. 7,997; Sanitary Measures in India, 1894-95, Vol. xxvii.; Financial Statement for 1896-97, No. 166; Home Accounts, 1894-95, with Estimates 1895-96, No. 180; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1896-97, C. 8,169; Return of Net Income and Expenditure for eleven years 1884-85 to 1894-95, No. 127; Administration Report of Railways in India for 1895-96, C. 8,136; Chitral Correspondence, C. 8,037; Kafiristan, No. 262 and C. 8,012; Indian Cotton Duties, C. 8,078 and No. 229; Expenses of Indian Troops at Suakin, No. 236 and C. 8,131; Opium Commission Correspondence, C. 7,991; Jhallawar, No. 245; Indian Expenditure Commission, First Report, Vols. I. and II., C. 8,258 and 8,259.

natural belts of the earth's surface, being divided into the tropical, the temperate, and the arctic zones as the upward journey is taken from the plains below. The vegetation of the Himalayan region includes such varied species as the tree-fern, the deodar or native cedar, numerous rhododendrons, the ilex, orchids, barley, oats, millet, and many common vegetables of domestic use. In the way of trade this region produces large quantities of timber, charcoal, barley, millet, and honey. The fauna are no less varied than the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear and ounce, eagles, partridges, and a large number of pheasants. The native tribes afford examples of both the Aryan and the Turanian races, together with an intermingling of the two. The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, and stretching from sea to sea, comprehend the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from each other, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side of the mountains—the Indus, which flows westward, and the Sang-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing west and south-west for 900 miles and collecting to itself various other waters, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a south-east and easterly journey of nearly 1,600 miles, drains almost the whole of the Bengal plain. Meanwhile the Brahmaputra, which runs close along by the mountains on the northern side, having reached the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the south, then to the west, and finally joins the Ganges, the two rivers discharging themselves together into the Bay of Bengal. The Indus is 1,800 miles long; the Brahmaputra nearly 1,500 miles long. It will be seen from this that the Himalayas send to India the water gathered on both their northern and southern slopes: this result is due to the peculiar *lie* of the land, and this it is which has not only given great abundance and wealth to the country, but has also made it the prey of the spoiler and invader for many centuries. The richest, the most populous, and the most prosperous part of India is to be found in the basins of these three great river-systems, which include in the aggregate an area of 1,125,000 square miles. Each of these rivers is of inestimable value to the country it drains, but particularly is this so with the Ganges. The Ganges is not only the great highway of Bengal, it is also the water-carrier and the fertiliser; without it traffic, where not impossible, would be enormously dear, and the province almost a desert. So rich is the Ganges valley that a wholly agricultural population of nearly 60 millions finds support on the soil at a density of over 700 persons to the square mile (the average density of the population of England and Wales being 500 to the square mile). There are several agricultural districts with a population exceeding 900 to the square mile. There are three harvests in Lower Bengal each year: pease, pulse, and various oil-seeds are reaped in April and May, the early rice crop in September, and the great rice crop two or three months later. The chief vegetable products of N.W. Bengal are the mango, the banyan, the wild cotton-tree, and the tamarind: while the delta region gives rice, the bamboo, and a large variety of palms (cocoanut, date, areca, &c.). In the north, again, we also find wheat, Indian corn, millet, and barley; while to the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and many different dyes, drugs, and spices are also produced. These include the aloe, castor-oil tree, resins, and gums; but there are also grown the melon, pumpkin, tea-plant, yams, the opium poppy, the mulberry, and jute. Just as the Himalayas on the north and the Suleiman Mountains on the north-west form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due east and west from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Nerbudda River. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete the triangle of mountain ranges with which this region is surrounded. As the Western Ghauts lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, we find no streams on the Malabar Coast south of the Tapti River: all the rivers—and they are both numerous and of great size—flow eastwards, and passing through gaps or defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.) at intervals further to the south; in the extreme N.W., too, south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards. The division line of the basins of these last two rivers is sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. The physical geography of S. India has given it much of its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the

mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access both from within and without, has advanced with rapid strides in commerce and all other civilising influences. The mountain slopes of this region, those of the Western Ghauts in particular, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests of the tropics: teak, ebony, ironwood, and Indian mahogany abound, so also do the jackwood, blackwood, sandalwood, and the ubiquitous bamboo. Coffee is now largely cultivated there, and tea and cinchona are also grown. The elephant, tiger, bison, leopard, deer, sheep, and various smaller game afford limitless sport to the hunter. In the valleys and on the higher plains many crops are raised in profusion, chiefly the same as those grown in the lower basin of the Ganges. The southern table-land has in past times furnished considerable supplies of different minerals, including gold: those found and worked now are mainly lime, coal, and iron; some gold mines are also being successfully worked in Mysore. To the west of the peninsula the Indian Empire includes the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan, which has some mineral wealth in its coal and petroleum. East of the peninsula is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irawaddi and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland the country is one of hills and rolling downs; and in the north the province loses itself in the mountains. Rice is the chief staple; cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also extensively grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a very large contribution to the exports. Among the industries still to be developed in the province is that of tea-cultivation, the tea-plant being indigenous. Burma is rich in minerals. Rubies, sapphires, and jade are mined. Gold and silver undoubtedly exist; wells for the production of petroleum have long been in operation; coal, copper, tin, lead, are also found. Three-fifths of the Indian Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight principal Provinces—viz., Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjaub, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Madras, and Bombay, and five minor administrations. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs are, as it is termed, in subordinate alliance with Her Imperial Majesty, KAISAR-I-HIND. Her Majesty's representative is styled the Viceroy and Governor-General, his relations with the Home Government being regulated by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which substituted the authority of a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, for that of the East India Company and the Board of Control. By an Act of 1889, the Secretary of State is permitted to leave five of the seats on his Council unfilled. For the present members of Council see page 158.

For the knowledge we possess of the period that preceded the commencement of connected history in India we are chiefly indebted to the sacred books of the Hindus, the accounts of Greek and Chinese writers, the records of inscriptions and coins, and the evidences of race and language. The existence of various races in India speaking languages not cognate, proves that the country has been subject to successive invasions in remote ages. The first of which we possess direct evidence is that of the ARYANS, who, coming from north of the Hindu Kush, overspread Persia in one direction and Northern India in the other. The *Vedas*, which are the most ancient and venerated of the sacred writings of the Indian Aryans, and are written in Sanskrit of the earliest type, are supposed to date from 1400 B.C. In the early Vedas all classification and ranking of the gods is absolutely wanting; something of the kind, however, is done in the Upanishads, which form a kind of commentary on the Vedas, and make some attempt to solve the problems of creation, the nature of the Deity, and the human soul. The Upanishads, in fact, founded admittedly on the Vedas, contain the germs of those great systems of Hindu philosophy which, in their later development, brought about the separation of the creed of the vulgar from that of the educated. The *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* are epic poems of later date, abounding in extravagant myths, from which, however, the learned have succeeded in gaining a general knowledge of the habits and condition of the people and of the course of events during the dark period of Aryan conquest. Themselves a branch of the Indo-European race, by whom Europe had already been colonised, the Aryans are believed to have entered India some 2000 years B.C. They were then a pastoral and agricultural people; their form of government was patriarchal, and the offices of prince and priest were united in the same person. Their conquest seems to have been confined at first to the country south of the Himalayas on the west of the Jumna, where they long remained, before they began their advance southwards and eastwards down the Gangetic valley. The enemies they met, who had preceded them in the occupation of the country, were a yellow-skinned, serpent-worshipping race in the Himalayan districts, and in the south a dark-skinned population, short in stature, treacherous, and degraded. The condition of the people, as well as the progress of their wars with the older inhabitants of the country, can be clearly traced in the sacred poems. It appears that when Oudh and Bengal had been subdued, the deified hero Rama effected the conquest of Southern India, and afterwards that of Ceylon. By this time a great change had come over the Aryan invaders. Their primitive simplicity had disappeared. Patriarchs had become luxurious princes, whose priestly duties were deputed to the sect of Brahmans; and by the fifth century, when, it is supposed, the *Laws of Manu*, a digest of the current customary laws, were compiled, this caste had succeeded in estab-

lishing its superiority over the Kshetriyas, or military caste, to whom it had been at first subordinate. The *Laws of Manu* give a good idea of what the priestly caste wished Indian society to be at the period when they were composed. In them we find mention made of the existence of caste and village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Sákya Muni, or Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age in 543 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood; and within three centuries from the death of its founder it had been accepted as the national religion. For more than a thousand years it existed in India side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. But either from internal dissensions of its own, or from persecution without, Buddhism became practically extinct in India before the twelfth century, though it still flourishes not only in China and Japan, but also in Nipal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. One branch of it, however, survived in the distinct sect of the Jains, whose religion was a combination of Buddhism and Brahmanism. The followers of this creed, of which the antiquity and relations with Buddhism are much disputed, are still very numerous in Guzerat, and may be found in many parts of India.

With Alexander's invasion (327 B.C.) we reach the first landmark in the political history of India. Herodotus tells us that the twentieth satrapy of Persia had previously included part of the north-west of India. Alexander himself did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river; his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes, has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village-communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the peoples as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (B.C. 260–220), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts throw light upon this period, was the great patron of Buddhism, which became for a time the State religion throughout the greater part of India. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between the fifth and tenth centuries.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between 126 B.C. and 544 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads, as well as the existence of ancient aboriginal tribes in India, left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus.

So early as A.D. 664 Arabs began to make predatory expeditions against Guzerat and Sind. The conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, at length brought the successors of Mohammed to the Indus, and in the N.W. of India they made some temporary acquisitions during the ensuing hundred years. However, two centuries more were to pass before the foundations of a durable Mohammedan empire were laid. It was in the year 999 that Mahmud declared the independence of the kingdom of Ghazni in Afghanistan—a proceeding which he followed up by at least twelve expeditions into India, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, and another ended in the occupation of Guzerat. Later, in 1024, he conquered and annexed to his kingdom the provinces of Lahore and Mooltan. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken, and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, with whose memory is connected the Kutb Minar, near Delhi; and the first Mohammedan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

From this time onward the history of India is the history of invasion, dynasty following dynasty, while the Mongol hordes again and again swept into the country. At length, during the reign of the last monarch of the Toghlak line, the famous Tamerlane burst into India at the head of a mighty host, and captured and sacked Delhi in 1398: he left behind him Khizr Khan, who thenceforward held the reins of power. A period of misrule, tyranny, and anarchy ensued, and fittingly paved the way for the total conquest of the country by the Mogul emperors.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Mongols, or Moguls, a Mohammedan Power, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, and, as has been stated, again and again invaded that country. In 1398, during the invasion of Tamerlane, or Teimur, a great part of Hindustan was laid waste. In 1526 *Sultan Baber*, a descendant of both these Tartar chiefs, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE. *Humayoon* (1530–56) lost the whole of the territory conquered by Baber, but recovered a portion of it shortly before his death. *Akbar*, his son (1556–1605), being a minor, the Government was for five years under a regency, but it was a much longer time before Akbar's many opponents were subdued and his Empire firmly established, embracing Cabul, Candahar, all Hindustan, and a portion of the Deccan. The Mogul Empire thus absorbed not only the Afghan kingdom in Hindustan, but also the independent Mohammedan kingdoms of Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmednagar, Berar, and Bidar, in the Deccan. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men whom he drew around him were Raja Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet; nor should we overlook Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth. The revenue of Akbar's empire is estimated to have been 19 millions sterling; and this gradually increased till under Aurangzeb, at the close of the 17th century, the imperial revenue amounted to £43,500,000. *Jehangir* (1605–28) received in 1615 an embassy despatched by James I., under the conduct of Sir Thomas Roe. His empress was the famous Nur Mehal. Under *Shah Jehan* (1628–58) the Mogul Empire reached its zenith. Many public works and grand buildings testify to his magnificence and taste, amongst others the Taj Mahal at Agra, which is said to have been the work of a French architect—Austin of Bordeaux. The close of *Shah Jehan's* reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated his brothers and put them to death; his father he kept a prisoner for the rest of his life. *Aurangzeb* had great ability and courage,

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and was a master of dissimulation; but bigotry and distrust were the bane of his policy, and the decline of the Mogul Empire dates from his reign. Four sons disputed the right of succession: at last *Bahadur Shah* gained the coveted crown, but only for five years. Dying in 1712 he was succeeded by his son, *Jehundar Shah*, who was cruelly murdered by one Farokshir, a great-grandson of the famous Aurangzeb, who seized on the crown. He in turn was himself put to death six years later, and *Muhammad Shah*, grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. The viceroys of his own appointment grew uneasy and rebellious, and all unconsciously aided in the growth of the Mahratta power. One of them refused his aid to his sovereign, and the Mahrattas in consequence subdued the Deccan. In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, and gave the city over to the mercy of his terrible followers, who are said to have slain more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and to have levied as contribution and carried off as plunder, treasure equal to more than £50,000,000 sterling. In spite of this enormous sacrifice, peace was only obtained by giving up to the conqueror all the country west of the Indus. On the death of Muhammad, in 1748, the country was fast going to decay—it was, in fact, only waiting for a fresh conqueror. The Mahrattas were there ready for the work to be done. About 1724 the Deccan, Oudh, and Bengal became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam), Sadat Khan, and Aliverdi Khan respectively.

THE MAHRATTAS.—Simultaneously with the decline of the Moguls rose the power of the Mahrattas. They were Hindus, and the country from which they came may be roughly described by drawing two lines from Nagpur to Surat and Goa on the west coast. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonslah. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family; Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position as Rajas of Satara. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence. In 1760 Delhi was in their hands, and though they suffered a disastrous defeat at Panipat in 1761, at the hands of Ahmed Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first Power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Their system, however, was one of organised plunder rather than of settled government. Like the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they were a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818, that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of European adventurers, who, either from love of adventure or thoughts of gain, had been attracted in increasing numbers to the shores of India.

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the trade of Europe with India and the farther East has been the most lucrative branch of the world's commerce, and has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has carried it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians at its European end, and by the Arabs, the successors of the old Phœnicians, in its Eastern portion; the chief centres of the trade of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut on 20th May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy the *Portuguese* may be considered to have enjoyed the monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, and took possession of Ceylon and the Maldive Islands; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion in various places, but notably on the Malabar and Malacca coasts. This dominion had, in 1542, practically amounted to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan, and for nearly sixty years afterwards the King of Portugal was the virtual suzerain of the southern coast of Asia. When the Portuguese crown fell into weak hands its power in the Eastern seas began to decline; and it was almost annulled in 1580, when the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united under Philip II., and the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain. The Portuguese were content to bring the exports of India to Lisbon; they left it to the Dutch to carry them thence to the other ports of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the revolt of the United Provinces, shut the harbour of Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* (1580) were driven either to forego the trade or seek it in the East themselves. The enterprise of the nation decided the question, especially as the Spanish naval supremacy had been shattered by the defeat of the "Invincible Armada" in 1588. In 1602 "The Dutch East India Company" was formed by the amalgamation of the previously existing trading societies, and between 1602 and 1620 the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were captured. In 1661 the Portuguese possessed only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch Eastern Empire, situated mainly in the Malayan Peninsula and contiguous islands, passed with the Mother Country under the dominion of the French in 1810. Attacked and conquered by the English in 1812 in consequence, it was surrendered again to the Dutch in 1816, since which date it has remained in Dutch hands.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English also began to feel the necessity of freeing themselves from dependence on others for the supply of Indian produce, and to desire a share in the profits of Indian commerce. After the success of some smaller ventures, the English East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on the 31st December, 1600; there were 125 shareholders, the capital was £70,000, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." When voyages to India—and almost profitless voyages they proved to be—were first undertaken on the joint-stock account, the company's capital was raised to £400,000. Quarrels with the Portuguese ensued; and no footing of any kind was obtained until the year 1615, when Captain Best, with four English ships, won a great victory over the Portuguese squadron off Surat, where a settlement was established, and a

satisfactory treaty concluded with the Emperor Jehangir. Under the terms of this treaty, King James I. sent out as ambassador Sir Thomas Roe, who was not only granted various trading concessions, but was also permitted to reside at the Court of the Great Mogul. When Charles I. was in need of money he granted a second charter to a new Company. Confusion was the result; and piratical and other acts dishonourable to Europeans followed. The Protector Cromwell, however, was equal to the crisis; the rival companies were merged into one, the famous Navigation Act was passed, a reign of order was established, and the English traders gained a reputation for general honesty which—in spite of individuals and solitary cases—they have ever since maintained. In 1639 the English, who had acquired a narrow strip of land, six miles in length and one mile inland, on the coast just below Masulipatam, built a factory there and having surrounded it with a wall, mounted it with guns, and named it Fort St. George; fourteen years later (1653) this settlement of Madras became an independent Presidency. When, in 1661, Charles II. was married to Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay: five years afterwards it was formally made over to the English monarch, who in his turn, in 1668, transferred all his rights over it, together with the responsibilities connected with it, to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 the factory at Surat was given up by the Company, and Bombay was made the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1634 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights concerning Bengal from the Mogul, and six years afterwards a factory had been established at Hooghly, near the mouth of the Ganges, yet in that part of the country they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the exactions of the Mohammedan authorities forced them to abandon their settlement. They were, however, invited to return, and in 1689 were laid, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of Fort William, afterwards destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started with a capital of two millions. The competition resulted in over-trading; the home markets were glutted with all kinds of Indian produce, and the English manufacturers were loud in their complaints. In 1702 the two rival companies were united, and in 1708, thanks to the prudence and tact of Lord Godolphin, the whole of the English companies were at last amalgamated under the charter granted by Queen Anne to "The United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies." England having entered upon the war of the Austrian succession in 1744, the rival companies of England and France first came into collision in 1746, the immediate result being the capture of Madras in that year. Had Dupleix received continuous support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by *Clive*, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army at Wandewash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French. The territory retained by the French in India since that date is insignificant; and in these possessions they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and the victory of Plassey in the following year made British influence predominant in Bengal. Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1763, in his absence, the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). As a result of this battle, they received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the jurisdiction over the Northern Circars. Clive returned a second time to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767, he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772–85) was appointed President of Calcutta, and then Governor-General in 1774, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He not only greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council, of which Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of *Junius*, was a member, but was also the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions in India. He repelled Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeated the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali. In so doing he probably saved British India. The first reign of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786–93) was marked by the complete reform he effected in the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal, and by the Second Mysore War. After the uneventful rule of *Sir John Shore*, afterwards Lord Teignmouth (1793–98), came the administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798–1805), of which the events were numerous and important. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. His son and successor, Tippoo, equally courageous and equally hostile to the English, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who had then the predominant influence in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta Confederacy. The campaigns of Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and added to the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not establish, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which promised to give greater security than the balance of power attempted by Lord Wellesley's predecessors. *Lord Minto* (1807–13) established peaceful relations with the Sikhs, Cabul, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, occupied the Mauritius, and extended British influence in the Eastern Seas. Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814–23) the Bombay Presidency, hitherto the smallest of the three, attained its present dimensions on the annexa-

tion, in 1818, of the territory of the Peishwa, whose power had lasted a little over 100 years. By his wars in Central India, Lord Hastings also delivered the country from the ravages of the *Pindaris*, freebooters who organised bands, sometimes many thousands strong, and devastated the country in all directions; and he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. A war with Nepaul also occurred during Lord Hastings' *régime*. In 1823 *Lord Amherst* succeeded the Marquess of Hastings, and marked his period of office by a conquest in another direction. The King of Ava had been not only guilty of great insolence to the Governor-General, but was ever making encroachments on British territory. The result was the First Burmese War, which cost us 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave us the fertile provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam. While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828–35), steam communication with India was introduced, Suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more largely into the service of the Company, and various measures were passed affecting education, economy, and justice. The Charter of the East India Company was in 1833 renewed for twenty years, on condition that the Company should altogether abandon its trading, and allow of the settlement of Europeans in the country. *Lord Auckland's* resolution to support Shah Shuja against Dost Mohammed brought on the First Afghan Expedition (1839–42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal Retreat from Cabul. This was atoned for in the administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842–44), which also saw the Conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier. *Lord Hardinge* (1844–48) conducted in person the First Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846). *Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848–56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chillianwallah and Goojerat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of their country was followed by that of Tanjore; and the Second Burmese War (1852) deprived the King of Burma of his sea-board provinces. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of Railways and the Telegraph. He established cheap postage; promoted steam navigation with England *viâ* the Red Sea; and opened the Ganges Canal, still the largest irrigation work in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home: it proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule in the interest of the subject populations, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified the transfer of a Native State to the British Government. In 1849 Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi, thus became British territory; and after the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after long and painful hesitation on the part of the Directorate, and after repeated warnings to the Government of Oudh—a Government marked by tyranny and oppression—that kingdom was also added to the list of annexations. The proclamation was made on February 13, 1856, and the transfer took place without the shedding of blood or the striking of a single blow. *Earl Canning* (1857–62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace. It was, however, his fate to meet the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A Mutiny of the native troops broke out on the 10th of May, 1857, at the station of Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of 40,000 of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign of Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn), and all the heroism displayed during that momentous time, will never be forgotten. The Great Mutiny proved the deathblow to the East India Company, whose glorious annals were brought to a close by the transfer of its entire authority and administration to the Crown.

THE BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE.—The Act for the better government of India established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st of November, 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died November 20th, 1863. The attention of *Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864–69) was directed to the necessity for financial retrenchment, which arose chiefly from increased military expenditure. His rule was also marked by the Bhutan War and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. *Lord Mayo* (1869–72) succeeded in carrying out a number of measures for the reform of the administration and for the development of the resources of the country, of which perhaps the chief was the introduction of the system of provincial finance, a large measure of decentralisation since extended. He was assassinated on the 8th of Feb., 1872, while on a visit to the convict settlement at Port Blair, in the Andamans. During the time of *Lord Northbrook* (1872–76), H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited India, and received a loyal welcome from all classes. In the same period occurred a famine in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda for misrule and disloyalty. *Lord Lytton's* Viceroyalty (1876–80) was made eventful by the terrible Famine in Southern India, by the Second Afghan War, and by the Queen's assumption of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA. He was succeeded by the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880–84), whose peaceful rule was marked by the extension of local self-government. He, in his turn, gave place to the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884–88), whose *régime* was remarkable for the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma and its dependent Shan States were added to the Empire. In this Administration, too, the north-western frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased; and the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign (1887) was enthusiastically celebrated by all classes and races throughout India. The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888–93) succeeded Lord Dufferin. In 1891 trouble occurred in the small State of Manipur, which led to a temporary military repulse and to the murder of British officers. Minor military operations were undertaken on the north-west frontier, on the outskirts of the new province of Upper Burma, and in the petty principalities of Hunza and Nagar, feudatories of Kashmir, over which British predominance was finally established. The continued advance of Russia from the north and the sudden approach of France on the east rendered necessary various measures to increase the strength and efficiency of the army in India.

In domestic policy Lord Lansdowne's administration was responsible for a change in the currency law by which the Mints were closed to free coinage of silver, and the rupee currency cut away from its silver basis to be eventually, it is hoped, attached to a gold standard. The reconstitution of the Legislative Councils introduced a more popular element into the government of India, while the opening of the public service more widely to the natives of India gave them a larger share in the work of administration. With the year 1894 began the viceroyalty of the *Earl of Elgin and Kincardine*, who has completed the abolition of the Presidential Army system, has imposed import duties, cotton yarn and thread and a few other articles being exempted, and has vigorously carried on the work of frontier extension and delimitation. The Chitral expedition of 1895 led to the firm establishment of British authority in Chitral, and to the opening up of the road direct from Peshawur to Chitral, *vid* the Lowari pass. The tribes through whose territory this road passes have fallen in with the arrangements for keeping it open, for protecting the postal runners, and for assisting the yearly relief of the Chitral garrison. The policy of retaining Chitral has so far been justified by its success. Boundary demarcation has been in active progress: that with Russia on the Pamirs has been completed. The boundaries between Baluchistan and Persia, between Baluchistan and Afghanistan, and between India and Afghanistan, have also been finally settled, with the exception of a short section north-west of Peshawur. The Mekong has been accepted as the boundary between British and French territory north of Siam by an agreement between the two countries dated 15 Jan. 1896. The frontier between Upper Burma and China, though laid down in the Convention of 1894, is still only provisionally accepted, as the Convention is under modification by negotiations with China.

Imperial Legislation.—The original charter of the East India Company was granted by Queen Elizabeth at the end of the year 1600. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, created also his Council, and was the first that recognized the East India Company as a ruling body. It was followed, in 1784, by *Pitt's India Bill*, which, while leaving the Government of India nominally to the Court of Directors, in reality transferred it to a *Board of Control*, whose President represented Indian affairs in the House of Commons; and in 1788 by the *Declaratory Act*, which expressly affirmed this important fact. The Act of 1784 also established the supremacy of the Presidency of Bengal, authorizing the historic phrase "The Governor-General in Council." In 1793 the Company's Charter was renewed for 20 years, and its exclusive privileges were continued. In 1813 an Ecclesiastical Establishment was formed, and the trade to India was thrown open; in 1833 the China monopoly was likewise abandoned; a legal member was at the same time added to the Governor-General's Council, and the North-West Provinces were made a separate Administration. In 1853 the Company's Charter was renewed for the last time. Bengal was put under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. *Act 21 & 22 Vict. c.* 106, "An Act for the Better Government of India," received the Royal Assent on the 2nd of August, 1858. By it all the territories heretofore under the Government of the East India Company were transferred to Her Majesty the Queen, who in 1877 (Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 10) formally assumed the title of Empress of India; and all the powers hitherto exercised by the East India Company, or by the Board of Control, were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. The number of members of this Council who are appointed by the Secretary of State may not fall short of 10 or exceed 15.

The Government of India.

The expenditure of the revenues of India is subject to the control of the Secretary of State for India in Council, who also conducts Indian business transacted in England. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. In all matters the Secretary of State, as the representative of Her Majesty's Government, can impose his orders on the Government of India. The Crown or the Secretary of State appoints the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Judges of the Presidency High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually for five years. The four Lieutenant-Generals commanding the forces are appointed, two from the British and two from the Indian service, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief at home. Subject to the Secretary of State's control, the Supreme Executive Authority in India is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council consists of seven members, including the Commander-in-Chief, who is an Extraordinary Member, and the Public Works Member, whose post may be left vacant at the option of the Crown. Governors and Lieut.-Governors also become Extraordinary Members when the Council meets within their Province. All acts of the Supreme Government in India run in the name of "The Governor-General in Council"; but the Governor-General himself has the power of overruling the opinions of the majority of his Council. The Viceroy's Council, when it meets for purposes of Legislation, consists of the above members and of "Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations." There are similar Legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces (with Oudh), and proposals have been made to establish similar Councils for the Punjab and Burma. The business of the Government of India is divided into the Departments of Finance and Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Military Administration, Legislation, Public Works, and Foreign Affairs. Each Department is under the charge of a Secretary, and is also the special care of a Member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of

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routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his collective Council. The Governor-General specially superintends the political business of the Foreign Office. The *Department of Finance and Commerce* looks to questions of Finance, to Stamps, Excise, the Post Office, and anything involving a permanent charge on the State; also to questions bearing on the commerce of the country. The most important subjects coming under the attention of the *Department of Revenue and Agriculture* are the Land Revenue, Forests, and the agricultural development of the country. The *Home Department* deals with the Educational, Medical, Sanitary, Ecclesiastical, and Judicial affairs, Municipalities, Local Government Boards, Police, and other matters, and has charge of the penal settlement of Port Blair. The *Foreign Department* conducts our relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Native States supervises their administration and directs their relations with the paramount power. The *Public Works Department* deals with matters connected with railways, telegraphs, roads, canals, buildings, &c. The Marine Service, as well as the Army, is under the *Military Department*. The Legal Member takes charge of Government Bills in the *Legislative Council*.

Separate *High Courts* have been established for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal (with jurisdiction also over Assam), and of the North-West Provinces. The Punjab has a Chief Court; the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Mysore have each a Judicial Commissioner, and Burma has two Judicial Commissioners (for Upper and Lower Burma respectively) and a Recorder of Rangoon. It is in contemplation to extend over Oudh the jurisdiction of the High Court of the N.W.P.

The division of India into Presidencies is now misleading. The expression is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, each under the management of a President and Council, comprised, or were supposed to comprise, the whole of British India. British India is now really divided into *thirteen Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras and Bombay, also termed Presidencies; under Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal, North-West Provinces with Oudh (of which the Lieutenant-Governor is Chief Commissioner), and the Punjab; under Chief Commissioners, Burma (a proposal is under consideration to change the Chief Commissioner of Burma into a Lieut.-Governor), Assam, Central Provinces, Berar (of which the Resident at Hyderabad is Chief Commissioner), Ajmere Merwara (the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana being Chief Commissioner), Coorg (of which the Resident at Mysore is Chief Commissioner), British Baluchistan (of which the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan is Chief Commissioner), and the Andaman Islands. These several Local Governments and Administrations enjoy a large measure of financial and administrative independence. The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others, being alone permitted to communicate on certain minor matters direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, at the head of which is an executive officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. He has entire control, and is responsible to the Governor of the Province. There are 245 Districts in British India.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

[Indian revenue figures are stated in tens of rupees under the denomination Rx.]

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor-General (Rs. 20,833 *per mensem*), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *b.* 16 May, 1849, *suc.* 1863, *m.* Lady Constance Mary Carnegie, C.I. (Appointed January, 1894.)

Private Secretary, Henry Babington Smith.

Assistant Private Secretary, F. W. Latimer.

Military Secretary, Colonel Algernon G. A. Durand, C.B.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. E. Grimston, 6th Beng. Cav.; Lieut. S. H. Pollen, Wilts Regt.; Lieut. F. L. Adam, Scots Guards; Lieut. A. E. Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers.

Extra Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. W. Morley, 4th Dn. Gds.; Lieut. Lord G. Stewart Murray, R. Highrs.; Capt. M. H. K. Pechell, K.R.R.C.; Lieut. Clive Wigram, R.A.

Native Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Maj. Bahauddin Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1 C. I. H., and Risaldar Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, Gov.-Genl.'s Bodyguard.

Medical Attendant, Brig.-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. B. Franklin, C.I.E., Indian Medical Staff.

Council of the Governor-General.

Extraordinary Member, H.E. General Sir George S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., *VC*, Commander-in-Chief in India (April, 1893).

Ordinary Members (5), Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E.; Sir Jas. Westland, K.C.S.I.; J. Woodburn, C.S.I.; Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers; Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.; Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I.

Extraordinary Members, the Governors of the other Presidencies when the Council shall assemble within their territory.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations:—*Official*, C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.; H. E. M. James; Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Sir A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., K.C.S.I.; Alan Cadell, C.S.I.; J. D. Rees, C.I.E.; C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I. *Non-Official*, Mohiny Mohun Roy; M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur; Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.; G. P. Glendinning; Nawab Amir-uddin Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-doulah; Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga; Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute; P. Playfair, C.I.E.; Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani; Pandit Bishambhar Nath.

Sec. to Council, and Sec. to Government Legislative Department, Stephen Harvey James ..Rs. 3,500

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME.—John P. Hewett, C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—Sir Edward Charles Buck, Kt., C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,166
FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—James Fairbairn Finlay, C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000
FOREIGN.—W. J. Cuningham, C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000
MILITARY.—Maj.-Gen. P. J. Maitland, C.B.
PUBLIC WORKS.—Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.

Agents to Gov.-Gen. (Rs. 4,000): *Central India*, Lt.-Col. D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I. (Rs.4,250); *Rajputana*, Robert Jos. Crosthwaite, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,250); *Baluchistan*, H. S. Barnes (Rs. 4,750).

Residents: Hyderabad (Rs. 5,000), T. J. C. Plowden, C.S.I.; *Mysore* (Rs. 4,500), Lt.-Col. Donald Robertson; *Cashmere* (Rs.2,750), Lt.-Col. Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E.; *Baroda* (Rs. 2,500), Lt.-Col. N. C. Martelli; *Nepal*, Col. H. Wylie, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,250); *Gwalior*, Lt.-Col. D. Robertson (Rs. 2,150).

Political Residents: Persian Gulf, Col. F. A. Wilson (Rs. 2,750); *Aden*, Brigadier-Gen. C. A. Cuningham .....Rs. 3,500
Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, Colonel E. Mockler .....Rs. 2,500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Director-General of Ordnance in India, Maj.-Gen. A. Walker, C.S.I., R.A.
Director-General of Military Works, Maj.-Gen. N. Arbott, R.E.
Commissary General-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. T. F. Hobday, I.S.C.
Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. J. Cleghorn, M.D.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF ARMY OF INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, H.E. Gen. Sir George S. White, K.C.B., V.C; appointed 8th April, 1893 .....Rs. 8,333
Milit. Sec., Bt. Lt.-Col. B. Duff.
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Quartermaster-General, Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B.
Principal Medical Officer, H.M.'s Forces in India, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. A. A. Gore, M.D.
Judge Advocate-General in India, Lt.-Col. W. H. F. Macmullen.
Principal Veterinary Officer in India, Vety.-Col. F. Duck.
Director of Medical Education in India, Bt. Col. J. A. Barlow.

Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces (4).

Lt.-Gen. Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., Punjab Commd.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Baker C. Russell, K.C.B., Bengal Commd.
Lt.-Gen. C. M. Clarke, C.B., Madras Commd.
Lt.-Gen. C. E. Nairne, C.B., Bombay Commd.

First Class District Commanders (10).

Maj.-Gen. G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., Meerut.
Maj.-Gen. Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., Lahore.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Punjab Frontier Force.
Maj.-Gen. M. H. Nicolson, C.B., Mhow.
Maj.-Gen. W. Galbraith, C.B., Quetta.
Maj.-Gen. C. J. Moorsom, Rawal Pindi.
Maj.-Gen. E. Stedman, C.B., Burma.
Maj.-Gen. G. C. Bird, C.B., Oudh.
Maj.-Gen. C. Tucker, C.B., Secunderabad.
Maj.-Gen. J. Duncan, Poona.

Second Class District Commanders (19).

Maj.-Gen. W. L. Dalrymple, C.B., Narbudda.
Brigdr.-Gen. T. A. Cooke, Sind.
Brigr.-Gen. W. F. Gatacre, C.B., Bombay.
Brigdr.-Gen. J. H. Prendergast, Southern.
Maj.-Gen. H. M. Evans, C.B., Rohilkhand.
Brigdr.-Gen. W. P. Symons, C.B., Sirhind.
Brigdr.-Gen. A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., Presidency.
Brigdr.-Gen. C. A. Cuningham, Aden.
Brigdr.-Gen. G. C. Hogg, C.B., Deesa.
Brigdr.-Gen. D. J. S. McLeod, D.S.O., Bangalore.
Maj.-Gen. R. M. Jennings, C.B., Assam.
Brigdr.-Gen. E. J. Lugard, Madras.
Brigdr.-Gen. E. R. Elles, C.B., Peshawar.
Brigdr.-Gen. J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., Rangoon.
Brigdr.-Gen. Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., Bundelkhand.
Brigdr.-Gen. R. C. Hart, V.C, C.B., Belgaum.
Brigdr.-Gen. J. H. Barnard, C.B., Mandalay.
(Vacant), Nagpore.
,, Allahabad.

Colonels on the Staff Commanding Stations (10).

Col. H. G. Waterfield, C.B., Commdg. Malakand Brigade.
Col. W. B. Warner, Chin Hills.
Col. G. T. Halliday, Cawnpore.
Col. V. W. Tregear, C.B., Mooltan.
Col. A. S. Grove, D.S.O., Bellary.
Col. R. M. Clifford, Sialkot.
Col. A. H. Turner, Fyzabad.
Col. R. Westmacott, C.B., Nusserabad.
Col. A. G. Hammond, V.C, A.D.C., C.B., Rawal Pindi.
Col. A. McC. Bruce, Ferozepore.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bp. of Calcutta, Right Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. MacCarthy.
Bp.'s Commissary in England, Rev. B. T. Atlay, Willesden.

Bp. of Madras, Rt. Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. W. W. Elwes.
Bp.'s Commissaries, Rev. Chancellor Leeke, Rev. J. Barton, Cambridge; Ven. Archdeacon J. F. Browne, B.D., Bath.

Bp. of Bombay, Rt. Rev. Louis G. Mylne, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. A. G. Lewis.
Bp.'s Commissary in England, Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lyttleton, Eccles.

Bp. of Lahore, Rt. Rev. Henry J. Matthew, D.D.
Archdeacon and Commissary, Ven. A. N. W. Spens.

Bp. of Rangoon, Rt. Rev. John M. Strachan, D.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. E. H. Chard.

Bp. of Travancore and Cochin, Right Rev. E. N. Hodges.

Bp. of Chota Nagpur, Rt. Rev. Jabez Cornelius Whitley.

Bp. of Lucknow, Rt. Rev. Alfred Clifford.
Archdeacon, Ven. B. Deedes.

Abp. of Calcutta (Rom. Cath.), The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals.
Abp. of Madras (Rom. Cath.), The Most Rev. J. Colgan, D.D.
Abp. of Bombay (Rom. Cath.), Most Rev. T. Dalhoff.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

(1) MADRAS (area,* 141,189 sq. miles; pop.* 35,630,440), was the scene of our struggle with the French, whose principal settlement, Pondicherry, is 90 miles south of the city of Madras. Though the most important of the three Presidencies until Clive's conquest of Bengal, it was small in extent till 1801, when the annexation of the Carnatic raised it to nearly its present dimensions. It is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together, and has a population equal to that of Italy. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has not one good natural harbour; a large artificial harbour has just been completed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, and possesses little mineral wealth. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council ordinarily of two members, to whom are added, for legislative business, other members not to exceed 21 (including the Advocate-General *ex officio*), of whom the first seven have been appointed on the recommendations of the Madras Corporation (1), of other Municipal Councils (2), of District Boards (2), of the Chamber of Commerce (1), and of the University (1); the rest are selected by the Government.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 453,518.

Governor, Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. (18 March, 1896) ..... Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., H. A. Stuart ..... Rs. 1,500
Military Secretary, Maj. Fred. Wm. Romilly, D.S.O., Scots Guards ..... Rs. 1,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Alan Herbert Watlington Lowndes, Rifle Bde.; Capt. Bertram Percy Portal, 17th Lancers; Lt. Evelyn Wintour, 3rd M. Lancers (*extra*); Capt. Lord Herbert A. Montagu Douglas Scott (*extra*).
Native Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Muhammad Hanif, Sirdar Bahadur.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. W. B. Browning, Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Hons. Henry William Bliss, C.I.E. (Rs. 5,120), and James Grose, C.I.E. (Rs. 5,120).
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations:—*Official*, David Duncan, D.SC.; John Fred. Price, C.S.I.; S. Srinavasa Raghava Aiyangar, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur; Ch. Stewart Crole; Arundel Tagg Arundel; Col. Duncan McNeil Campbell, R.E.; Jas. Hy. Spring Branson (*Adv.-Gen.*); John Sturrock. *Non-Official*, V. Bashiyam Aiyangar, C.I.E.; G. L. Chambers; P. Rangayya Nayudu; Rev. W. Miller, C.I.E.; C. Sankaran Nayar; N. Subha Rao Pantulu; K. Kalyanasundram Aiyar; C. Jambalingam Madaliyar, Rao Bahadur; Vijaraghava Chariyas; Vellore Muhammad Sharif Khan Bahadur; H. P. Hodgson; Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Hon. John F. Price, C.S.I. Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept., E. Gibson ..... Rs. 3,125
Public Works Department, Col. Duncan McNeil Campbell, R.E. ..... Rs. 2,243

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Kt., Q.C. ..... Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Horatio Hale Shephard; S. Subramanya Aiyar, C.I.E.; J. A. Davies; R. S. Benson; Hungerford T. Boddam ... Rs. 3,750
Advocate-Gen., Jas. H. Spring Branson... Rs. 1,800

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1661), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The Province (exclusive of Native States, but including Sind, Aden, and Perim) contains 125,144 sq. miles (about equal in size to Germany), with a population of 18,901,123: it is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbours, Bombay and Kurrachee being by far the most important. Native States occupy about one-third of the Presidency; Sind, conquered in 1843, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper the remaining 82,000 square miles. The greater portion of the people (76 per cent.) are Hindus, and 17 per cent. are Mohammedans. The greater part of the territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahratta powers, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered by Sir Charles Napier in 1843. Its administration is in some respects separate from that of the rest of the Presidency. Aden and its dependency, the Somali Coast Protectorate in Africa, belong to the Government of Bombay. Aden was occupied in 1839; the Somali Coast Protectorate in 1885. Area of Aden and Perim 85 square miles; population 41,912. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly growing cotton mills of Bombay itself. The Governor is assisted by a Council similar to that in Madras, already described, except that the first eight of the additional members are appointed on the recommendation of Bombay Corporation (1), of other Municipal Corporations (1), of District Boards (1), of Sardars of the Deccan (1), of Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind (1), of Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce (1 each), and of Bombay University (1). The chief city, Bombay, is yearly rising in importance as the chief commercial port of India.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 821,764.

Governor, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (2nd Feb., 1895) ..... Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., Joseph John Heaton ..... Rs. 1,500
Military Sec., Maj. Richard Owen, 21st Hussars.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. H. G. Heneage, 12th Lancers; Lieut. B. J. T. Levett, Scots Gds.; Capt. W. C. Walton, 4th Bom. Rifles (*extra*) (*Native A.-de-C.*).
Medical Officer, Surg.-Maj. H. Martin, M.B. Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D.; John Nugent ..... Rs. 5,120
Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. Basil Lang (*Advocate-General*); Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, C.I.E.; Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath; Daji Aboji Khare; H. Batty; A. T. Shuttleworth; J. K. Spence; T. R. McLellan; Mir Allahbakshkhan walad Mir Alibakshkhan Shahvani Talpur; T. B. Kirkham; Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad; Naoroji Nasarwanji Wadia, C.I.E.; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; T. D. Little; Abdalla Meheralli Dharamsi; Lingapa Jayapa; A. F. Beaufort; W. H. Crowe; Andrew Wingate, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.
Secretary to Council, S. L. Batchelor ..... Rs. 1,250

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only, and do not include the Native States subordinate to the provinces in question: the populations are taken from the census returns of 1891.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments, Thomas Duncan Mackenzie ..... Rs. 3,750
Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational, George William Vidal ..... Rs. 3,125
Public Works, T. D. Little, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Chas. Fredk. Farran, Knt. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. John Jardine; Henry James Parsons; Edward Townshend Candy; R. B. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E.; Arthur Strachey; Badrudin Tyabji ..... each Rs. 3,750
Commissioner in Sind, Henry E. M. James Rs. 3,750
Political Resident at Aden, Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Cuningham ..... Rs. 3,500

(3) BENGAL (area 151,543 sq. miles; pop. 71,346,987) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, having previously been part of the charge of the Governor-General. With a population nine millions in excess of that of the United States of America, it is spread over an area 1-23rd of that country. It occupies the Valley of the Ganges eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur, to the west and south-west, are ill watered and liable to drought. The chief products, besides rice, are opium, indigo, and jute. In the hills bordering the great alluvial plain, coal measures are also being largely worked. The Lieutenant-Governor is assisted by a Council for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations, of not more than 20 members. Of the following list seven members have been appointed on the recommendations of the following bodies:—Calcutta Corporation (1), other Municipal Corporations (2), District Bodies (2), Bengal Chamber of Commerce (1), and Calcutta University (1).

Chief City, CALCUTTA (pop., including suburbs, 978,370).
Lieutenant-Governor (Rs. 8,333). Hon. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. (18 Dec. '95).
Private Secretary, Arthur Hy. Gayer ..... Rs. 950
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. F. G. C. Ross ..... Rs. 452

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieut.-Governor (*President*), The Honourables Sir Gregory Ch. Paul, K.C.I.E. (*Adv.-Gen.*); W. H. Grimley; H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I.; J. Pratt; C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.; C. W. Bolton; H. H. Risley, C.I.E.; M. Finucane; Rai Durga Gati Banerjea Bahadur, C.I.E.; Nawab Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.; Surendra Nath Banerjea; Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.; Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, K.B.; Ananda Mohan Bose; Rai Eshan Chandra Mittra Bahadur; Guru Proshad Sen; Maharaja of Ghidaur, K.C.I.E.; W. B. Gladstone; Madhu Sudan Das.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Henry John Stedman Cotton, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 3,333
General, Revenue, and Statistical, Hon. Charles Walter Bolton ..... Rs. 2,916
Financial and Municipal, Hon. Herbert Hope Risley, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 2,916
Public Works, J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Francis W. Maclean, Kt. Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, The Hons. Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep (Rs. 4,166); James O'Kinealy; William Macpherson; Ernest John Trevelyan; Chunder Madhub Ghose; Henry Beverley; Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee; Amir Ali, C.I.E.; Charles H. Hill; Robert F. Rampini; Stephen George Sale; L. H. Jenkins ..... each Rs. 3,750
Adv.-Gen., Sir Gregory Charles Paul, K.C.I.E., B.A.

(4) The NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDH (area, 107,503 sq. miles; pop. 46,905,085), with a population as large as that of the German Empire on less than one-half its area, form the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, lying between the Himalayan Mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally the North-West Provinces formed part of the Bengal Presidency. In 1833 it was intended (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 85) to establish a separate Presidency of Agra. The idea was dropped in 1835 (Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 52), when, however, a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed for the separate administration of these provinces. OUDH, equal in size to Holland and Belgium, was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, but since 1877 the offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh have been combined in the same person. In 1887 a Council was established for making Laws and Regulations for the combined Provinces. Of the following list six members have been appointed on the recommendations of the following bodies:—Municipal Corporations (2), District Bodies (2), Chamber of Commerce of Upper India (1), and Allahabad University (1). The maximum number on the Council is 15. The character of the province resembles that of Bengal. The chief staple is wheat, and indigo, cotton, sugar, opium, and oilseeds are sown largely for commerce. Tea is also cultivated in the sub-Himalayan districts. The *Chief City* of the North-West Provinces is ALLAHABAD (pop. 175,246); that of Oudh is LUCKNOW (pop. 273,028).

Lieut.-Gov., Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (6 Nov. '95) ..... Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., H. R. C. Dobbs ..... Rs. 1183
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. H. L. Pennall ..... Rs. 624
Chief Sec. to Govt., H. F. Evans ..... Rs. 3,000
Sec. to Govt., T. W. Holderness .....

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Lieutenant-Governor (*President*). The Hons. Raja Rampal Singh; Babu Sri Ram Rai Bahadur; W. M. Colvin; W. E. Cooper; R. H. Macleod; G. Adams; J. O. Miller; C. W. Odling; J. Hooper; Pandit Bishambar Nath; Seth Raghubar Dayal: Saiyid Mahmud; Kunwar Aditya Narayan Singh; H. F. Evans.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE (WITH JURISDICTION IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES ONLY).

Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C. ... Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, The Hons. George Edward Knox, Harrison F. Blair, Babu Pramoda Charan Banarji, William Robert Burkitt, Robert Smith Aikman ..... each Rs. 3,750
Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Mortimer S. Howell, LL.D., C.I.E. ..... Rs. 3,500
Add. Judl. Commr., George T. Spankie Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 110,667 sq. miles; pop. 20,866,847), with a larger population than Spain and Portugal together, occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from "Five Rivers"

which, descending from the Himalayas, cross the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was administered by a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who in 1859 was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor. The division of Delhi was at the same time transferred to the Province from the North-West Provinces. It has as yet no local Legislative Council; but a proposal to establish one has been made. Besides the territory under British Administration, which is about as large as the Kingdom of Italy, there is an area of one-third that size belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of more than 4¼ millions, a revenue of over Rx. 1,250,000, and an armed force of 23,000 men. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans with divergent interests, whose fighting strength is estimated at 130,000 men. The province is mainly agricultural, and depends largely on artificial irrigation for its harvests. It possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form its principal exports.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 176,854.
Lieut.-Governor, W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I. Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. & A.-de-C.,
Chief Sec. to Govt., Herbert Ch. Fanshawe Rs. 2,500
Sec. P. W. Dept, Col. G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E.
Financial Commissioners, C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.; D. C. J. Ibbetson, C.S.I.
Judges of Chief Court, C. A. Roe; J. Frizelle; A. W. Stogdon; Protul Chunder Chalterji.

(6) The CENTRAL PROVINCES (area, 86,501 sq. miles; pop. 10,784,294), containing a population equal to that of Holland and Belgium combined on an area 3½ times that of those countries, were formed in 1861, out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. These provinces contain a large population of aboriginal tribes. Much has been done, by constructing railways and roads, to open up the country, which possesses large coal-fields, as well as excellent iron ores, and is an important producer of rice, wheat, and cotton for export.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 117,910.
Chief Comm., Charles James Lyall, C.S.I.....Rs. 4,666
Chief Sec. to Chief Com., H. H. Priest ...Rs. 2,000
Judicial Commissioner, J. F. Stevens.

(7) The Province of BURMA is bounded by China and by Chinese subordinate tribes, by Siam, by our provinces of Bengal and Assam, and by the sea. The area of Lower Burma is 87,957 square miles; that of Upper Burma, 83,473 square miles. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war of 1885. The province is thinly peopled. The population of Lower Burma was 4,658,627 in 1891; that of Upper Burma 2,946,933. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome it is an upland, hilly country. Rice is the main product of the delta region, and is very largely exported. The principal export besides rice is teak, which comes from the forests of both Upper and Lower Burma, and from the Shan States and Siam. The Upper Province is also rich in minerals, including gold, silver, rubies, jade, iron, lead, tin, coal, and petroleum. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, supply important navigable waterways. The main river is itself navigable beyond the town of Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth. Manufactured goods are exported by land to the Shan States and to China. This trade will be much increased when the railway now under construction from Mandalay to the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween River is made. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous different tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. The most general religion is some form of Buddhism. The increasing importance of Burma has raised the question of changing the status of the Chief Commissioner to that of a Lieutenant-Governor, and of giving the province a local Legislative Council.

CHIEF TOWN OF LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 180,324.
CHIEF TOWN OF UPPER BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 188,815.
Chief Comm., Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I. ..... Rs. 6,666
Chief Sec. to Chief Commissioner, Edward Spence Symes, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., F. C. Gates .....Rs. 2,000
Financial Commissioner, Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000
Judicial Commissioners (*Upper Burma*), George Douglas Burgess, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,000
(*Lower Burma*) Edwd. Hosking ..... Rs. 2,880
Recorder of Rangoon, Wm. Fischer Agnew, Rs. 2,880

Rangoon by the mail route is 7,663 miles from London; transit 22 to 25 days.
Mandalay is 386 miles from Rangoon by railway; transit 24 hours.
Telegrams to Burma, per word by Eastern or Indo-European Cos., 4*s.* 2*d.*; *vid* Turkey, 3*s.* 10*d.* Post and parcel rates same as India.

(8) ASSAM (area, 49,004 sq. miles; pop. 5,476,833), ceded by Burma in 1825, was not annexed to Bengal until 1874, when it was made into a separate administration. A range of mountains divides the province into the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. The *chief City* of the Brahmaputra Valley is GAUHATI (pop., in 1891, 10,817), and of the Surma Valley SYLHET (pop., in 1891, 14,027). The revenue is comparatively small. The staple crop is rice. But Cachar, Sylhet, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur are the most important tea-growing districts in India, producing in 1893-4, 97 million lbs. of tea. The mineral resources, consisting mainly of coal, petroleum, iron, and limestone, have only begun to be utilized. The construction of an important system of railways for the development of Assam is in progress. On its completion the question of transferring Chittagong from Bengal to Assam as its port and capital will be ripe for consideration.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Shillong. Pop., 2,185.
Chief Comm. (Rs. 4,166), Sir Wm. E. Ward, K.C.S.I.
Sec. to Ch. Comm. (Rs. 2,000), Paul G. Melitus, C.I.E.

(9) BERAR, also termed the *Hyderabad Assigned Districts* (area, 17,718 sq. miles; pop. 2,897,491), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government and to meet for the future the cost of the Hyderabad contingent. The laws of British India do not run as such in Berar; they may, however, be in force as regulations which the Governor-General directs shall be followed in those districts. The Province is fertile, and yields the finest cotton grown in India. It forms part of the charge of

the British Resident at Hyderabad. The revenue and expenditure of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, amounting respectively to Rx. 1,011,949 and Rx. 965,042 in 1894-95, are excluded from the Accounts of the Government of India. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration and the charges for the Hyderabad contingent, go to the Nizam's Government. The surplus in 1894-95, payable to the Nizam, was Rx. 46,907. The amounts paid over to the Nizam on account of the Berar surplus since the transfer of the province to British administration make up a total of Rx. 3,171,000. *Chief City*, Ellichpur (pop., in 1891, 36,240). The administration is under the *Resident at Hyderabad*, T. J. C. Plowden, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

(10) Ajmere-Merwara (area, 2,711 sq. miles, pop. 542,358), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, Robert J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

(11) Coorg (area, 1,583 sq. miles, pop. 173,055), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Lt.-Col. Donald Robertson (Rs. 4,000).

(12) British Baluchistan was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan as *ex officio* Chief Commissioner. The districts comprised in this administration were partly acquired from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuck, partly by arrangement with the Khan of Kalat. The Governor-General's Agent also supervises and controls, by advice, by arbitration, and if necessary by direct interference, the affairs of the rest of Baluchistan to the Persian frontier. The area and population of the Agency are not known. The population of British Baluchistan is 145,417.

Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, H. S. Barnes (Rs. 4,750).

(13) The Andamans (area, 2,508 square miles), a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal, divided into two groups known as the Great and Little Andamans, are of tertiary formation, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the British Government of India; Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, constituting the civilised portion. Much valuable timber is obtained from the jungles. Tea, rice, *Musa textilis*, manioc, and Otaheite potatoes are successfully cultivated, and experiments in Liberian coffee, cacao, and indigo are being persevered in. Of the entire population (about 20,000) four-fifths comprise the convict element.

The *Nicobar Islands* (635 sq. miles) lie almost due south of the Andamans and to the north-west of Sumatra. They formerly belonged to Denmark, but were first occupied by the British in 1869, since when they have been affiliated to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans. They consist of twelve inhabited and seven uninhabited islands, of which the most important is the northernmost (Car Nicobar), containing half the entire population of the group, and supplying more than half the export trade; while the southernmost island (Great Nicobar) contains more than half the entire area, and presents a rich field for colonial enterprise. The principal products are cocoanuts. The inhabitants, numbering about 7,000, are strong, thickly-built men of the Malay type. Their chief characteristic is laziness. Their race in the central and southern islands is dying out. Attempts at colonisation made by the Danes 50 and 100 years ago failed.

Chief Com. & Superintdt., Maj. R. C. Temple, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500).

Portuguese India.—The city of *Nova Goa*, capital of the territory of the same name, and indeed of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast, about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa, five or six miles inland, is fast falling to decay, and New Goa, or Panjim, at the head of the harbour, a walled and strongly-fortified city, is now the centre of trade and government. The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, raw silk, sugar, woollens, &c.; the principal exports are hemp, cowries, betelnut, toys, &c. The whole territory of *Goa*, 60 miles long by 30 miles broad, contains an area of 1,080 square miles, and a population of 561,384 (1891). The other Portuguese possessions in Western India are *Damaun* (pop. of town, 26,964; pop. of territory, 63,284, area 384 square miles), to the north of Bombay; and *Diu*, a town and fort on an island off the Guzerat coast (pop. 12,758, area 52 square miles). The revenue of the Portuguese possessions was 849,741 milreis (£188,831) in 1894-95, and the expenditure 959,436 milreis (£213,208). The trade is valued at 127,696 milreis. A military revolt broke out in Sept., 1895, and throughout 1896 the country was disturbed.

French India.—Pondicherry, the capital of the French possessions in Hindustan, is on the Coromandel Coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and a clause in the Treaty of Paris forbids their being rebuilt or the place being garrisoned by a French force beyond what is required for police purposes. Rice, indigo, tobacco, betelnut, and cotton are cultivated. The chief exports are oilseeds; the imports consist of lace, fancy goods, furniture, and jewellery. There is no harbour to the place, though the roadstead is as good as any along this coast. The area of the French possessions in India is 205 square miles; the population is increasing. In 1891 it numbered 282,923. The chief settlement is Pondicherry, with an area of 115 square miles, and a population of 172,941. The other settlements are *Chandernagore*, on the banks of the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 square miles, population 24,281); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 square miles, population 70,526); *Yanaon*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 square miles, pop. 5,327); and *Mahee*, a small town on the opposite coast of India (area 26 square miles, pop. 9,978). Their trade is waning. In 1893 it had fallen to 16,937,000 francs, of which 9,431,000 francs represented their transactions with France. Of the total only 4,616,000 francs were imports into India.

The Budget for the French possessions in India in 1895 was 1,699,416 francs, besides the expenditure by France itself of 341,254 francs.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The administration of the Native or Feudatory States of India, with few temporary or unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials. But it is subject to the

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control of the Supreme Government, which is exercised in varying degrees. The chiefs have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to each other or to external states; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction, and in case of misgovernment the Supreme Government can dethrone the Chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Some pay tribute, some do not. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, or Councils, with the help and under the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. A common characteristic of all Native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts and Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction. The Assigned Districts of Hyderabad (Berar), Mysore (Bangalore), of Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), are still technically foreign, or Native States territory. The Shan States are on the other hand technically part of British India, though they are administered by their local Sawbwas or petty chiefs.

Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan are considered as independent States, though within the British sphere of influence. For these States, however, see pages 468, 469.

Excluding these countries and that of the trans-Salween Shan States, of which the area is not defined, the Native States of India may be said to cover an area of 750,000 square miles, and to contain a population of over 70 millions, and their united military forces are estimated at 400,000 men, mostly ill armed and ill disciplined, with 6,150 guns, mostly unserviceable. The gross revenues of the chiefs come to about Rx. 21,000,000, out of which an annual tribute of about Rx. 780,000 is paid to the British Government. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad, for instance, is as large as the kingdom of Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of Rx. 3,820,000. On the other hand, in Kattywar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of a single village. In the case of such petty estates, it is not correct to speak of native rule; the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, though this is not always the case, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the British Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control exercised by the British Government over a Native State in its internal affairs depends upon a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. Although the number of Native States, large and small, amounts to as many as 650, only about 200 are of any real importance. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. They may be classed under fifteen heads: 1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kole tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Cashmere). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the North-West Frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. 5. Kalat, with the other Baluch Chiefships which are more or less subordinate to Khelat. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three Northern Mohammedan States of Khairpur in Sind, Bahawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying to the south of the Punjab, and between Sind and the North-West Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Guzerat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kattywar. 11. The Southern Mahratta States. 12. Baroda. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south.

Hyderabad is the premier State in India. The present Nizam was installed in 1884. *Cashmere* was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War. As a frontier State facing the Russian power, Kashmir has a special importance. British influence in it has in late years been strengthened by placing Indian garrisons in its northern province of Gilgit and its feudatory State of Chitral. The present Maharaja came to the throne in 1885, since which date the administration of the State has been much improved under the advice of the British Resident. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* measures some 460 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of twelve millions. Of the nineteen principalities, the most important are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Oudipur* (*Meywar*), and *Jaipur*. Another State in the Agency is *Jhallawar*, the chief of which was deposed in 1896 for misgovernment and contumacy. The Rajput dynasties are very ancient, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of the area of Jodhpur, Bikaneer, and Jeysulmere is desert. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmir; he has under him a staff of twenty officers, distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is needed or asked for. The *Central India States*, which are one-third less in extent than Rajputana, are split up into nearly four times as many States. The two most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The opium grown in Malwa is a valuable, though diminishing, source of revenue to the Maharaja of Indore and to the Indian Government. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Mohammedan States in India, has for three generations prospered under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of *Baroda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 the province of *Mysore*, which had been administered by the British Government since 1834, was restored to native rule. The present Maharaja is a minor and the State is under a regency.

The salutes enjoyed by the Native Princes may be taken to indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed with the title of His Highness. Some of the chiefs who by their enlightened administration or for other causes have earned the special approbation of Government have had their salutes increased; but such increase is personal and lapses on the death of the particular chief. The following is a list of the Chiefs having salutes of thirteen guns or more, with some particulars as to their States. In each group the States are given in alphabetical order. In addition to the list given

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below there are 35 Chiefs having salutes of eleven guns, of whom six have two additional guns in their salutes personal to the present ruler, and there are 26 Chiefs with salutes of nine guns; in one of these cases the present ruler has a personal addition of two guns to his salute.

SALUTES TO INDIAN CHIEFS.

NAME.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1891.	Revenue actual for last year recorded or approximate.	Date of Succession.
Salutes of 21 Guns.				
Baroda, The Maharaja of (Gaekwar)	8,226	2,415,396	Rx.1,727,000	27 May, 1875.
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	82,698	11,537,040	3,028,000	26 Feb., 1869.
§Mysore, The Maharaja of	27,936	4,843,523	1,805,000	1 Feb., 1895.
Salutes of 19 Guns.				
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	6,784	954,901	400,000	31 Oct., 1868.
*Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	29,047	3,378,774	1,447,000	3 July, 1886.
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	8,400	1,091,689	646,000	12 July, 1886.
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	80,900	2,543,952	507,000	12 Sept., 1885.
Kalat, The Khan of	106,000	220,500	80,000	15 Aug., 1893.
Kolhapur, The Raja of	2,855	913,131	331,000	17 Mar., 1884.
Meywar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	12,753	1,863,126	375,000	21 Dec., 1884.
Travancore, The Maharaja of	6,730	2,557,736	864,000	19 Aug., 1885.
Salutes of 17 Guns.				
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	17,285	650,042	160,000	25 Mar., 1866.
Bhartpur, The Maharaja of	1,982	640,303	271,000	15 Feb., 1894.
Bikanir, The Maharaja of	23,173	831,955	284,000	19 Aug., 1887.
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	2,220	295,675	76,000	28 Mar., 1889.
Cochin, the Raja of	1,362	722,906	198,000	Sept., 1895.
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	15,579	2,823,966	653,000	18 Sept., 1880.
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1,242	156,587	46,000	14 Aug., 1886.
Kotah, The Maharao of	3,784	526,267	256,000	11 June, 1889.
Kutch, The Rao of	6,500	558,415	200,000	1 Jan., 1876.
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	34,963	2,582,178	592,000	11 Oct., 1895.
Patiala, The Maharaja of	5,951	1,583,521	570,000	14 April, 1876.
Rewah, The Maharaja of	13,000	1,503,176	171,000	4 Feb., 1880.
Tonk, The Nawab of	2,552	380,069	169,000	30 Dec., 1867.
Salutes of 15 Guns.				
Alwar, The Maharaja of	3,144	767,786	276,000	5 June, 1892.
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1,946	211,641	21,000	1842.
Datia, The Maharaja of	836	185,728	100,000	10 Dec., 1880.
Dewas, The Senior Raja of	155	77,922	36,000	1861.
Dewas, The Junior Raja of	134	65,723	35,000	23 May, 1892.
‡Dhar, The Raja of	1,739	167,504	84,000	May, 1860.
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of	1,154	279,890	125,000	9 Feb., 1873.
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1,447	165,400	20,000	28 Sept., 1846.
Idar, The Maharaja of	1,900	302,134	83,000	26 Dec., 1868.
Jaisalmir, The Maharawal of	16,062	115,701	18,000	12 April, 1891.
Jhalawar, The Maharaj Rana of	2,722	343,601	122,000	(Deposed)
Khairpur, The Mir of	6,109	131,937	61,000	April, 1894.
Kishengarh, The Maharaja of	858	125,516	41,000	25 Dec., 1879.
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1,933	333,389	90,000	15 Mar., 1874.
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	886	87,975	43,000	18 Feb., 1890.
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	2,702	30,500	8,000	April, 1874.
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1,964	190,836	28,000	16 Sept., 1875.
Salutes of 13 Guns.				
‡Benares, The Raja of (not a Ruling Chief)				
Jaora, The Nawab of	872	112,280	96,000	30 April, 1865.
Kuch Behar, The Maharaja of	1,307	578,054	217,000	Aug., 1863.
Rampur, The Nawab of	945	551,249	332,000	27 Feb., 1889.
‡Tipperah, The Raja of	4,086	137,442	50,000	31 July, 1862.

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a salute with two additional guns as a personal salute, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.
‡ The present chief enjoys the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.
§ The Maharani Regent of Mysore enjoys also a personal salute of 19 guns.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT,
AND INDIAN LEGISLATION IN 1895-96.

The Indian matters to which the attention of Parliament was principally drawn in this period were—the retention of Chitral, the occupation of Kafiristan (including the Bashgal valley) by the Amir of Afghanistan, the Anglo-French agreement relating to Siam, the deposition of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, the Indian Budget, the charge against Indian revenues of the ordinary expenses of the Indian troops sent to Suakin, and the alteration of the Indian cotton duties. No Bill relating specially to India was passed in Parliament during the year. The Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure commenced its sittings in 1896 and examined a number of witnesses. Two volumes of evidence (First Report, Vols. I. and II., C. 8,258 and 8,259) have been issued.

As in 1894-95 the Acts of the Indian Legislatures which roused most discussion in 1895-96 dealt with duties on cotton goods. Acts II. and III. of 1895 were passed with a view to placing Indian and English mill goods on an equality. The import duty on cotton yarns and thread was abolished, and that on cotton goods was reduced to 3½ per cent.; at the same time an excise tax of 3½ per cent. was laid on all cotton goods produced in British-Indian mills for consumption in India. The Pilgrim Ship Act (XIV. of 1895) attracted great interest in India. Its provisions regulate the conditions of the voyage of Muhammadan pilgrims to and from the Hedjaz; certain rules are prescribed to ensure sanitation and medical attendance, and Government takes power to order certain minimum limits of deck-space for each pilgrim on board. Act XVI. of 1895 was a general repealing and amending Act. Act XVIII. amended the Lower Burma Village Act of 1889 and the Lower Burma Towns Act of 1892. The Indian Volunteers Act of 1869 was considerably modified by Act X. of 1896. Act XI. of 1896 to amend the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879 was designed to prevent touting and other unprofessional conduct at the Indian Bar. The excise law of Northern India, Burma and Coorg was further amended by Act XII. of 1896. The other Acts of the Indian Legislature were of minor importance. In the Provincial Legislatures the most important Act was the Malabar Marriage Act (No. IV. of 1896 of the Madras Legislative Council), which provided a form of marriage for persons following the Marumakkatayam or Altiyasartantana, the object being to clear away doubts as to what formalities constituted a legal marriage in this Hindu society. The Acts of the Bengal Legislative Council to protect Muhammadan pilgrims, and to provide for sanitary drainage of villages and country tracts, may also be mentioned.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Competitive examination in England; 2. The Indian Staff Corps; 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State; 4. The patronage of the local Governments. The next examination of candidates for appointments in the *Covenanted Civil Service* of India will commence in London on 3rd August, 1897, the number of appointments varying with the requirements of the local Governments. Inquiry on the subject at the India Office or the Civil Service Commission. The appointments are distributed between (1) Upper Provinces, &c.; (2) Lower Provinces and Assam; (3) Madras; (4) Bombay; (5 cording to their requirements. Th appointments to be offered in 1897 w be about 60. Successful candidates their preference for the province they wish to serve. But their all depend upon a consideration of all stances, especially the requirements c service. The candidates for this must be over 21 and under 23 on 1st J ceding. The selected candidates will tion in England for one year only, and an allowance of £100 if they pass the at one of the Universities or Colleg by the Secretary of State for Indi tion for admission to the examir be made on or before the 31st Ma that can be obtained at any tim December preceding, from "The Sec Service Commission, London, S.W." tion fee is £6. Seniority in the serv on the order of the list resultin final examination. Within a certa the candidate's arrival in India, h to serve in the executive or the jud of the administration, the summit fession in one branch being the Governorship of a Province, in t Judgeship of the High Court. Th a covenanted civil servant con Rs. 4,800 a year. The number of civilians at present in the Indian Ser 1,000. The Native Army absorbs the portion of the *Indian Staff Corps;* t total of about 3,000 officers some 380 to the Police or the Public Works De are in Civil or Political departments, branch being the most sought after. appointments in the *Indian Staff Corp* to successful candidates for admis Royal Military College, Sandhurst, a petitive examination, viz. in June and Upon receiving his commission a succe date is provided with a passage to I attached for a year to a British reg then transferred to a native regime has passed certain language and tests, which must be passed before the third year from appointment to Staff Corps, he is practically on probat nations to Indian cadetships and Hon cadetships, giving special facilities into the army, with choice of appoint Indian Staff Corps, are also given by t of State for India. Applications shou to the Military Department of the Officers in India who entered the A Sept. 1, 1892, remain eligible, without age, for appointment to the Indian under the old regulations requiring th should have completed one year's regi and should be subject to probation fo eighteen months, which must be native troops. A Lieutenant's Staff commences at Rs. 2,700 a year. In Ju examination is to be held in Englan appointments to the Indian *Police*, one, Bengal four, N.-W. P. and Ou Punjab one. Candidates must be bet 21 on 1st June, 1897, and applicatio sent before 1st May, 1897, to the Judicial and Public Department, I to whom also any inquiries should be Selected candidates will be allotte tioners to provinces "upon a cons

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all the circumstances, including their wishes." Initial salary of a probationer is Rs. 3,000 a year. On passing the necessary examinations, which must be done within two years of arrival in India, the probationer will be appointed an Assistant-Superintendent on Rs.300 a month. The *patronage of the Secretary of State for India* is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, or Educational Departments. *Chaplains*, on appointment, will, for the first three years, be on probation only. Appointments, usually of distinguished graduates of the Universities of the United Kingdom, are made to the Indian *Educational Service* by the Secretary of State. No limits of age are fixed. Appointments are in the first instance usually for five years, the salary beginning at Rs. 500 a month, with annual increments of Rs. 50 a month. The number of appointments varies year by year and is not large. The Local Governments have many appointments in their gift, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Staff Corps can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works Department, Police.* The *Public Works Department* is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in respect of natives, from the Civil Engineering colleges in India. About 50 candidates, between the ages of 17 and 21 on the 1st July of the year of admission, are admitted in September each year to the college at Coopers Hill, candidates receiving preference according to application for admission. After a three years' course of study, during which the annual charge is £183, the students undergo a competitive examination, and the highest obtain appointments in India (commencing at Rs. 4,200 a year), the number of these being twelve for those who entered the college in 1896, and probably the same number for those entering in 1897. Candidates for the *Telegraph Department* enter the college in the same manner, but their competitive examination is at the end of two years, and the number of appointments offered in 1897 and subsequent years will probably be three annually. The commencing salary is Rs. 3,600 a year. The *Forest Department* of India is recruited from this country; the examination usually takes place towards the end of June. In 1897, six appointments will be offered for competition, the limits of age being 17 and 20 on the 1st of June, 1897. Applications should be made to the Revenue Department of the India Office before 1st May, 1897. In the entrance examination good sight, good hearing, and good powers of physical endurance are insisted on. The course of study extends over about three years, divided into seven terms, to be passed at Coopers Hill, and a period of study under supervision in foreign forests. The charge for each of the seven terms spent at the college is £61, and for the period of foreign study is £150. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their college course will begin on arrival in India as Assistant Conservators of Forests, on a salary of Rs.4,200 a year. Examinations for the *Medical Service* take place generally in February and August. The number of appointments to be offered in February, 1897, has not been yet (Nov. 1896) advertised. In previous years the number has been about 12. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28 at the date of examination, and must possess a diploma or diplomas entitling them under the Medical Acts to practise both medicine and surgery. No candidate may compete more than twice. Successful candidates are required to attend a course for not less than four months at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance of 8s. a day, to cover cost of maintenance. The commencing salary in India is Rs. 3,810 a year; the highest medical appointment in India carries a salary of Rs. 32,400. The greater part of the medical service is in civil employ, but liable to be recalled to medical duty.

The *Ecclesiastical Establishment* in India, which forms a Civil, not a Military department, consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Rangoon (whose names will be found at page 450), and 160 Chaplains. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when ministering to British regiments. Applications for appointment to the Ecclesiastical Establishment should be made to the Secretary of State. Chaplains are on probation for the first three years after appointment.

Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, of which a partial summary will be found in the India Office List, published by Messrs. Harrison, 55 Pall Mall, S.W.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1894 AND 1895.

The notation Rx. signifies ten Rupees. (*A Rupee was approximately equivalent to* 1s. 2·547*d.* in 1893–94; *to* 1s. 1·000*d.* in 1894–95; *and to* 1s. 1·638*d.* in 1895–96.)

The Currency legislation of June, 1893, was intended eventually to establish a stable rate of 1s. 4*d.* the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £1. Exchange on 11 Nov., 1895, however, stood at about 1s. 3⅞*d.*

Revenue and Receipts.

	1893–94.	1894–95.
Principal Heads of Revenue:		
Land Revenue	Rx.25,583,609	Rx.25,408,272
Opium	6,627,571	7,323,757
Salt	8,228,876	8,665,749
Stamps	4,509,351	4,625,680
Excise	5,388,573	5,527,676
Provincial Rates	3,514,571	3,541,154
Customs	1,682,373	3,854,955
Assessed Taxes	1,739,171	1,808,060
Forest	1,743,022	1,631,548
Registration	416,146	418,200
Tributes (Nat. States).	774,337	780,070
Total	Rx.60,193,600	Rx.63,585,121
Interest	Rx.875,487	Rx.815,062
Post Office, Telegraph, Mint:		
Post Office	Rx.1,561,263	Rx.1,631,815
Telegraph	959,096	978,697
Mint	227,355	35,106
Total	Rx.2,747,714	Rx.2,645,618
Receipts by Civil Departments:		
Law and Justice	Rx.678,596	Rx.679,360
Police	417,531	406,222
Marine	152,424	154,883
Education	216,178	214,034
Medical	75,135	81,502
Minor Departments	91,438	92,939
Total	Rx.1,631,302	Rx.1,628,960

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Revenue and Receipts – *contd.*	1893-94.	1894-95.
Miscellaneous:		
In aid of pensions, &c.	Rx.377,681	Rx.382,359
Stationery & Printing.	84,498	85,212
Exchange	106,920	227,675
Miscellaneous	430,050	531,773
Total	Rx.999,149	Rx.1,227,019
Railways:		
State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts)	16,879,107	18,152,155
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,383,812	3,050,311
Subsidised Cos. (Interest)	34,054	41,694
Total	Rx.20,296,973	Rx.21,244,160
Irrigation:		
Majr. Wks.: Direct Rcpts.	Rx.1,349,685	Rx.1,370,587
,, Port. of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	746,926	776,139
Minor Works & Navigtn.	199,798	192,089
Total	Rx.2,296,409	Rx.2,338,815
Buildings and Roads:		
Military Works	Rx.45,894	Rx.59,654
Civil Works	628,460	632,823
Total	Rx.674,354	Rx.692,477
Receipts by Military Depts.:		
Army: Effective	Rx.759,876	Rx.906,384
,, Non-effective..	90,350	103,813
Total	Rx.850,226	Rx.1,010,197
Total Revenues	Rx.90,565,214	Rx.95,187,429

Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:		
Refunds & Drawbacks	Rx.256,020	Rx.280,555
Assignments & Cmpens.	1,528,260	1,506,350
Collection Charges, viz.:		
Land Revenue	4,021,613	4,048,132
Opium	1,876,607	1,616,105
Salt	474,405	498,415
Stamps	156,562	175,839
Excise	193,375	192,809
Provincial Rates	53,809	56,438
Customs	143,736	174,547
Assessed Taxes	31,060	29,771
Forest	906,407	913,449
Registration	223,723	229,631
Total	Rx.9,865,577	Rx.9,722,041
Interest:		
On Debt (excl. Rlwys. and Irrigation Wks.)	Rx.3,895,056	Rx.4,647,557
On other Obligations	551,313	476,460
Total	Rx.4,446,369	Rx.5,124,017
Post Office, Telegraph, & Mint:		
Post Office	Rx.1,557,457	Rx.1,606,281
Telegraph	902,133	807,948
Mint	91,080	51,946
Total	Rx.2,550,670	Rx.2,466,175
Salaries & Expenses of Civil Debts:		
Gen. Administration	Rx.1,957,636	Rx.2,085,903
Law and Justice	3,920,513	3,975,715
Police	3,919,785	3,989,003
Marine (inc. River Nvgn.)	754,256	672,642
Education	1,471,761	1,511,223
Ecclesiastical	176,602	185,521
Medical	979,122	1,015,230
Political	965,828	837,584
Minor Departments	492,287	501,388
Total	Rx.14,637,840	Rx.14,835,209

Expenditure—*cont.*	1893-94.	1894-95.
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	Rx.508,443	Rx.471,077
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	327,431	405,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	3,853,991	4,222,116
Stationery & Printing.	683,181	695,189
Miscellaneous	273,831	271,823
Total	Rx.5,646,877	Rx.6,065,705
Famine Relief & Insurance:		
Famine Relief	Rx.496	Rx.10,258
Cons. of Protective Rys.	1,060,954	556,867
,, ,, Irrig. Wks.	56,351	43,110
Total	Rx.1,117,801	Rx.610,235
Construction of Railways (in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	Rx.73,903	Rx.19,609
Railway Revenue Account:		
State Rys. (Wkg. Exp.)	Rx.8,263,975	Rx.8,791,031
,, ,, (Int. on Debt)	4,972,838	5,299,011
,, ,, (Annuities in pur. of Rys.)	2,797,424	3,119,261
,, ,, Int. chargble. agst. Cos. on advances	357,935	400,993
,, ,, (Int. on Cap. deped. by Cos.)	1,153,115	1,279,310
Guar. Cos. (Srpls. Profits)	605,258	632,236
,, ,, (Interest)	3,557,492	3,953,754
Subsidised Companies (Land, &c.)	21,000	16,694
Miscellaneous Ry. Exp.	103,439	100,360
Total	Rx.21,832,476	Rx.23,592,649
Irrigation:		
Major Wks.: Wkg. Exp.	Rx.788,957	Rx.799,759
,, ,, Int. on Debt	1,165,558	1,194,115
Minor Wks. & Navigtn.	908,052	958,906
Total	Rx.2,862,567	Rx.2,952,780
Buildings and Roads:		
Military Works	Rx.1,180,608	Rx.1,007,951
Civil Works	4,630,244	4,344,830
Total	Rx.5,810,852	Rx.5,352,801
Army Services:		
Army: Effective	Rx.18,602,533	Rx.18,974,693
,, Non-effective..	4,651,064	5,121,398
Total	Rx.23,253,597	Rx.24,096,091
Special Defence Works:	Rx.324,974	Rx.217,867
Total Expenditure	Rx.92,423,503	Rx.95,055,179
Deduct (–), net amount *withdrawn from* Provincial Balances, as Prov. Expd. *exceeded* Prov. allotments	–Rx.*311,291*	–Rx.*560,860*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	Rx.92,112,212	Rx.94,494,319

In addition to the above expenditure from revenue there was a capital outlay in 1894–95, not charged to revenue, of Rx.3,852,086 on State Railways, and of Rx.594,145 on Irrigation Works, making a total of Rx.4,446,231.

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The total revenue and expenditure for the year 1894-95 may be classified in the following manner:

Receipts:		*Expenditure:*	
In India—		In India—	
Imperial	Rx.71,354,112	Imperial ...	Rx.42,257,952
Provincial ..	19,641,826	Provincial ..	19,297,834
Local	3,818,893	Local	4,192,885
In England ..	372,598	In England ..	28,775,648
Total ..	Rx.95,187,429	Total....	Rx.94,494,319

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1895.

Provinces.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
India	Rx.17,637,741	Rx.22,342,726
Bengal	20,519,357	8,448,040
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh	11,374,173	5,235,561
Punjâb.....	7,912,014	4,815,460
Central Provinces...	2,310,541	1,396,426
Burma.....	5,575,323	3,709,784
Assam	1,227,038	813,805
Madras	13,480,589	9,835,703
Bomb. (with Sind)	14,778,055	9,120,166
England	Rx.372,598	Rx.28,775,648
Total	Rx.95,187,429	Rx.94,494,319

The cost of the Bombay and Madras armies is charged to those Presidencies; the remaining military expenditure is debited to India.

The following is a Table of Revenue and Expenditure for 1842-43, and for each tenth year since, and for 1894-5, together with the totals of 53 years between 1842-3 and 1894-5, the values being stated in the notation of Rx. (Rx.=Rs. 10). It should be borne in mind that the area of British territory in India has risen since 1842 from 626,000 to 965,000 square miles:—

REVENUE.

	Land.	Opium.	Taxes.	Public Works.	Tribute & other.	Total.
	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.
1842-43	13·56	2·03	5·75	—	1·20	22·60
1852-53	16·19	5·09	5·82	—	1·51	28·61
1862-63	19·57	8·06	13·55	·44	3·52	45·14
1872-73	21·37	8·69	16·25	3·90	6·34	56·55
1882-83	21·87	9·50	17·66	13·05	8·19	70·27
1892-93	24·90	7·99	25·36	22·15	9·77	90·17
1894-95	25·41	7·32	28·02	24·27	10·17	95·19
Total 53 yrs.	1045·10	372·28	734·19	327·23	289·01	2767·81

EXPENDITURE.

	Collection.	Civil Admin.	Interest.	Army.	Public Works.	Famine Rel. & Ins.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	M. Rs.	Mil. Rs.	Mil. Rs.
1842-43	5·26	5·32	2·47	10·61	·19	—	·00	23·87
1852-53	6·56	6·48	3·30	11·09	·55	—	—	27·98
1862-63	8·49	7·39	5·47	14·89	5·97	—	1·11	43·32
1872-73	7·34	9·57	5·86	15·50	10·33	—	6·18	54·78
1882-83	8·49	11·04	4·77	18·36	20·31	1·90	5·13	69·60
1892-93	9·46	14·26	4·37	23·42	32·08	1·50	5·97	91·00
1894-95	7·93	14·83	5·12	24·10	32·11	1·00	9·40	94·49
Total 53 Yrs.	427·09	498·37	230·97	881·41	579·39	32·26	172·61	2814·10

During these 53 years there have been 23 years of surplus and 30 of deficit, the net deficit amounting to 46·29 millions of tens of rupees. During the 15 years previous to the Mutiny there had been 11 years of deficit and 4 years of surplus, the net deficit amounting to 6·13 millions. The Mutiny years 1857 to 1862 added 36·28 millions to the total of deficits. Since 1862, there have been 19 years of surplus and 14 of deficit, yielding a net surplus of 1·41 millions, to which may be added 5·33 millions charged but not spent (therefore really surplus) under the head of Famine Insurance. Under this head has also been charged expenditure on construction of railways and irrigation works designed to protect the country against famine to the amount of 11·12 millions. The year 1895-96 was originally estimated to give a surplus of Rx.46,000; later estimates increased the surplus to Rx.951,000, and in his Budget Statement on August 13, Lord George Hamilton indicated that the actual surplus would be yet larger, viz., Rx. 1,600,000. The surplus for 1896-97 was originally estimated at Rx.460,000, calculated on an average rate of exchange of 1*s.* 1¼*d.* the rupee. Exchange has since risen to the benefit of Indian finance, but this may be counterbalanced by loss, or expenditure, from famine. The annual burden of taxation in India is calculated to amount to about Re. 1, 4 annas per head of population, if the land revenue demand which is of the nature of rent be excluded. Including land revenue it would be about Rs. 2, 6 annas.

The INDIAN DEBT stood on the 31st March, 1896, at Rx.103,782,000, plus £115,904,000; adding Rx.19,205,000 for other obligations, the liabilities of the Indian Government are shown at Rx.122,987,000 + £115,904,000. On the side of assets there are Rx.89,331,000 for railways constructed by the State, £59,236,000 for purchased railways, £5,608,000 for advances to Railway Companies, Rx.31,109,000 for Irrigation Works, Rx.11,459,000 lent to Municipalities and Native States, and cash balances amounting to Rx.16,501,000 and £3,795,000, making altogether totals of Rx.148,440,000 and £68,639,000. The liabilities uncovered by assets stand at £47,265,000 in sterling, diminished by Rx.25,453,000, the amount of net assets in rupees. In 1895-96 no debt was incurred either in England or India, the capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation being met from cash balances.

In the preceding statement of expenditure in 1894-95 the charges for interest on debt are found partly under the head of Interest (Rx.4,647,557, to which may be added Rx.476,460 for obligations other than debt), partly under the Railway Revenue Account to the extent of Rx.5,719,418, and partly under Irrigation to the extent of Rx.1,194,115. It may also be observed that the Indian Government received interest to the amount of Rx.815,062 on the sums lent by it to Native States and municipalities. By the operations of the last two years the interest paid on the Indian debt has been reduced by conversion in India and England.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.—The sterling expenditure of the Indian Government was, in 1895-96, about 16 millions, having during the 10 previous years averaged 15 millions. The less the value of the Indian silver coinage relatively to gold, the greater the number of rupees required to meet this sterling expenditure. Loss by exchange is the number of rupees actually required beyond what would have been necessary if 10 rupees had been, as they used approximately

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to be, equivalent to each £1 sterling. Previous to 1872-73 the value of the rupee had remained fairly steady at an average of nearly 1*s.* 11*d.*, its highest value having been slightly above 2*s.* 2*d.* in 1860-61, and its lowest almost down to 1*s.* 9*d.* in 1848-49. In 1871-72 the value of the rupee relatively to gold began to fall rapidly; in five years it had sunk from over 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 8½*d.* The next five years it remained fairly steady at something under 1*s.* 8*d.* During the last thirteen years the following are the figures, together with the actual loss thrown on the Indian Exchequer by the depreciation of the rupee below its nominal value of £1 = Rs.10.

Year.	Average Rate.	Loss by Exchange.
	s. d.	Rx.
1882-83	1 7·525	3,231,000
1883-84	1 7·536	3,360,000
1884-85	1 7·308	3,536,000
1885-86	1 6·254	4,290,000
1886-87	1 5·441	5,632,000
1887-88	1 4·898	6,049,000
1888-89	1 4·379	6,368,000
1889-90	1 4·566	6,758,000
1890-91	1 6·090	5,448,000
1891-92	1 4·733	7,181,000
1892-93	1 2·585	10,287,000
1893-94	1 2·547	11,306,000
1894-95	1 1·101	14,615,000
1895-96*	1 1·680	13,524,000

The currency of India is the silver rupee, which contains 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains alloy. With silver at 60 pence the oz. the value of the rupee would be 1·858*s.* Until June, 1893, possessors of silver had the right of getting it coined into rupees at the Indian Mints. At that date the Indian Mints were closed for public coinage of silver. By a provision in the law, allowing the public to purchase rupees at the rate of 15 for £1, *i.e.* at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, Government indicated that this was the rate at which it was expected exchange would permanently settle itself. The expectation has not yet been realised.

* Revised estimate (the actual rate was 1 1·638).

For some time prices of both silver and Bills showed a tendency to fall. In July, 1894, silver was procurable at 28½ per oz., and Bills at less than 1*s.* 1*d.* the rupee. The rates have since been higher, and till October, 1896, fairly steady—at about 30⅛*d.* per oz. for silver, and 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per rupee for bills. In Nov. 1896 the rupee rates rose quickly. Latest prices (Nov. 11, 1896) are 29½*d.* per oz. for silver, and 1*s.* 3½*d.* per rupee for Bills. At these rates rupees are valued at almost 39 per cent. more than the value of the silver of which they consist.

The Opium Revenue.—The growth of the poppy in *British India* is strictly confined to the districts of Behar and Benares in Bengal, in which 512,501 acres were under poppy cultivation in 1894-5. The opium manufacture has been a Government monopoly for more than a hundred years. The cultivators undertake to deliver the whole of the produce at the contract price, recently raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 for a seer, or 2 lbs., and when the crop is ripe the juice is collected and sent to the Government Agencies at Ghazipur and Patna. Here it is dried to a certain consistency, and packed in chests containing about 140lbs. each. It is then sent down to Calcutta, disposed of by auction at monthly sales, and exported to China and the Straits Settlements. In the year ending 31st March, 1895, 39,780 chests were thus sold for export, at a rate of Rs.1,338 per chest. The sales realised Rx.7,324,000. The cost of production of Government opium in 1894-95 was Rx.1,616,000, and the net revenue Rx.5,708,000, to which, however, may be added Rx.197,000 as the value of opium issued for the use of the Excise Department in India.

A large quantity of opium is also grown in the Native States of Central India, and pays duty on its entry into the Bombay Presidency. This opium is called Malwa opium, and is also exported for the most part to China. The duty on this opium was Rs.600 a chest at the beginning of the year, but at the end of 1894 was raised to Rs.650; in 1896 it has again been reduced to Rs.600. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from this duty amounted in 1894-95 to Rx.1,801,000, 29,577 chests having paid duty. The cost of collection is insignificant.

Gross Amount of the Revenue and Expenditure (excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged to Revenue) in India and in England, showing Surplus or Deficiency in each of the ten undermentioned Official Years.

(*Throughout this statement Rx. represents ten Rupees, or their equivalent, whether the transactions have taken place in England or in India.*)

Official Years ended 31 March.	Gross Revenue. In India.	Gross Revenue. In England (including Exchange)	Gross Revenue. Total. Cols.1+2.	Expenditure. In India.	Expenditure. In England (including Exchange)	Expenditure. Total. Cols.4+5.	Net Revenue in India. Col. 1-4.	Net Expenditure in England. Col. 5-2.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1886..	74,123,574	340,623	74,464,197	58,839,753	18,426,170	77,265,923	15,283,821	18,085,547	—	2,801,726
1887..	77,010,111	327,023	77,337,134	57,329,672	19,829,035	77,158,707	19,680,439	19,502,012	178,427	—
1888..	78,389,003	370,741	78,759,744	58,932,878	21,855,698	80,788,576	19,456,125	21,484,957	—	2,028,832
1889..	81,212,210	484,468	81,696,678	59,705,003	21,954,657	81,659,660	21,507,207	21,470,189	37,018	—
1890..	84,598,760	486,443	85,085,203	60,960,805	21,512,365	82,473,170	23,637,955	21,025,922	2,612,033	—
1891..	85,221,551	520,098	85,741,649	61,397,459	20,656,019	82,053,478	23,824,092	20,135,921	3,688,171	—
1892..	88,773,360	309,923	89,143,283	65,763,836	22,911,912	88,675,748	23,009,524	22,541,989	467,535	—
1893..	89,819,707	352,731	90,172,438	64,844,035	26,161,815	91,006,850	24,975,672	25,809,084	—	833,412
1894..	90,240,041	319,173	90,565,214	66,000,101	26,112,111	92,112,212	24,245,940	25,792,938	—	1,546,998
1895..	94,814,831	372,596	95,187,427	67,718,671	28,775,649	94,494,319	29,096,159	28,403,050	693,110	—
Total for 10 years.	844,203,148	3,943,821	848,152,969	619,462,213	228,195,210	847,657,643	224,715,935	224,351,609	7,676,294 Net 465,325	7,210,968

The opium exported to China pays the Chinese Government a duty of Rs.350 a chest, which exempts it from any future payment of "likin" or transit duty to which the native-grown drug is liable. In face of the competition of the native-grown drug the imports of Indian opium into China are declining.

SALT.—The duty on salt is Rs. 2. 8 annas a maund (82⅔lbs.) in the whole of India, excepting Burma, where it is 1 rupee a maund. The total consumption of salt in British India in 1895-96 is stated at 34,590,000 maunds. Taking 50 lbs. as the estimate of the consumption of salt by a family of a man, wife, and three children, the annual family expenditure on salt would be less than 2 rupees. The net revenue from salt in 1894-95 was Rx. 8,167,000.

RAILWAYS, &c.—Excluding the 59 miles of lines in French and Portuguese territory, the number of miles open for traffic on 31st March, 1896, was 19,678; 11,345 miles on the standard (5 ft. 6 in.) gauge, 8,066 on the metre gauge, and 267 miles on other gauges. In addition to the open lines there were 3,789 miles of line then under construction, or already sanctioned for construction. Sanction was given during the year 1895-6 for the construction of 2,394 additional miles of line. The total amount of capital expended on the open Railways (including steamboat service and ferries) up to 31st December, 1895, was Rx. 244,380,000, of which Rx. 184,640,000 represented the cost of standard gauge lines and Rx. 58,835,000 lines on the metre gauge; the gross earnings per mile averaged Rs. 336 on the standard gauge and Rs. 161 on the metre gauge, the percentage of working expenses on gross earnings being 45 and 49 respectively, and the percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay on open lines 5·78 and 5·73 respectively. The year's net receipts on the Indian railways in 1895 were Rx. 14,112,000, or a return of 5·78 per cent. on the capital sunk (as measured in rupees), against Rx. 13,534,000, or a return of 5·69 per cent. in 1894; the number of passengers increased by 8½ millions to 153 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 33⅓ million tons, or nearly a million tons more than in 1894. Owing mainly to fall in exchange there is yearly a net loss to Government on working the railway system in India calculated for 1894-95 at Rx. 2,348,000, and for 1895-96 at Rx. 1,784,000. With these figures the loss for the whole period since 1858-59 to end of 1895-96 would amount to Rx. 52,927,000. But it should be remembered that the railway account is charged with interest on outlay at the rate of 4 per cent., whereas the Government can now raise money at less than 3 per cent.; and the interest charges include large amounts (in 1895-96 44 lakhs) for sinking funds for the redemption of the capital of certain railways purchased by the State. On *Irrigation* works the Government have laid out a capital of Rx. 36,617,683, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, gave a return to the State in 1894-95 of about 4·3 per cent. About 11 million acres are irrigated by Government works. The *net* expenditure of the Government of India in 1894-95 on public works, old and new, including special Defence and Famine Relief Works, was Rx. 12,658,000, of which only Rx. 4,446,000 was reckoned as capital not chargeable to revenue. There are 71,000 square miles of *Forests* reserved and scientifically worked by the State in British India, besides about 41,000 square miles of forests belonging to the State which may hereafter be reserved. The forests yielded in 1894-95 a net revenue of Rx. 717,000. The length of *telegraph* lines in India on 31st March, 1895, was 44,648 miles. They yielded in 1894-95 a revenue of 3·89 per cent. on their capital cost of Rx. 5,738,000. The number of messages exceeded 4½ millions. The *Post Office*, which conveyed 394 millions of letters, post-cards, and newspapers, &c., was worked at a net profit to Government of Rx. 26,000.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of four troopships of 1500 to 4000 tons each, three other steamers of about 1000 tons each, and a number of smaller craft for harbour and river navigation. The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director of the Royal Indian Marine and Resident Transport Officer, Bombay, Capt. J. Hext, R.N. (retired), A.D.C., C.I.E.

Deputy ditto, Capt. A. Gwyn.

The business of the Indian Troop Service is under the superintendence of the Director of Transports at the Admiralty.

[*The R.I.M. Troopships carry no armament: the figures below denote tonnage and indicated horse-power*].

Canning, 2246 (1077), troopship, Bombay. *Comm.* G. A. Rose.

Clive, 2722 (2304), troopship. *Comm.* T. G. R. Finny.

Dalhousie, 1524 (2202), troopship, Rangoon. *Comm.*

Lawrence, 4 guns (6 pdr.) 902 (1277), despatch vessel, Persian Gulf. *Comm.*

Mayo, 1125 (2157), Port Blair. *Comm.* T. A. L. de Berry.

Minto, 960 (2023), Aden. *Comm.* G. J. Baugh.

Warren Hastings, 3901 (6801), troopship, Bombay. *Comm.* F. M. Barwick.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD (7 docks).—*Staff-Officer, Comm.* W. Chandler; *Inspector of Machinery*, T. Anderson.

CALCUTTA DOCKYARD (9 docks).—*Staff-Officer, Comm.* H. B. Hooper; *Inspector of Machinery*, F. T. Slater.

ARMY.—The actual strength of the *Army of India* on the 1st April, 1895, is shewn in the statement on the following page.

For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by about 170,000 Native Police, officered mainly by Europeans. In addition, the Native Army Reserves numbered 14,000 men (infantry), and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by Native States contributed 18,000, of whom 8,000 were cavalry, besides transport corps and sappers. Further, there were European and Eurasian volunteers to the number of 29,000, of whom 26,000 were declared efficient. British troops have been re-armed with the magazine rifle, the Native infantry with the Martini-Henry, and the Field artillery with new breech-loading guns. The army is now under a single Commander-in-Chief, and is divided, as is shown in the statement on p. 463, into five Lieutenant-Generals' commands. In 1896 there were no military expeditions of importance, but the Indian Army supplied a contingent of about 5,000 men for the garrison of Suakin. It was decided by the Home Government against the claim of the Indian Government that India should pay the ordinary charges of these troops, a decision which was considered by many to be unfair to India. The contingent was to be withdrawn to India by the close of the year.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

Punjab Command.			
British.			
Cavalry (3 regiments)	1,963		
Artillery (22 batteries and Companies)	2,901		
Infantry (14 battalions)	14,969		
Native.		19,833	
Cavalry (15 regiments)	9,265		
Artillery (5 batteries)	1,283		
Infantry (40 battalions)	36,983		
		47,531	
Bengal Command.			67,364
British.			
Cavalry (3 regiments)	1,930		
Artillery (27 batteries and companies)	4,150		
Engineers	45		
Infantry (17 battalions)	18,382		
Native.		24,507	
Cavalry (9 regiments)	5,698		
Artillery (2 batteries)	595		
Sappers and Miners (8 companies)	1,360		
Infantry (24 battalions)	20,980		
		28,543	
Madras Command.			53,050
British.			
Cavalry (2 regiments)	1,338		
Artillery (15 batteries and companies)	2,348		
Engineers	55		
Infantry (10 battalions)	10,637		
Native.		14,378	
Cavalry (3 regiments)	1,864		
Sappers and Miners (9 companies)	1,462		
Infantry (32 regiments)	25,961		
		29,287	
Bombay Command.			43,665
British.			
Cavalry (1 regiment)	671		
Artillery (24 batteries and companies)	3,778		
Engineers	53		
Infantry (10 battalions)	11,079		
Native.		15,581	
Cavalry (7⅓ regiments)	4,362		
Artillery (2 batteries)	439		
Sappers and Miners (5 companies)	819		
Infantry (26 regiments)	21,011		
		26,631	
			42,213
Troops not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, including Hyderabad contingent	.....	.....	17,971
Total { British Troops	.....	74,297	224,262
Total { Native Troops	.....	129,963	

Education makes steady progress. The number of educational institutions in 1894-95 was 149,496, and the number of male scholars was 3,799,170, and of female scholars 390,600. The proportion of scholars to the population of school-going age is only 12·02 per cent. Of the institutions, about three-quarters are maintained by the State, or aided by grants; the remainder being private and unaided. There are five Universities in India, founded on the model of the University of London, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and the Punjab University. The total expenditure on education in India is constantly increasing, and amounted to Rx. 3,309,000 in 1894-95, of which 27·31 per cent. was provided by provincial revenues and 29·54 per cent. from fees.

The **Indian Municipalities** began for the most part in 1884-85 to enjoy the more popular system of representation granted to them by Lord Ripon's measures of Local Self Government. The number existing in India in 1894-95 was 755, with a total population of 15,653,000, and an income, exclusive of loans, of nearly 3¼ millions (Rx.). In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative, for the management of local interests. The total income administered in India by local bodies, including municipalities, port trusts, and district boards, was in 1894-95 Rx. 8,437,000.

MAILS for India are made up and despatched from London *vid* Brindisi, every Friday evening. Letters reach Bombay in 17, Madras in 19, Calcutta in 20, and Rangoon in 22 to 25 days. The postage rate for letters to any part of India or Burma is 2½*d.* and for cards 1*d.*; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz. 1*d.*; books, magazines, &c., every 2 oz. ½*d.*

The **Parcel Post** (to Aden and Burma also) is made up every Wednesday morning, the limit is 11 lbs., and the charge—first lb. 1*s.*, and every subsequent lb. 8*d.*

Telegraphs.—Two lines of telegraphic communication are open. The charges by the Indo-European Company or by the Eastern Company per word are—to India, 4*s.*; Burma, 4*s.* 2*d.* *Vid*

Turkey the rates are—for India, 3*s.* 8*d.*, and for Burma, 3*s.* 10*d.*

The P. and O. Company convey parcels to India at the rate of 1*s.* per lb. (limit 50 lbs.) for any post-town or district in British India; books at the rate of 6*d.* per lb. There are various regulations and restrictions, which may be learnt from the notice issued from the P. and O. Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall Street, and 25 Cockspur Street.

Weights, Measures, and Money.

Weights.

1 Tola ..... = 6$\frac{180}{187}$ dr. avoir.
5 Tolas ... = 1 Chittack ..... = 2$\frac{3}{5}$ oz. ,,
16 Chittacks = 1 Seer ..... = 2$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. ,,
40 Seers..... = 1 Mun (Maund) = 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. ,,
27·222 (nearly 27½) Maunds ... = 1 ton.

Lineal measures vary throughout India; in Bengal 3¼ Beegahs go to an acre.

A lac (lakh) is 100,000; a crore is 100 lacs.

Money.	Sterling value at the Exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* = R. 1.
1 Pie ..... =	⅓*d.*
3 Pie ... = 1 Pice..... =	¼*d.*
12 Pie ... = 1 Anna ..... =	1*d.*
16 Annas = 1 Rupee ..... =	1*s.* 4*d.*
16 Rupees = 1 Gold Mohur =	£1 1*s.* 4*d.*

A rupee contains 165 grains of pure silver and 15 of alloy.

Estimated *Agricultural Statistics.*—The net area cropped in British India during 1893-94—197 million acres, of which 28 millions bore two or more crops, and 33 millions were irrigated. The total area of food crops was 185 million acres, of which 68 were under rice, 38 under millet, 22 under wheat, 10 under gram, 5 under barley, 40 under pulse, &c. The chief non-food crops were oilseeds, 15 million acres, and cotton 10 millions. Agricultural stock were estimated 98 million cattle, 37 million sheep and goats, 2½ million horses, ponies, &c.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA.*

The *course of trade* with India is shewn by the fact that in the last 46 years Indian exports of merchandise have exceeded the imports by 1,010 million Rx., while in the same period the net imports of treasure have amounted to 483 millions.

	1893—94.	1894—95.	1895—96.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imports of Private Merchandise	73,956,957	70,167,438	69,376,395
,, Government Stores.....	3,064,475	3,361,555	3,620,358
Total Merchandise	77,021,432	73,528,993	72,986,753
,, Treasure.....	18,461,256	9,581,207	13,367,985
Total Imports.	95,482,688	83,110,200	86,454,738
Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures	102,015,615	103,757,438	103,545,161
,, Foreign goods (re-exports).....	4,431,975	5,057,561	4,719,979
,, Government Stores	55,779	98,779	71,598
Total Merchandise	106,503,369	108,913,778	114,336,738
,, Treasure.....	4,100,192	8,226,072	4,259,811
Total Exports.....	110,603,561	117,139,850	118,596,549
Total Trade.....	206,086,249	200,250,050	205,051,287
Excess of Exports	15,121,000	34,029,650	32,141,811
Secretary of State's drawings by Council Bills	*15,723,600*	*30,969,900*	*31,085,500*

* Aden is not a part of India for purposes of trade statistics. The trade of Aden in 1895-96 was valued at 947 lakhs, of which 135 lakhs were with India, and 63 lakhs inland. The trade of the Somali coast amounts to about 100 lakhs. Aden is a great emporium for the commerce of the Arabian and African coasts.

Indian trade in 1893-94 was disorganized by the closing of the Indian Mints, and the refusal of the Secretary of State for some months to sell his bills at the market price. In 1894-95 normal conditions again prevailed, the net exports exceeding the remittances of government.

By the Tariff Act of 1896 cotton yarn and cotton sewing thread were exempted from duty, and the tax on other cotton goods was reduced to 3½ per cent. Most other articles pay a 5 per cent. duty. There are special import duties on arms and ammunition which are taxed mainly for police purposes. Liquors pay duty, generally at Rs. 6 a gallon L.P.; and salt pays Rs. 1 a maund (82 lbs.) in Burma, and Rs. 2·8 annas in the rest of India. Iron and steel goods, however, pay 1 per cent., and machinery, coal, raw cotton, jute and wool, grain and pulse, oilcake, manures, living animals, unmanufactured tobacco, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other unimportant items are free from duty. Opium grown in the native States pays duty on crossing the land frontier into British Indian territory; and opium not covered by a government pass pays Rs. 24 per seer of 80 tolas.

The Indian sea-borne trade was shared by the various maritime provinces as follows, the figures being lacs of rupees for imports and exports of merchandise respectively:—Bengal 7·19 and 46·44; Bombay 27·91 and 34·16; Madras 5·69 and 12·77; Burma 4·71 and 10·54; Sind 3·81 and 5·64.

During the year 1895-96 Exchange was fairly steady, and conditions in Europe and the far East were favourable to a revival of trade. The only abnormal element was the change of the tariff. In anticipation of the change the imports of cotton goods were extremely large in 1894-95, and fell off in the same degree in 1895-96. This falling off was almost compensated by the larger imports of other articles.

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries declined in 1895-96 from 10,577 ships, with a tonnage of 8,255,822 tons to 10,297 ships aggregating 8,226,600 tons. Of this tonnage 81 per cent. sailed under the British flag. In the coasting trade of India there were in 1895-96 337,285 vessels registered as having entered and cleared, representing a tonnage of 26,904,000 tons. Steamers are gradually replacing the sailing vessels and native craft engaged in the coasting trade.

The value of the coasting trade, imports and exports being added together, amounted to Rx. 70,317,044 in 1894-95, and Rx. 74,604,638 in 1895-96.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles of the foreign trade of India in 1895-96, Government transactions being excluded :—

Imports.	Lacs Rs.
Cotton goods and yarn ...	25,75·6
Metals (excluding hardware and cutlery) .	6,77·3
Machinery, &c.	3,23·7
Oils	3,13·7
Sugar	3,06·5
Provisions ...	1,79·7
Silk (man.) ...	1,70·4
Liquors	1,69·7
Apparel	1,59·4
Railway plant .	1,52·1
Woollen goods	1,44·6
Hardware and cutlery	1,42·3
Coal, &c.... ...	1,40·3
Silk (raw) ...	1,23·3
Dyes, &c. ...	85·9
Drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	84·6
Glass	74·1
Spices	65·9
Salt	65·3
Precious stones, &c.	65·2
Tea	49·3
Chemicals ...	45·6
Governmt. Stores	3,62·0

Exports, (*excluding re-exports, amounting to* 4,72·1 *lacs.*)	Lacs Rs.
Cotton	14,09·0
Rice	13,53·7
Jute	9,99·3
Seeds	9,71·7
Opium	8,45·9
Cotton yarns and cloth	8,34·4
Tea	7,66·3
Hides and skins	6,76·3
Indigo	5,35·4
Jute manufacts.	4,74·7
Wheat	3,91·4
Coffee	2,19·8
Lac	1,82·6
Wool (raw & man.)	1,53·8
Provisions (including flour)	89·5
Pulse, &c. ...	84·2
Oils	73·9
Silk (raw & man.)	72·5
Teak	67·1
Sugar (refined & unrefined)	57·5
Saltpetre ...	53·6
Spices	49·0
Manures	46·0
Myrobolams ...	40·5

The following table shows the distribution of Indian sea-borne trade among Foreign Countries in 1895-96.

Countries.	Merchandise only. Imports and Exports.
	Lacs Rs.
United Kingdom	83,30·4
China { Hong Kong.....	9,96·8
China { Treaty Ports.....	6,78·8
Germany	10,41·3
France	9,65·7
Straits Settlements.....	8,28·5
United States	7,05·3
Belgium	6,68·2
Egypt.....	5,45·8
Austria-Hungary	4,67·5
Ceylon	4,21·4
Italy	3,56·1
Japan.....	3,23·7
Mauritius.....	2,95·6
Persia.....	2,58·7
Russia	2,26·9
Arabia	1,83·0
Australia (including New Zealand, &c.)	1,45·2
Zanzibar & E. Africa.....	1,36·1
Turkey in Asia	1,24·9
South America	1,18·5
Aden	1,07·7
Holland.....	99·6

For the first five months of 1896-97 the foreign trade of India shows the following variations as compared with 1895-96.

Imports of merchandise, increase 313 lacs, or 10 per cent.; treasure, decrease 30 lacs, or 6 per cent.

Exports of merchandise, decrease 233 lacs, or 5 per cent.; treasure, increase 37 lacs, or 18 per cent.

The output of the 96 collieries in India in 1894 was 2,820,000 tons. The 144 cotton mills at work contained 3,711,669 spindles, and the 29 jute mills 201,217 spindles. There were also 6 woollen and 10 paper mills, and 23 breweries. With regard to other industries particulars are not so precise.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 150,000 (INCLUDING CANTONMENTS).

Religions of the Inhabitants according to Census of 1891.

	Total population	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.	Others.
Calcutta, including Howrah and all Suburbs	978,370	657,347	283,837	32,367	4,819
Bombay City and Island ...	821,764	543,276	155,247	45,310	77,931
Madras City	452,518	358,998	53,184	39,742	594
Hyderabad and Suburbs ...	415,030	226,840	172,861	13,829	1,509
Lucknow	273,028	161,896	104,198	5,715	1,219
Benares	210,467	168,691	49,405	1,206	165
Delhi	192,579	108,058	79,238	1,700	3,583
Mandalay	188,815	7,892	15,514	2,996	162,213
Cawnpore	188,712	141,031	44,199	2,994	488
Bangalore Town	180,366	125,258	34,364	20,327	417
Rangoon.....	180,324	57,845	28,836	12,678	80,965
Lahore	176,854	62,077	102,280	4,697	7,800
Allahabad	175,246	118,819	50,174	5,858	395
Agra	168,662	111,295	49,369	4,015	3,983
Patna	165,192	124,506	40,077	541	68
Poona.....	161,390	128,333	19,990	8,185	4,882
Jeypore	158,905	109,861	38,953	244	9,847

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PARTICULARS REGARDING POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.

	Total Population.	By Sex.		Urban and Rural.	
		Males.	Females.	In towns of 2000 or more Inhabitants.	In Villages.
British India	221,172,952	112,542,739	108,630,213	20,391,129	200,781,823
Native States	66,050,479	34,184,557	31,865,922	6,860,047	59,190,432
Tota India	287,223,431	146,727,296	140,496,135	27,251,176	259,972,255

	By Religion (minor religions omitted).				By Education.		
	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Under Instruction.	Literate.	Illiterate.
British India	155,171,943	49,550,491	7,095,398	1,491,662	2,756,235	10,351,588	207,592,387
Native States	52,559,784	7,770,673	35,963	792,718	439,085	1,745,942	38,953,789
Total India	207,731,727	57,321,164	7,131,361	2,284,380	3,195,220	12,097,530	246,546,176

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881 & 1891.

Provinces, etc., under the Administration of:	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Occupied Houses.		Population.		Increase per ct. since 1881.	Number per Square Mile.	
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
The Gov.-Gen. of India—								
Ajmere and Mhairwara	2,711	64,118	101,654	460,722	542,358	17·72	170	200
Berar	17,718	466,027	591,008	2,672,673	2,897,491	8·41	151	163
Coorg	1,583	22,357	26,806	178,302	173,055	−2·94	113	109
Andaman Is. (P. Blair only)	(?)	2,938	2,937	14,628	15,609	6·70	—	—
Baluchistan Cantonments	(?)	—	4,543	—	27,270	—	—	—
Governors—								
Madras	141,189	5,641,914	6,709,990	30,827,113	35,630,440	15·58	215	252
Bombay (inc. Sind & Aden)	125,144	2,830,723	3,380,640	16,505,967	18,901,123	14·51	132	151
Lieutenant-Governors—								
Bengal	151,543	10,531,228	13,592,154	66,750,520	71,346,987	6·89	445	471
North-West Prov. & Oudh	107,503	6,866,503	8,225,191	44,150,507	46,905,085	6·23	416	436
Punjab	110,667	2,707,091	3,127,823	18,843,186	20,866,847	10·74	170	188
Chief Commissioners—								
Assam	49,004	859,388	1,118,885	4,881,426	5,476,833	11·3	105	112
Burma { Lower	87,957	677,362	869,132	3,736,771	4,658,627	24·67	43	53
Burma { Upper	83,473	—	554,472	—	2,946,933	—	—	35
Central Provinces	86,501	2,336,976	2,158,668	9,838,791	10,784,294	9·61	116	125
Total British India	964,993	33,009,068	40,463,963	198,875,079	221,172,952	9·70	229	230
Native States—								
Hyderabad	82,698	1,859,600	2,283,787	9,845,594	11,537,040	17·18	120	139
Baroda	8,226	479,463	538,967	2,185,005	2,415,396	10·54	255	294
Mysore	27,936	733,200	894,446	4,186,188	4,943,604	18·09	169	177
Kashmir	80,900	—	447,993	1,534,972	2,543,952	63·34	19	31
Rajputana Agency	130,268	2,101,451	2,177,425	9,959,012	12,016,102	20·22	79	92
Central India Agency	77,808	1,680,394	1,961,771	9,387,119	10,318,812	9·92	123	133
Bombay	69,045	1,348,599	1,596,132	6,926,464	8,059,298	16·35	100	116
Madras	9,609	685,447	726,966	3,344,849	3,700,622	10·63	353	385
Bengal	35,834	505,546	584,912	2,786,446	3,296,379	18·30	78	92
Central Provinces	29,435	375,283	409,096	1,709,720	2,160,511	26·36	59	73
North-West Provinces	5,109	125,907	132,815	741,750	792,491	6·84	144	155
Punjab	38,299	655,215	713,735	3,860,761	4,263,280	10·42	101	111
Total Native States ‡	595,167	10,550,285	12,468,045	56,467,880	66,047,487	15·52	96	111
Grand Total India	1,560,160	43,559,353	52,932,006	255,372,959	287,223,431	10·96	174	184

‡ To these may be added the following population figures; for Sikkim (area 2,702 so. m.) 30,458; Manipur (area 8,000 sq. m.) 250,000 (estimated); British Baluchistan 145,417; Cis-Salween Shan States (area 44,000 sq. m.) 375,962; Burma Frontier Tracts 116,493; and Rajputana Hill Tracts 204,241; making a total of 1,122,571. To this again may be added for French possessions 282,923, and for Portuguese possessions 561,384; making a grand total for all India of 289,187,316.

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Frontier Land Trade.—The registration of the trade which crosses the land frontier of British India is defective, but constant efforts are made to render it more complete and accurate.

The following is a table showing the land trade of India with the neighbouring regions, some of which, such as Kashmir and the Shan States, are not, politically, foreign countries; Zimmé (Chiengmai) is a province of Siam :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Las Bela	44,847	22,406	66,818	23,310
Khelat	78,068	41,138	75,803	42,684
Kandahar	299,090	309,761	410,542	257,002
Zhob & Loralai	17,064	53,535	19,776	51,507
Sewestan	73,766	74,179	72,444	82,866
Kabul	160,401	273,965	165,003	326,251
Bajaur	191,836	277,221	132,910	221,201
Kashmir	603,104	734,721	702,904	671,772
Ladakh	39,318	46,124	43,123	43,584
Thibet	146,060	72,901	127,945	80,066
Nepal	1,841,797	1,272,630	1,833,696	1,362,389
Sikkim	41,838	30,601	46,655	43,386
Bhutan	16,655	15,770	17,466	17,560
Western China	229,207	277,430	133,389	151,730
Siam	37,309	105,152	81,116	81,153
N. Shan States	300,595	229,842	232,779	216,604
S. Shan States	284,765	266,310	276,111	317,811
Karenni	234,298	74,063	203,860	137,394
Zimmé	230,725	34,431	204,681	33,561
Total (including other countries)	4,926,735	4,249,727	4,959,428	4,220,460

The *Home Charges* amounted in 1894-95 to £15,503,982 (Rx. 28,403,050), thus: — Railway Revenue Account, including Railway Debt, £5,739,000; Interest and Management of Debt other than that for Railways, £2,659,000; Stores' £991,000, of which £73,000 were Marine, £566,000 Military, and £82,020 for Special Defence Works; Army Effective charges at home amounted to £1,031,000, and non-effective charges to £2,902,000; Civil and Marine non-effective charges aggregated £1,086,000; Furlough payments amounted to £597,000, of which £323,000 were under the head of Military. The cost of the India Office was £190,000. The Home charges for 1895-96 are estimated at £15,491,000, and for 1896-97 at £15,735,000. The *Royal Commission*, which was appointed to enquire into Indian expenditure and into the question of the division of certain charges between the Indian and English treasuries, began its sittings in 1896, directing its attention in that year mainly to the financial machinery of the Government of India, and to explanations of noteworthy increases of expenditure in the various departments. On the second portion of their reference relating to the apportionment of charges some evidence was also taken. Two volumes of evidence have been issued (C. 8,258, 8,259).

Famine Relief and Insurance.—In 1894-95, the grant for famine relief and insurance was fixed at Rx.1,000,000 a year. Since 1881 to the end of 1894-5, the total amount appropriated under this head amounted to Rx.16,644,000; of this total actual famine relief had cost only Rx.302,000, Rx. 1,776,000 had been spent in constructing protective irrigation works, and Rx. 6,021,000 in constructing protective railways, while Rx.3,218,000 had been set against charges in the railway revenue account to cover the loss on the working of certain protective railways, and Rx.5,327,000 used for the reduction or avoidance of debt. During this period there has been no serious wide-spread famine in India. But the year 1896 closes with a threatening outlook. In Nov., 1896, the area already affected by scarcity contained a population of 36½ millions in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and Central Provinces. The condition of 19 millions more in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and of a further 19 millions in the Native States of Hyderabad, Rajputana and Central India, was threatened. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh one crore of land revenue had already been suspended, and 18 lakhs advanced to cultivators for seed and the construction of temporary wells.

Distribution of the Population of India according to Sex, Religion, and Education, in 1891.

Religion.	Total Population.		Males.			Females.		
	Males.	Females.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Learning	Literate.	Illiterate.
Hindu	95,970,162	92,978,518	2,124,787	7,976,605	85,868,770	103,208	277,491	92,597,819
Sikh	1,070,124	824,599	14,784	88,350	966,990	410	2,585	821,604
Jain	481,008	428,707	44,562	212,261	224,185	2,010	3,846	422,851
Buddhist	3,479,300	3,543,591	219,086	1,428,323	1,831,891	15,035	76,210	3,452,346
Zoroastrian (Parsis)	45,639	43,932	8,857	26,619	10,163	4,498	17,492	21,942
Mussulman	27,772,718	26,181,585	492,784	1,473,909	25,806,025	28,760	58,608	26,094,217
Christian	1,193,318	1,089,675	83,211	325,465	784,642	42,408	105,200	942,067
Jews	8,646	8,545	1,149	3,337	4,160	493	1,338	6,714
Animistic	3,346,452	3,365,425	8,305	18,942	3,319,205	825	672	3,363,928
Minor	149	36	6	103	40	5	13	18
Religion not returned	3,485	3,312	27	121	3,337	10	40	3,262
Total	133,371,001	128,467,925	2,997,558	11,554,035	118,819,408	197,662	543,495	127,726,768

Note.—The populations of Aden and Andaman Islands are not included in these columns.

COUNTRIES CONTIGUOUS TO OR IN RELATION WITH BRITISH INDIA.

FRENCH and Portuguese possessions in India are described on page 454. The Native States *in* India which enjoy almost complete independence are Nepal and Bhutan, both of which have slight political relations with China, but with no other foreign Power. In Nepal there is a British Resident, but he does not interfere in matters of internal government.

Outside India there remain to be described; (1) within the sphere of influence of India, Baluchistan, Afghanistan and parts of Arabia; (2) the independent States of Persia and Siam; (3) the dependencies of Russia, of China, of France, of Italy, and of Turkey, so far as these come within the purview of the British Government in India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj, Pirthivi Bir Bikram Shamsher Jang Bahadur, Sah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *b.* 8 August, 1875; *suc.* 17 May, 1881; *m.* a daughter of the Maharaja Sir Shamsher Jang, K.C.S.I.

Prime Minister, His Excellency Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, K.C.S.I., *appointed* 22 November, 1885.

The Kingdom of Nepal lies between British India on the south and Tibet on the north, and occupies the southern ranges of the Himalayas for a distance of about 500 miles, extending about 20 miles beyond the base of the mountains into the plains. It has an area of about 54,000 square miles, a population of about 2,000,000, and for administrative purposes it is divided into four provinces, and these into fifteen districts. Nepal may generally be described as a wild, mountainous country, containing, amongst others, Mount Everest. Between the sterile ranges, however, lie many beautiful valleys, the soil of which is extremely fertile; their elevations are from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level. The lower hills are covered with jungles of sal, pine, spruce, mimosa, oak, &c., in which wild animals abound. The chief minerals are copper, iron, sulphur, jasper, marble, and rock crystal. Nepal has commercial relations with Tibet and British India, and the value of its exports to the latter in 1895-6 was Rs.18,337,000; the imports amounting to Rs.13,624,000. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, and from export and import duties levied at the frontier, amounts to about Rs.15,000,000. The trade routes are numerous, the most important being that connecting Katmandu with Motihari and Segowli, in Bengal. Nepal exports rice and other grains, oilseeds, *ghi*, ponies and cattle, opium, musk, madder, borax, jute, hides and furs, ginger, cardamoms, and yaks' tails. It receives in exchange raw and manufactured cotton and twist, woollen cloth, shawls, rugs, flannel, silk brocade, embroidery, sugar, spices, indigo, tobacco, salt, &c. The manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, iron, copper and brass vessels, and bell-metal. The aborigines are of the Mongolian type, and the religion is Hinduism among the upper, and a form of Buddhism among the lower classes. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas in 1767. The frequent aggressions of these people brought on a war with the British, in 1814, which was concluded by the Treaty of Segowli in 1815, but it is only within the last forty years that our relations with the country have become friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. A Resident of the Indian Government resides at the capital, but does not interfere in internal affairs. Representatives of Nepal greet each new Viceroy with messages and presents. Complimentary missions are also sent periodically to China. On occasions when friction arises between Nepal and Tibet, Chinese authorities intervene in the interests of peace. Under arrangements with the State, recruits in large numbers are obtained from the hill tribes of Nepal for the Gurka regiments. The army of Nepal numbers 42,000 men (including 25,000 irregulars), with 1,000 guns. The sovereign, a minor, is the nominal chief; but the real power rests with the Prime Minister. The chief receives a salute of 21 guns in British India.

Khatmandu—British Resident, Col. Henry Wylie, C.S.I. ..... Rs. 2,250

Transit, 22 to 24 days.

BHUTAN.

This is another outlying State on the southern slopes of the Himalayas with physical features and productions somewhat similar to those of Nepal. In 1863 the Government of India engaged in war with it in consequence of certain outrages to British subjects and representatives. There is no British agent now residing in the State. The Government of Bhutan is dual in form, with a spiritual chief, the Dherma Raja—who is an incarnation of the founder of the State—and a temporal chief, the Deb Raja, who governs. Bhutan has closer relations with Tibet than with India; its commerce with the latter is insignificant. Such relations as there are between Tibet and India are friendly. There is no knowledge of the area (about 20,000 square miles), population, or revenue of the State.

BALUCHISTAN.

Khan of Kalat, His Highness Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., 1893. Salute in British territory 19 guns.

Baluchistan is a term of political geography. Its northern and western boundaries were finally laid down by agreements with Afghanistan and Persia in 1896. It comprises, (1) "British Baluchistan," which includes the Khan of Kalat's assigned districts of Quetta and the Bolan and is a province of British India; (2) the country inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; (3) the Bori and Zhob valleys, which are directly under the British Political Agent: (4) the Native State, including Kalat proper which is under the immediate rule of the Khan, Sarawan and Jhalawan, or the tracts belonging to the two leading Brahui clans and their chiefs, the Chiefship of Las Bela, Kharan, and Makran. The area of division (4) is given at 106,000 square miles, with a population of 220,500. It has a sea-coast 600 miles in length, with harbours at Sunmiani, Kalmat, and Gwadur; its other boundaries march with India, Afghanistan, and Persia. The country is mountainous, the rivers deficient, and cultivation confined to narrow valleys. The summer heat is intense, and in the higher altitudes the winter cold is no less severe. Camels, horses, kine, buffaloes, sheep, and goats form the live-stock of the country; wheat, barley, millet, dates, and fruit are largely grown. Lead, copper, and petroleum are the

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principal mineral products. The most numerous tribe is that of the Brahuis, who, as well as the Baluchis, are Sunni Mohammedans. The Khan of Kalat is the head of a rather loose confederacy; and till his treaty with the British Government in 1876, he received a rather spasmodic obedience from his feudal inferiors. Mir Khudadad Khan, C.C.S.I., who was Khan from 1857 to 1893, was deposed in the latter year in favour of his son, the present Khan, having been guilty of a number of barbarous and cruel acts, culminating in the murder of his prime minister. The influence of the British Political Agent is extensive though undefined, and the State cannot be considered as independent even in regard to internal administration. It has no relations with other foreign Powers, and British troops occupy the strong fortress of Quetta commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty-right to occupy any other position in the State. *Capital*, Kalat.

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Hugh E. S. Barnes .....Rs. 4,000 *per mensem*.

Telegrams 3*s*. 7*d*. or 3*s*. 3*d*. a word.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir, His Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *s*. 1880, *b*. 1845; has four sons, of whom Sardar Habibulla Khan is the eldest, and Sardar Nasrullah Khan the second, and Umar Jan the youngest, but born of a mother of higher rank than his half brothers. Salute in British territory 21 guns.

By agreement with the Amir, Afghanistan has no foreign relations with other Powers except the Government of India. In all other respects Afghanistan is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic.

The country lies on the north-west frontier of India, between the parallels of 60° 40′ and 74° 30′ E. longitude, and 30° and 38° 20′ N. latitude, bounded on the west and south by Persia and Baluchistan, and north by the Russian provinces and dependencies in Central Asia. The northern boundary from Persia to the Oxus at Khamiab was laid down by an Anglo-Russian Commission in 1886. East of Khamiab to the Lake Victoria (Wood's Lake) the river is the northern frontier. From Lake Victoria the boundary eastward to the Chinese frontier has been determined and demarcated in 1895 by a joint Anglo-Russian commission. Within these limits the area has a breadth from north to south of about 500 miles, and a length from east to west of about 600 miles. The area may be estimated at 270,000 sq. miles. Geographically its three divisions are the Oxus basin, the Kabul (or Indus) basin, and the Helmand basin. Politically the country is divided into five provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan with Wakhan. The country is generally rugged and mountainous, the elevation being, with few exceptions, more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the climate is severe, cold in winter, hot in summer. The population is estimated to number 4 or 5 millions, who are divided into a number of tribes,—Ghilzais, Tajiks, Duranis, Hazarahs, Aimaks, Uzbegs, &c. All are Sunni Mohammedans except the Hazarahs and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect, and the Kafirs, who are idolators. The Amir has by degrees reduced all the tribes to subordination. In 1896 he brought into submission the hitherto independent Kafirs, Kafiristan having been assigned to the Afghan sphere of influence under the Durand agreement. In the cultivable parts of the country there are generally two crops in the year, one of wheat, barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, &c.; wheat, however, being the staple food. Afghanistan is also rich in fruits of many kinds. The mineral wealth of the country is reputed great, but few mines are worked. The roads are unsuitable for wheeled traffic, there being only one good road in the country—that made by the English from Peshawar to Kabul through the Khaibar pass, the route by which India has so often been invaded. Goods are conveyed by beasts of burden, mostly by camels. In the 11th and 13th centuries the Afghan empires of the Sultans of Ghazni and Ghor, and in the last century that of Ahmed Shah, extended over the Punjab. In 1838 the country was occupied by British troops, but three years later a national revolt broke out at Kabul, which resulted in the destruction of an English army, and the abandonment of the country to its native rulers. A second invasion by the English in 1879 led to the temporary occupation of Kabul and Kandahar, and to the annexation to the Indian Empire of the chief passes between Afghanistan and India. Since 1893 the relations of the British Government with the present Amir have improved, and boundary difficulties diminished by demarcation of the frontier. Only one section of the boundary remains to be demarcated. The trade of Afghanistan with India is valued at about Rx. 1,250,000, of which about three-quarters were imports. The Amir's revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may perhaps be estimated at 10 million rupees. He receives a subsidy of Rs.1,800,000 a year from the Government of India. The Amir has organised a regular army of perhaps 60,000 men; with the help of an English engineer, Sir T. S. Pyne, C.S.I., he has started a factory for the manufacture of guns, rifles, and cartridges. He is also turning his attention to manufactures of articles of commerce, wine, soap, paper, &c.; but his system of monopolies and restrictions on trade is detrimental to commerce. The Amir has an agent at Peshawar, for communication with the Government of India, and a business agent. In England his commercial agent is Sir Acquin Martin (Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C.). In 1896 the honorary decoration of G.C.M.G. was conferred on the Sardars Habibulla and Nasrullah Khan. In this year, too, the Amir took to himself a new title of Zia-ul-Millat-wad-Din; Light of the Nation and Religion.

CAPITAL, Kabul. Other cities, Khulum, Kandahar, Herat, all famous commercial cities.

Letters require stamps of P. O. Kabul for transmission beyond the Indian frontier. Postage from Peshawar to Kabul, letters and newspapers weighing ⅓ of a Tola, 6*d*.

British Agent at Kabul, Maulvi Ghafur Khan.

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, *b*. 25 March, 1853; *succeeded* 1 May, 1896.

Heir-Apparent, (or *Vali Ahd*) Ali Mirza Itezad-es-Sultaneh, Governor of Azerbaijan, *b*. 1872; *proclaimed* 12 June, 1896.

Prime Minister, H. H. the Sadr Azam, G.C.B.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, H. E. Mirza Abbas Khan Kawam-ed-Doulch.

Education, H. E. Mukhber-ud-Dowleh, K.C.I.E.

Envoy Extry. and Min. Plny. in London, Gen. Mirza Mohamed-Ali-Khan Ala-es-Sultané, Amir Tooman, 30 Ennismore Gdns., S.W.

Secretaries, Mirza Hussein Kuli Khan. and Mirza Abdul Ghuffar Khand.

Consul-General, Harry Seymour Foster, M.P.

Called by the natives Iran, is situate between 25° 10′—39° 50′ N. lat. and 44° 15′—63° E. long., extending about 700 miles from north to south, and about 900 miles from east to west, and comprising an area of 630,000 square miles. The Caspian Sea, which bounds it on the north, is wholly under Russian influence; the Persian Gulf on the south is dominated and policed by the British Government. The northern frontiers of Persia are in contact with Russian provinces; its eastern with Afghanistan and Baluchistan, which are within the British sphere of influence; and its western with Turkey. The population was estimated in 1881 at 7,653,600, possibly increased by 1891 to 9,000,000. The greater part of the country is an elevated table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains. The northern mountain ranges rise to 12,000 feet above the sea, and the peak of Demavend to 18,469 feet. The central and eastern portion of the plateau is a vast salt desert. With the exception of the Karun it has scarcely a river that can be termed navigable, though some of the rivers are several hundred miles in length, and possess great volume of water. The Karun from Mohamerah to Ahwaz has been thrown open to foreign navigation, and ships of all nations may make use of it. Messrs. Lynch Bros. run a fortnightly steamer to Ahwaz. The Upper Karun from Ahwaz to Schuster is also navigable, but its navigation is reserved to the Persian flag. Railways are practically non-existent, and the Shah has bound himself not to allow the construction of railways in Persia before the end of the century. Cart-roads are being made between Tehran and Tabriz, Tehran and the Caspian, and between Tehran and Ahwaz on the Karun. A carriage-road also exists between Meshed and Dushak in Russian territory. Travelling is mostly done by post-horses and caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The whole country is divided into provinces, of which the chief are Azarbijan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, Astrabad, Ardelan, Kermanshah, Irak-Ajemi, Khorassan, Fars, Luristan, Kerman, and Laristan, which are under Governors-General. The chief products are wheat, barley, and other cereals, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium. Its minerals are salt, iron, and coal; copper, lead, antimony, sulphur, &c., also turquoises and some other precious stones, are found. The most important manufacture is that of silks, of the richest and most gorgeous kind. The Persians excel in their dyes, also in brocade and embroidery. Arms, carpets, shawls, felts, cotton and woollen fabrics are among the manufactures. The royal treasury is reputed to contain immense wealth in gold and other valuables, but the administration of the state is corrupt, and suffers frequently from a want of means. The commerce of Persia with Russia is chiefly through ports on the Caspian Sea, or by the Trans-Caspian railway, and with British India by way of the Persian Gulf. European goods also reach Persia from the Black Sea, *vid* Trebizond and Tabriz. The trade through Afghanistan between Persia and India has been almost ruined by the Amir's fiscal policy. Of the foreign trade of Persia half passes north through Russia and Turkey, half south by the Persian Gulf. The Persian Gulf trade is mainly with India and the United Kingdom. In 1895 it amounted to between 6 and 6½ millions sterling in value. Some British goods also reach Persia through Turkey. The exports consist of silk, tobacco, wool, carpets, opium, gums, hides, dates, &c. Protection to British trade is secured by the Treaty of 1841. The Imperial Bank of Persia is an English Company, which has its head office at Tehran and branches in the chief cities. These are, with their populations, Tehran (210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (60,000), Meshed (60,000), &c. The regular army numbers about 80,500 (of whom 24,000 with the colours), with 200 field guns; the militia 70,000 men. There are 4,150 miles of telegraph, the greater part managed by the Indo-European telegraph department of the Government of India. The Persians are mostly Mohammedans of the Shiah sect. There are also a considerable number of Armenian Christians. The Government is an absolute despotism; the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran; the dispensation of justice is summary. On the 1st May, 1896, the Shah, Naser-ed Din, who was shortly about to celebrate the jubilee of his succession, was assassinated by a religious fanatic; he was succeeded peacefully by his son, the Wali Ahd, whose government has since been undisturbed. The total revenue has been calculated at 55,369,516 krans (= £1,652,820), and the expenditure at 42,233,472 krans (= £1,260,700) for the year 1888. The kran is a silver coin weighing 71 grains, and has depreciated relatively to gold with the fall in silver. In 1895 the exchange was about 51¼ krans to the £1. 10 krans = 1 tuman. The weights and measures in use in the country are not uniform.

Direct imports from U. Kingdom, 1895...£379,707
Direct exports to ditto, 1895 175,857

CAPITAL, Tehran. Population, 210,000.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.....£5,000
Sec. of Legation, Hon. C. Hardinge, C.B. ... 750
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. P. Picot, I.S.C. 500
2nd Sec., P. C. Wyndham 490
3rd Secretary, Horace Rumbold 400
Oriental 2nd Secretary, Nawab Hassan Ali Khan, C.I.E. .....
Physician, T. F. Odling, C.M.G. 300
Vice-Consul, Francis E. Crow 350
Fars, &c.—Cons.-Gen., Col. F. A. Wilson, R.E..... ....Rs.2,750 *per mensem*
Bushire—Vice-Consul, John C. Gaskin ..... Rs.350 *per mensem*
Mohammerah—Vice-Con., Wm. McDouall... £150
Ispahan—Consul, John R. Preece..... 750
Yezd—Vice-Consul, M. M. Ferguson .....
Kerman—Consul, Lt. Percy M. Sykes..... 250
Meshed—Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. C. E. Yate, C.S.I. Rs.3,000 *per mensem*
Vice-Consul, ...
Resht & Asterabad—Consul, H. L. Churchill £750
Khorassan—Agent, Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M.G.
Tabreez—Cons.-Gen., Cecil G. Wood..... 920

Parcels, not exceeding 1 lb. 4*s.* 4*d.*; for each additional lb. up to a limit of 7 lbs., 8*d.*; telegrams, per word, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.*

SIAM.

King, Khoulalonkorn, *b.* 21 Sept., 1853; *succeeded* 1 Oct., 1868.
Crown Prince, Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, *b.* 1880; *procl.* 17 Jan. 1895.
Chief Minister, H. R. H. Krom Luang Dewawongse.
Legal Adviser, Robert J. Kirkpatrick.

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Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. in London, Marquis de Maha Yotha, 23 Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.
1st Secretary, Marquis Visuddha.
English Secretary, Frederick W. Verney.
Attaché, Baron Yote Yothee.
Interpreter, Edward H. Loftus.
Honorary Consul-General, D. K. Mason.
Consul, James Riches.

The Kingdom of Siam lies between the British Indian province of Burma and its dependencies on one side, and the territory of French Indo-China on the other. In May, 1896, an agreement* was arrived at between France and England. This divided Siam into three parts. The main central part, including the basins of the Rivers Menam, Petcha Bouri, and Petriou, was neutralised, the two governments agreeing not to send troops into it or to obtain any exclusive advantages in it. Freedom of action was retained by the two powers in regard to the portions of Siam west and east of the neutralised zone. The western portion includes the Malay States dependent on Siam which are adjacent to the British protected Malay States under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The eastern portion, including the provinces of Battambong and Angkor, are in close connection with the French protected State of Cambodia and the territories acquired by France by the treaty with Siam of 1893. By this treaty France also acquired a certain right of interference with the Siamese administration west of the Mekong to a distance of 25 kilometres from that river. The area of Siam may be taken at 220,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated between 7½ and 38 millions, but probably numbering about 12 millions, of whom about 4 millions are Siamese, the rest being Chinese, Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and hill tribesmen. The revenue is estimated at £2,000,000. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port; Chantaboon, which was occupied by the French as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the treaty to which Siam assented in 1893, is still in their possession. Siamese trade, which centres at Bangkok, is very largely in the hands of British firms, or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hongkong. The chief products are rice, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, and fruits and garden products. The chief exports are tin, rice, teak, pepper, salt fish, dried fish, teel-seed, bullocks, skins, sapanwood, cardamoms, horns, birds' nests, &c. The chief imports are shirtings, linen, glass, cutlery, cotton manufactures, gold leaf, china goods, opium, kerosene, jewellery, liqueurs, silk goods, and hardware. The Government is monarchical; the King appoints the successor. There is a new legislative Council of State consisting of the ministers, six Royal Princes, and from 10 to 20 members appointed by the King. There is an army of 8,000 men, and a few small gunboats. A telegraph connects Bangkok with Saigon (Cochin-China), and with Burma. An important railway from Bangkok to Korat is under construction.

* See Parliamentary Command Paper C. 7976 of 1896.

Exchange in 1893 was reckoned at or slightly above 2*s.* the dollar.

Revenue and expenditure...each about	£2,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895...	143,009
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	157,994
Total Imports at Bangkok, 1895	2,069,705
Total Exports at Bangkok, 1895	2,699,230

Over 30 per cent. of this trade is with Singapore, Hong Kong and Bombay.

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 600,000.

Minister Resident & Consul-Gen., M. W. E. de Bunsen, C.B.	£1,600
Consul, ...	700
Vice-Consuls, W. R. D. Beckett, C. E. W. Stringer	450
2nd Assistant, John Stewart Black.....	350
Student Interpreters, T. H. Lyle, T. F. Carlisle	300
Medical Attendant, P. A. Nightingale, M.D.	300
Chiengmai—V.-Consul, W. J. Archer...Rs.	7,200
Kedah, &c.—Consul, Allan Maclean Skinner, C.M.G.	

Parcels (Bangkok only), per lb. 10*d.*; telegrams, per word, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.*

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Russian provinces of Central Asia are the Trans-Caspian, with an area of 214,237 square miles, and a population of 301,476; and Turkestan, with an area of 409,414, and a population of 3,341,913. The Trans-Caspian Railway, starting from Uzunada on the Caspian, goes through Merv, crosses the Oxus at Charjui, and passes through Bokhara to Samarcand. An extension to Tashkent and branches to other points are in contemplation. Englishmen may not travel upon it except by special authority. It has been the means of greatly increasing the Central Asian trade of Russia, and has led to an immense increase of cotton cultivation in Central Asia for export to Russia. Trans-Caspia is in contact with Persia and Afghanistan, while Turkestan stretches into the Pamir region. Its southern boundary was fixed by the Pamir agreement between Russia and England. Besides these provinces directly administered by Russian officials, the Russian Empire in Central Asia includes the two vassal States of Bokhara and Khiva.

BOKHARA.

Amir, Syed Abdul Ahad, succeeded Nov. 12, 1885.

Once the most famous State in all Central Asia, but since the capture of Samarkand by the Russians, in May, 1868, a vassal State of Russia. By the treaty of 1873 no foreigner may be admitted into Bokhara without a Russian passport. Steps have been taken to incorporate the Bokhara customs administration with that of the Russian provinces. Bokhara, with Karategin, has an area of 92,300 square miles, and a population of 2,130,000. The Uzbegs, of Turkish extraction, are the dominant race, but the Aryan Tajiks are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The people are fanatical Muhammedans of the Sunni sect. Slavery has been abolished through the influence of Russia. The country produces corn and fruit, cotton, silk, wine, tobacco, and hemp. Sheep, horses, goats, and camels are numerous; gold, salt, alum, sulphur, and coal are among the mineral productions. The foreign trade is valued at 32,000,000 roubles, imports slightly exceeding the exports. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which forms the southern frontier of the country, is now navigated by Russian steamers. The Russian paper rouble is current. The capital, Bokhara, has 70,000 inhabitants.

Telegrams, per word, 1*s.* 11*d.*
Russian Political Resident, M. Lessar.

KHIVA.

Khan, Syed Mohamed Rahim Khan, *suc.* 1865.

A Russian vassal State in Western Turkestan

on the western side of the lower Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which here flows into Lake Aral. The Russians captured Khiva on May 20th, 1873, abolished slavery, and compelled the Khan to acknowledge himself a vassal of the Czar. The area is 22,320 square miles, with about 700,000 inhabitants, dominant among whom are the Uzbegs. The people are Mohammedan of the Sunni sect. The fields and gardens are irrigated by canals, derived from the Oxus; all the surrounding country being a barren wilderness, affording but little pasturage. Wheat, melons, and other fruits, cotton and wool are among the productions. The State has no external relations except with Russia. The Khan's military force is limited by treaty with Russia to 2,000 men, and he pays tribute to Russia to the amount of 150,000 roubles a year, out of a yearly revenue of 500,000 roubles.

CAPITAL, Khiva. Population, 6,000.

CHINA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

YUNNAN, TIBET, CHINESE TURKESTAN.

India is in contact with three provinces of China. On the north-east of Burma is the province of *Yunnan* (area 107,969 square miles, population 11,721,576). The Convention of March, 1894, between Great Britain and China, laid down a boundary between Burma with its dependencies and Yunnan, and made arrangements for trade, extradition, &c. The Convention having been transgressed by China, is subject to modification. Negotiations are proceeding. The question of access to Yunnan and Szechuen is one of great importance to the commercial nations of Europe. The shortest route is through French territory by the Red River. There are competing routes, viz., through Burma, for which an extension of the Burmese railway system to the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween is now under construction; through Siam and up the Mekong Valley; and through China, either up the Canton or West River, or up the long waterway of the Yang-tze-kiang. French consulates are already being established in advance of French trade in Yunnan. By the agreement of 15 January, 1896, Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in the provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen. The province is reputed to be rich in minerals, and in parts has a large and busy population. Next to Yunnan is *Chinese Tibet*, or Bodyul as it is named by its inhabitants, which may perhaps be called a province of China, though it is in internal matters practically independent. Tibet forms the northern frontier of India, from Burma to Kashmir. But separated by the gigantic range of the Himalayas, the intercourse between the two countries is of the slenderest description. It contains the sources of almost all the great rivers of India and China. It is itself a plateau of extraordinary altitude, seldom lower than 10,000 feet, and protected by the vast mountain ranges of the Kuenlun in the north and the Himalayas on the south. The capital, Lhassa, is the religious centre of a special form of Buddhism, contains a large population with a great number of Buddhist monasteries, and continues to be out of the reach of European travellers. The country is, no doubt, very rich in minerals, but these are little worked; cultivation is carried on under extreme climatic difficulties; and the whole country is still shrouded in mystery. The trade in 1895-96 was valued at about 21 lakhs of rupees. Steps have been taken to place the Indian trade with Tibet on a more satisfactory footing by the negotiation of a regular commercial treaty with China. There are as yet no British representatives in Yunnan or Tibet. *Chinese Turkestan*, including Yarkand and Kashgar, was re-occupied by China in 1878, on the suppression of the revolt of Yakub Beg. Little is known of its area and population. Russia has special treaty rights in the north, and a Russian consul is at Kashgar. A representative of the Indian Government (Mr. G. Macartney) also resides at that place, but without the title of consul. Trade between India and Chinese Turkestan has to pass by the lofty pass of the Karakoram (18,500 feet), or by the very difficult routes through Kashmir and Hunza, and by almost as lofty passes across the Hindu Kush. Leh is the centre in Kashmir through which this trade passes. In 1895-96, the value of the Leh trade exceeded 62 lakhs. It is increasing rapidly.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

French India. See page 454.

French Indo-China.—These possessions consist of Cochin-China, Tonquin, Annam, and Cambodia. Since the union created in 1887, they have been under a single governor-general, with a lieutenant-governor for Cochin-China, and residents-general for the other three divisions. The first cession of Cochin-China was in 1862; its western provinces were occupied in 1867. Cambodia recognised the French protectorate in 1863; its present status is, however, regulated by a convention of 17 June, 1884; the effective protectorate over Annam dates from 1874, but present relations are determined by a convention of 6 June, 1884. Tonquin may be said to have been finally conquered when peace had been concluded with China in 1885. The Lao country up to the Mekong was added to the French protectorate as a result of the dispute with Siam in 1893, and the Mekong was finally fixed as a boundary between French and British dominions in 1896. Cochin-China is wholly annexed and directly administered by French officials. Annam is governed by a king, with his court at Hué. Subject to the control of the French Resident, the Annamese kingdom is an absolute despotism, after the Chinese type, and the administration is in the hands of the king's officials. In Cambodia the French Resident presides over the State Council, and French interference in internal administration is greater than it is in Annam: but government is carried on in the name of the King of Cambodia. In Tonquin there is a native Regent, who is head of the native administration. But he does not rule. The direction of affairs is in the hands of the French Resident and his subordinate officials. The French possessions extend northwards to 25° 20', and march with China as far west as the Mekong, which river forms the western boundary along almost the whole length of the French Colony. The area and population, of which estimates vary greatly as well as revenues, are given below.

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	Area. Square miles.	Pop. (In 1891.)	Receipts from Local Revenues, 1893.
Cochin-China	23,082	2,034,453	35,000,000 francs.
Cambodia ...	38,600	1,500,000*	6,000,000 ,,
Annam and Laos.....	100,000	5,000,000*	2,000,000 ,,
Tonquin	34,740	10,000,000*	27,000,000 ,,
Total	196,422	19,534,453	70,000,000 ,,

The deltas of Cochin-China and Tonquin are fertile; Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral on one side, and a wild sparsely populated hill tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Rice, cotton, sugar, seeds, tobacco, spices, and fish, are the principal productions of the alluvial districts. The principal mineral production is coal, which is largely mined at Tourane, on the coast of Annam, and at Hongay and Kebao on the Tonquin coast. Other minerals, including gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, &c., are said to exist in the protectorate. The principal harbours are Haiphong in Tonkin, Tourane and Thuanan (for Hué) in Annam, and Saigon. The Saigon river is navigable to the capital, and small craft can reach Hué by the Hué river. But the chief routes of inland navigation are the Mekong, which, notwithstanding obstructions and rapids, has been navigated up to where it divides British and French territory; but it is not likely to develop into an important commercial route; the Red River, which can be ascended by steamers as far as Laokai on the Chinese frontier; and the Black River. Much has been done towards improving the canal and road communications in the deltas, and two small lines of railway have been built, of which the most important connects Hanoi with Langson. Concessions for the construction of other lines have been given. The foreign trade of Indo-China was valued in 1895 at 37,000,000 francs for imports, and 80,000,000 for exports; the latter almost wholly of rice. Trade has declined owing to excessive duties imposed by the French tariff. The colony does not pay its way. It has been calculated that to the present it has cost France over 50 millions sterling. The grants in aid voted in the French budgets from 1887 to 1891 amounted to 168 million francs. In 1895 a further loan of 100 million francs was voted for Tonquin expenses.

* Estimated.

The total receipts are approximately as shown above. The principal currency is the new French colonial dollar; its exchange value in 1895 was about 2·75 francs the dollar. The French army of occupation numbers about 8,000, in addition to 12,000 native troops.

CAPITAL of Cochin-China, Saigon. Pop., 17,235.
Gov.-Gen. of Indo-China—M. A. Rousseau, *b.* 1835.
Lieut.-Gov. of Cochin-China—M. Ducos.
H. B. M.'s Consul—C. F. Tremlett.

Telegrams, 5*s.* 1*d.* a word (*vid* Turkey, 4*s.* 11*d.*).
Parcels, 3 lbs., 3*s.* 10*d.*; over 3 and under 7 lbs., 4*s.* 3*d.*; over 7 and under 11 lbs., 4*s.* 8*d.*

CAPITAL of Cambodia, Pnom Penh. Population, 50,000.
King—Norodom (1889).
Résident-Supérieur—M. de Verneville.

CAPITAL of Annam, Hué. Population, 30,000.
King—Tkunthai.
Résident-Supérieur—M. Brière.

Telegrams, 5*s.* 10*d.* a word (*vid* Turkey, 5*s.* 8*d.*).

CAPITAL of Tonquin, Hanoi. Population, 70,000.
Regent—Kinh-luoc.
Résident-Supérieur—M. Fourès.

Telegrams, 6*s.* 3*d.* a word (*vid* Turkey, 6*s.* 1*d.*).
Parcels, 3 lbs., 4*s.* 3*d.*; over 3 and under 7 lbs., 4*s.* 8*d.*; over 7 and under 11 lbs., 5*s.* 1*d.*

Exports from U.K. to French Indo-China, £235,310
Imports to U.K. from French Indo-China, £32,017

Other French possessions with which India is in contact are: (1) Obokh, on the African coast, at the mouth of the Red Sea. The coast line of the protectorate extends for 200 miles; the limits inland are not fixed; the town of Obokh has a population of about 1,000, the protectorate perhaps 30,000. The revenue is *nil*. The chief station has lately been moved from Obokh to Jibuti, which is to be made a coaling station for French steamers, and is expected by the French to become the centre of a large trade with Harrar and Abyssinia. There is an Anglo-French agreement which determines the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex. (2) Réunion, in which there is a large number of Indian coolie immigrants; area, 700 square miles, population, 167,847; and (3) Madagascar, for which see page 558.

Obokh: Gouverneur, M. Lagarde.
Réunion: Gouverneur—M. Danel.
British Consul—C. W. Bennett....£1,150

ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.

ITALY possesses the colony of Eritrea on the west coast of the Red Sea, with its capital at Massowah, having an area computed at 4,000 square miles, and a population of 250,000. As a sequel to Menelik's defeat of the Italians at Adowa on March 1, 1896, a treaty was concluded on Oct. 26, 1896, between Italy and Ethiopia, by which Italy retained her colony but abandoned all claim to a protectorate over Abyssinia (Ethiopia), which is a kingdom with an area of about 540,000 square miles and a population of six millions. By this treaty the Anglo-Italian Agreement defining the boundary of the British Somali coast protectorate was practically annulled. The chief exports of Massowah are skins, ivory, butter, gums, and mules.

ARABIA AND TURKISH DEPENDENCIES.

ADEN is a portion of British India; it is the emporium of the whole trade of Southern Arabia, its imports and exports amounting to 95 million rupees in value. It is also the centre of a British protectorate over the neighbouring Arab tribes from Perim to Ras Sair, which are independent of Turkish rule and are in subordinate treaty relations with the Government of India. Also politically dependent on Aden are the Somali Coast Protectorate on the opposite continent of Africa, the Kooria Mooria islands, valuable for their guano, and the protected island of Sokotra, which has an area of 1,000 square miles and a population of 5,000, mostly Bedouins. At Ras Sair begins the territory subject to the Sultan of Muscat (Oman), who is in treaty relations with the Government of India, and has a political agent of that Government at his court. Muscat,

with its commercial suburb of Muttra, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, is the centre of trade for this portion of Arabia. In the interior Muscat territory marches with El Hasa and Nejd, which form part of the Turkish Pashalik of Basra. The trade of Muscat, mainly British and British Indian, is valued at 3¼ million dollars. Off the south shore of the Persian Gulf is the island of Bahrein, which is under British protection. It is the chief centre of the pearl fisheries of the Gulf. The independent tribes on the coast itself are bound together under treaties with the Indian Government to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and the slave trade and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Their chiefs are in consequence sometimes referred to as the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, who resides ordinarily at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter in the quarrels of these tribes, and the peace of the Gulf is maintained by the British flag. In 1896 the peace of the Gulf was not disturbed as in 1895. At El Bidaa begins the Turkish Pashalik of Basra, which extends for 600 miles to Ali Garbi on the Tigris and Kalat-al-Daraj on the Euphrates. The higher basins of these rivers form the Pashalik of Baghdad, which extends to Syria and Kurdistan. Not far from Baghdad itself is the town of Kerbela, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Mohammedans. The trade of the Shat-el-Arab and its branches is considerable; much of it is carried by the vessels of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company. The Basra trade alone in 1895 was valued at £2,490,000, of which £1,400,000 were imports. Since 1880 the Pashalik of Basra has been combined with that of Baghdad under one Governor; westwards the province extends over Central Arabia, as far as the Nefud and Syrian deserts. Beyond these deserts are the Turkish provinces of Hejaz, in which are included the sacred cities of Mecca and Medinah, with the port of Jeddah, and Yemen with its chief port at Hodeida, and towns at Sanaa, Assir, and Taiz. The Sinai peninsula and the old land of Midian belong to Egypt.

The whole peninsula of Arabia may be considered to have an area of 1,220,000 square miles, and a population of five or six millions, of which perhaps three are in the Turkish province of Yemen. A large portion is desert, but in the interior, which is elevated, are many extensive tracts affording good pasturage. The inhabitants are Bedouins (Bedawi) and Muhammadans, with the exception of a small Jewish population; their wealth consists largely of horses, camels, asses and mules, for which Arabia is famous. Millet is cultivated for home consumption. Dates and coffee are largely exported. The climate is healthy; but the insanitary condition of the holy cities is a source of contamination, and in some years, of the spread of cholera among Mohammedan pilgrims. The European Governments are accordingly interested in the improvement of the sanitary condition of the pilgrimage.

Aden: Political Resident—Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Cuningham, *per mensem*..... Rs.3,000
Muscat: Political Agent & Consul—Major J. Hayes Sadler, *per mensem*..... Rs.1,216
Persian Gulf, Bushire: Political Resident & Consul-General for Fars, &c.—Col. F. A. Wilson, *per mensem*..... Rs.2,500
Baghdad: Polit. Res. & Cons.-Gen. in Turkish Arabia—Col. E. Möckler, *per mensem*..... Rs.2,500
Bussorah (Basra): Consul—Capt. G. F. Chenevix Trench, *per mensem*..... Rs.800
Jeddah: Consul—W. S. Richards..... £1,000
V.-Con.—C. Alban (*Actg.*), *per mensem* Rs.400
Hodeida: Vice-Consul—Ahmed Tamiz-ud-din.

Telegrams, per word, Aden and Hejaz, 3*s.* 9*d.*; Yemen, 4*s.* 4*d.*; Bushire, 2*s.* 5*d.* (or 2*s.* 1*d.* *viâ* Turkey). Parcels, to Aden, 1st lb. 1*s.*; then per lb. 8*d.* to 11 lbs.

Greater Britain in the East.

THE following accounts of the different British Colonies and Possessions have been revised by the Local Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. He is also indebted to the "Colonial Office List," which contains information upon every subject connected with the British Colonial Empire.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53′—9° 51′ N. lat. and 76° 42′—81° 55′ E. long. Its area is about 25,365 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, although tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. There are no great extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population of Ceylon numbers (1891) 3,008,466, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. According to the 1891 census, the population then consisted of Singhalese, 2,041,158; the Tamils, a race of Southern India, 723,853; the Moormen and other races, 216,156; the Burghers or Eurasians, 21,231; and the Europeans, 6,068. There is also a sprinkling of Veddahs, who are perhaps the aboriginal race of the island; and of Afghans and of Malays. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. Of the exports, coffee still stood first in

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value in 1887, although the production has decreased enormously of late years; while next to it came tea, the production of which has proportionately increased. Among other products are cinchona, cocoa, cardamoms, vanilla, and cinnamon. The last was in Dutch times a Government monopoly, and the most important product of the island. In 1895 the export of coffee was 7,461,104 lbs., of tea 98,581,060 lbs., of cinchona 919,820 lbs., and of cinnamon 3,052,000 lbs.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1895, in acres, were:—

Rice	589,077	Cocoanuts	862,582
Other grain	138,633	Cinchona	4,336
Tea	322,810	Cinnamon	40,475
Coffee	22,475		

Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. As regards mineral wealth, Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Manaar, off the N.W. of the island, is in some years a valuable source of revenue. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly, and yielded in 1895 a revenue of Rs. 1,033,704.

There are about 300 miles of railway open, and in 1895 the post and telegraph offices numbered 364, there being 1,727 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Council of 18 members including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into nine provinces, at the head of each of which is a government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

Public revenue, 1895.....Rs.20,982,809
Public expenditure, 1895..... 21,516,267
Public debt, 1895.....£3,541,224 and Rs.3,302,005
Total imports, including specie, 1895.Rs.84,556,309
Total exports, including specie, 1895.Rs.77,495,557
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.Rs.20,216,171
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 ..Rs.57,475,269

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population, 120,000.

Governor, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B.	Rs.80,000
Priv. Sec., R. Ward-Jackson	3,000
Com. Forces, M.-Gen. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	23,480
Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.	24,000
1st Assistant do., H. L. Crawford	12,000
2nd do., H. White	7,200
Auditor-Gen., W. T. Taylor, C.M.G	18,000
Treasurer, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G.	18,000
Govt. Agent, W. Prov., A. R. Dawson	18,000
" " *Central* " A. Bailey	18,000
" " *Northern* " R. W. Ievers	18,000
" " *N. West* " Æ. A. King	14,400
" " *Southern* " E. Elliott	14,400
" " *Eastern* " F. C. Fisher	14,400
" " *N. Cent.* " E. W. D. Byrde	10,800
Govt. Agt., Uva Prov.,	10,800
" " *Sabaragamuwa*, H. Wace	10,800
Surveyor-General, D. G. Mantell	12,000
Director Pub. Wks., R. K. MacBride, C.M.G.	15,000
Postmaster-General, C. E. D. Pennycuick	18,000
Collector of Customs, L. Lee	14,400
Chief Justice, Sir John Winfield Bonser	25,000
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie	Rs.18,000
Junior do., George Henry Withers	18,000
District Judge, Colombo, D. F. Browne	14,400
" " *Kandy*, J. H. de Saram	14,400
" " *Galle*, J. F. de Livera	14,400
" " *Jaffna*, H. H. Cameron	12,000
Attorney-General, Chas. Peter Layard	18,000
Solicitor-General, P. Rama Nathan, C.M.G.	10,000
Registrar-General, G. A. Baumgartner	9,600
Director Public Instruction, J. B. Cull	10,000
Principal Medical Officer, William Raymond Kynsey, C.M.G.	12,000
Prisons, F. R. Ellis	10,000
Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	10,000
Manager Railways, W. T. Pearce	12,000

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Mohammedans. The islands are poor and unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowry shells, cocoanut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant 6,300 miles; transit, 20 days. Parcels, first lb. 9*d.*; then per lb. 6*d.* to 11 lbs.; telegrams per word, by Eastern Co., 4*s.* 1*d.*; *vid* Turkey, 3*s.* 9*d.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

This is the name given to the British possessions on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, of which the whole southern portion, comprising about 25,000 square miles, is now under the protection, and a large portion under the direct control, of the British Government in Singapore. The importance of this portion of H.M.'s dominions has rapidly increased of late years, and it is now, in point of trade, revenue, and general prosperity, in the front rank among the Crown Colonies.

The name is derived from the Straits of Malacca, on which the Settlements are situated. The settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements are Singapore; Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, with Province Wellesley and the Dindings; and Malacca. The Cocos or Keeling Islands, a coral group in the Indian Ocean, on the route from Ceylon to Australia, have since 1886 been a dependency of the Straits Settlements. The colony has an entire area of about 1,472½ square miles. The population in 1891 was 512,342 (Singapore, 184,554; Penang, Prov. Wellesley and Dindings, 235,618; Malacca, 92,170). The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1895 amounted in Singapore to 98·14 inches, and in Penang to 108·70 inches.

Public revenue in 1895	$4,048,360
Public expenditure in 1895	3,782,456
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	21,599,976
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	30,062,072
Total imports, 1895	211,046,776
Total exports, 1895	185,813,002

The trade returns are only approximate, as there are no custom-houses in the colony.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted

by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca have seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz. to the Privy Council. There is also in Singapore and Penang a Vice-Admiralty Court; and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates' courts, together with Courts of Requests.

Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G. (with entertainment allowance)	$33,800
A.-de-C., Lieut. E. A. Herbert	3,000
Comm. Troops, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B.	
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.	10,800
Resident Councillor of Penang, Allan Maclean Skinner, C.M.G.	9,600
Resident Councillor of Malacca, C. W. S. Kynnersley	7,800
Attorney-General, W. R. Collyer	7,800
Solicitor-General, J. A. Harwood	5,400
Treasurer, E. E. Isemonger	7,800
Auditor-General, Henry Trotter	7,800
Col. Eng., Maj. H. E. M'Callum, R.E., C.M.G.	8,400
Chief Justice, Sir Lionel Cox	12,000
Puisne Judge, A. J. Leach (Singapore)	8,400
Do. A. Fitzgerald Law (Penang)	8,400
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, Arthur Philip Talbot	6,000
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. E. G. Pennefather	5,400
First Magistrate, J. K. Birch (Singapore)	6,000
Do. H. A. O'Brien (Penang)	6,000
Principal Medical Officer, M. F. Simon, M.D.	7,200
Protector of Chinese, W. Evans	6,000

Singapore is an island situated off the Southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width: its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 226 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johor in 1824. The seat of government, for all the settlements, is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 162,547 inhabitants in 1891. The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a point of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed, at a cost of nearly £100,000, paid by the colony, for which the Imperial Government has furnished guns. The trade returns for 1895 amounted to $293,095,177, the value of exported tin being $19,338,436.

The number of ships entering and clearing in 1895, exclusive of native craft, was 8,603, with a tonnage of 7,093,613. The total for the whole colony was 16,878, with a tonnage of 11,065,780. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 15,557 (tonnage, 519,655). The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. There are excellent docks. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except wines; the opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese, and the Chinese element is conspicuous among the trading classes.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, population 1891, 84,948), and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1891, 108,117). The Dindings, 80 miles to the South of Penang, have also been included in the Settlement for administrative purposes under the Resident Councillor, who also has Consular authority over the Siamese Tributary States on the west coast of the peninsula between Province Wellesley and British Burma. Penang island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1895 amounted to $99,156,130; the export of tin from the port being $14,935,649 in 1895. Population (1891), 235,618.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, and tapioca plantations.

The Dindings are at present little developed; but they contain what is considered the best port on the western side of the peninsula, named Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pulo Pangkor. They comprise a group of islands (of which Pulo Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the English, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17th March, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra.

Revenue..... 1875, $118,000; 1895, 339,197

Closely connected with the Straits Settlements are the States of Pérak, Sélángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government as the Federated Malay States, administered under the advice of a British Resident-General, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The first two States extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Negri Sembilan,

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Pahang is on the East Coast, and Negri Sembilan inland near Malacca. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

High Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, G.C.M.G. .....
Brit. Res.-Gen., F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.
Judicial Commissioner, Laurence C. Jackson

(1) *Pérak* has an area of 10,000 square miles, and in 1891 the population numbered 214,254. The chief industry is tin-mining; but tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, and tea have been cultivated with success. Revenue, 1893, $3,034,094. The chief town is Thaipeng, in the district of Larut.

The following railways are in operation: from Port Weld to Thaipeng 8 miles, and from Thaipeng to Kamunting 9 miles; from Teluk Anson to Ipoh 50 miles, and a section connecting Ipoh with Chemor, 12 miles, is now under construction.

British Resident, W. H. Treacher, C.M.G. ...$9,600

(2) *Selangor*, with an area of 3,500 square miles, and a population of 122,555, lies immediately south of Pérak, and, like that State, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining. Pepper and coffee are being planted with success. The revenue in 1894 was $3,334,469; and a railway, 22 miles long, from the capital, Kwala Lumpor, to the port of Klang, was opened in July, 1886, and this has since been extended inland to Kwala Kubu, a distance of 38¼ miles, with a branch line from Kwala Lumpor to Sungei Besi, 9 miles long. A fresh section, 7 miles long, to connect Klang with Kwala Klang, is now under construction. Imports (1894), $12,139,686, exports, $12,925,602.

British Resident, J. P. Rodger..... $7,800

(3) *Negri Sembilan* is the name of a confederacy of small States in the interior of the peninsula, the affairs of which have been (1886) placed under a British Officer residing at Kwala Pilah. The confederacy comprises Sri Menanti, Rembau, Johol, Tampin, Sungei Ujong, Jelébu, and other small States, comprising about 3,360 square miles, with a population of 41,617 in 1891. Its revenue in 1893 was $141,055.

Sungei Ujong (660 sq. m.) to the south of Sélángor, and north-west of Malacca, and *Jelebu* (700 sq. miles), a rich and growing little State, are now confederated with Negri Sembilan. Both produce tin. The population in 1891 was about 24,000, and the joint revenue in 1894, $397,000. A railway, 23 miles in length, connects Seremban, the administrative centre of the confederation, with Port Dickson on the Malacca coast. The cultivation of Liberian coffee is attracting considerable attention.

British Resident, Hon. Martin Lister..... $4,800

(4) *Pahang* is a large State on the east coast, to which, in 1888, a British Resident was sent at the request of the Sultan. The country is of great extent, probably exceeding 10,000 square miles, and is already full of tin-mining and gold-mining enterprise. Population, 1891, 57,542.

British Resident, Hugh Clifford $4,800

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 26 days. Penang and Malacca, 24 days. Parcels, first lb., 9*d.*; then per lb. 6*d.* to 11 lbs.; telegrams, Penang, 4*s.* 10*d.* and 5*s.*; Malacca, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 7*d.*; Singapore, 5*s.* 7*d.* and 5*s.* 9*d.*; Selangor, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 7*d.*; Perak, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* per word; Jelebu, 5*s.* 5*d.* and 5*s.* 7*d.*

HONG KONG,

an island situate off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 17′ N. lat. and 114° 6′—114° 18′ E. long. It is about eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide. The colony comprises, with the opposite peninsula of Kaulung, which is part of the mainland of China, an area of 30½ square miles. The island lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (the Li-ü Mun Pass) not more than ¼ of a mile wide. The city of Victoria lies along its northern shore, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some ten square miles. The port is free. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is fortified.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is over 1,800 feet high. This peak is a favourite place of residence in the hot season, which lasts from March to October. During the winter months, from November to February, the climate is cooler and invigorating. The thermometer ranges from a minimum of 32° in February to a maximum of 93° in August. The average annual rainfall is 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the treaty of Nankin in 1842, British Kaulung being subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860. It is a military and naval station for the protection of British commerce, and it is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c.

It is calculated that, exclusive of the traffic which merely passes through the harbour without breaking bulk, the actual trade of the colony amounts to over £20,000,000 sterling per annum. In the year 1895 shipping to the extent of 7,827,398 tons entered the port.

The population of the colony in 1895 numbered 248,498, of whom 237,670 were Chinese. The white residents, including the garrison, numbered about 10,828.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony, and the Chinese are fully alive to the advantages arising therefrom. In 1895 there were 123 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 8,156 pupils. There were also many private schools, attended by about 2,720 pupils.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of six members, together with a Legislative Council of eleven members including himself.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1893), 250,000.

Public revenue in 1895	$2,486,228
Public expenditure, 1895.....	2,972,373
Public debt, 1 Jan., 1895.....	£341,799
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895...	2,044,616
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	759,441

Governor, &c., Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G....$32,000
A.-de-C., Lieut. J. T. Sterling.
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Wilsone Black, C.B.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart.....	9,720
Treasurer, &c., Hon. N. G. Mitchell-Innes..	4,800
Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Goodman...	7,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. F. A. Cooper	6,660
Chief Just., His Hon. J. W. Carrington, C.M.G.	12,000
Puisne Judge, His Honour A. G. Wise.....	8,400

Registrar Supreme Ct., J. Norton-Kyshe ... $3,400
Police Magist., Henry E. Wodehouse, C.M.G. 6,066
Captain Supt. Police, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. 5,400
Col. Surg. and Insp. of Hosp., Philip Burnard Chenery Ayres, C.M.G.
Harbour-Master, R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.... 4,800

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 36 days. Parcels, first lb., 10*d.*; excess per lb. 6*d.* to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 6*s.* 10*d.* and 7*s.* per word.

BORNEO, LABUAN, SARAWAK.

By an arrangement with Her Majesty's Government, which came into force 1st January, 1890, the administration of the Colony of Labuan was transferred from the Colonial Office to the British North Borneo Company, whose territories, together with Sarawak and the Native State of Brunei, have been placed under a British Protectorate.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

British North Borneo includes the northern part of that island, from the Sipitong River on the west to 4° 10′ on the east coast, together with all the islands within three leagues. Its area is about 30,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 150,000. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Malays with an infusion of Chinese and Arab blood on the coast, and various aboriginal tribes resembling Dyaks in the interior. The country was ceded to a company by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu in 1877–8, and was subsequently transferred to the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted 1st November, 1881. The territory ceded has a coast-line of some 987 miles, with many excellent harbours. The soil is rich, producing rice, sago, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, gambier, pepper, tea, tobacco (total product, 1895, 8,061 bales, $1,176,000), hemp, cinchona, and other tropical products. The country also produces gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gum, and timber. About 700,000 acres of land have at present been taken up by agricultural companies on cultivation leases. Gold, copper, coal, and other minerals have been found. The company does not itself engage in trade. The revenue is derived from opium and other farms, sales of land, royalties on exports, and duties. The principal places are Sandakan, the headquarters of the administration, Gaya on the west coast, Kudat in the north, Silam on the east, and Mempakol in Brunei Bay.

The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council and by Residents of districts. The mode of government adopted is similar to that of a British colony, with modifications to meet native customs and local circumstances. The territory is now in telegraphic communication with London *vid* Labuan, and a land line to the capital has been constructed.

Capital, Sandakan; population of Sandakan Bay (May, 1891), 6,319.

Public revenue, 1895 (incl. Land sales) ...$349,414
Public expenditure, 1895 313,097
Total imports, 1895, $1,663,906. Exports, $2,130,600

Governor, Leicester Paul Beaufort, B.C.L. $9,000
Governor's Secretary, G. F. M. Ennis 2,484
Treasurer-General, Alexander Cook..... 5,037
Resident, West Coast, R. M. Little 4,200
Sessions Judge, E. P. Gueritz
District Magistrate, E. P. Barraut 2,484
Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Walker, M.D. 4,278

Office of the North Borneo Company, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C. *Sec.* H. J. Forbes.

Sandakan is distant 9,500 miles. Transit, average 35 days. Parcels, first lb. 11*d.*, additional per lb. 8*d.* to 11 lbs.; telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore.

LABUAN

is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 115° 15′ E. long. Its area is about 31 square miles; and its population nearly 6,000. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. A British settlement was established in 1848, the first Governor being the late Sir James Brooke. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-measures, which are now being developed by the new Central Borneo Company, Limited. In 1894, about 14,957 tons of coal (value $67,354) were exported.

The trade of Labuan consists in the exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, &c., for the produce of Borneo and the neighbouring islands (gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canes, bêche-de-mer, wax, sago, &c.). There are three manufactories in the island where the raw sago imported from the coast of Borneo is converted into flour, and then exported to Singapore. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, who is also Governor of the British North Borneo Company's territory.

Chief City, Victoria. Population, 1,500.
Public revenue, 1894, $36,962; Expenditure, $42,084
Total imports, 1894, $852,880; Exports, $482,800
Governor, L. P. Beaufort. *Res.*, W. Raffles Flint.

Labuan is distant 9,100 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit average 30 days.

Parcels, 1 lb., 11*d.*, excess per lb., 8*d.* to 11 lbs. Telegrams, 6*s.* 5*d.* and 6*s.* 3*d.* per word.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., *born* 3 June, 1829; *suc.* his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, 11 June, 1868; *m.* 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, of Highworth, Wilts.
Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (Raja Muda), *b.* 26 Sept. 1874.

Resident, 1*st Div.*, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde... $6,000
,, 2*nd Division*, (vacant) 2,040
,, 3*rd Division*, Hon. H. F. Deshon... 5,400
,, 4*th Division*, (vacant) 2,400
Treasurer, Hon. Charles S. Pearse 5,400
Postmaster-General, A. K. Leys 2,400
Sup. of Surveys, &c., E. A. Jeffreys 3,000
Principal Medical Officer, C. R. Selbie, M.B. 4,200

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000, composed of various races. The government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained, the transfer being approved by H.M. Government, August, 1891. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper.

Revenue, 1895, $453,800; Expenditure ...$426,381
Imports, 1895, $1,915,597; Exports $2,206,773

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Distance from London 8,700 miles: transit 30 to 35 days. Parcels, per lb. 9*d.* (limit 11 lbs.); telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore.

BORNEO.

Sultan, His Highness Hasim Jalilal Alam Akamaldin, *suc.* May, 1885.

Next to Australia and New Guinea, this is supposed to be the largest island in the world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the remainder belonging to the Sultan of Brunei, the Raja of Sarawak, and the British North Borneo Company, over all of which a British Protectorate has been established. The British Colony of Labuan, which formerly belonged to Borneo, is situate in close proximity to the N.W. coast. The mineral kingdom includes gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, iron, tin, and coal, the latter abundant. The principal imports are opium, tea, cottons, cloths, hardware, brass, iron, &c.; exports, sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, trepang, cinnabar, antimony, coal, diamonds, and gold.

CAPITAL, Brunei. Population, about 15,000. Imports from U.K., 1895, £6,856; Exports, £296

High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Territories of the B. N. Borneo Company, Brunei, and Sarawak, Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, C.M.G. (Singapore).

Consul at Brunei, Noel Trevenen £800

Sandakan—Consular Agent, W. B. Pryer.

Parcels, 1st lb. 11*d.*, then 8*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams *sent by post* from Singapore.

Greater Britain in America.

THE British Possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, preeminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to is divided into two divisions, equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second division, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. In the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder than in other parts of the country. The soil is generally fertile, and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the extensive regions long under the quasi-government of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba and the North-West Territories; in fact, the whole of British North America

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except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, nearly as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,315,647 square miles, exclusive of the great lakes and rivers. The total population of the Dominion is about 5,250,000, a number which is rapidly increasing, and notwithstanding its diversity of origin, is fast being welded into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. The descendants of the French Colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where out of a total population of 1,400,000 above 1,000,000 are Roman Catholics, the majority of whom still very generally use the French language. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1891, and the numbers were:—Roman Catholics 1,992,017, Methodists 839,815, Presbyterians 754,193, Church of England 646,059, Baptists 302,565, Congregationalists 28,157, and Lutherans 63,982. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 38,000 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000.

Few possessions of Great Britain have made greater strides of late years in wealth, trade, and general advancement than the Dominion of Canada. The population has increased very rapidly: in 1841 it was about 1,538,500; in 1851, 2,380,988; in 1861 it was 3,182,418; in 1871, 3,635,024; in 1881, 4,324,810; and in 1891, 4,833,239. In 1881 there were 35 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 660,040; in 1891 there were 47 of such cities and towns, and their total population was 1,030,250. The greatest strides during the past twenty years have been made at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, where the population increased from 241 (1871) to 7,985 in 1881, and to 31,649 in 1896. The growth of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, during the last six years has, however, been even more rapid. In 1885 the city had no existence, while in April, 1891, the census population was 13,685. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was 11·74 per cent.

Canada was originally discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, now called the North-West Territories, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, Newfoundland alone remaining a separate colony.

OTTAWA is 3,540 miles from London; letters are nine to eleven days in transit. Mails despatched from London on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Parcel Post rates for parcels not exceeding 1 lb. 8*d.*, for each lb. or fraction of lb. to 11 lbs. (limit), 6*d.* Telegraph charges from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per word.

*Ordinary public revenue, 1895	$33,978,139	Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	$31,138,414
*Ordinary public expenditure, 1895	38,132,005	Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	61,856,990
Net public debt, July 1, 1895	253,074,927	Sea-going shipping entered and cleared, 1895 ..... tons	10,976,829
Total value of imports, 1895	110,781,682		
Total value of exports, 1895	113,638,803		

* Consolidated fund.

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1895), 50,000.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G. (with residence)	£10,000
Secretary, Captain John Sinclair	750
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, Cameron Highlanders	205
" " Lieut. Herbert William Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards	205
Commanding the Forces (*Halifax*), Lieut.-Gen. Alexander G. Montgomery-Moore, 18th Hussars	1,384
Commanding the Militia, Major-General William Julius Gascoigne	820

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists at present of 81 members, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*,

4 for *Manitoba*, and 2 for the *North-West Territories*. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and consists at present of 213 members; 92 being elected for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 20 for *Nova Scotia*, 14 for *New Brunswick*, 7 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 5 for *Prince Edward Island*, and 4 for the *North-West Territories*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the Queen, no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered as in England by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure; and trial by jury prevails everywhere throughout the Dominion. The Queen's Privy Council is at present composed of 12 Ministers and two Members without portfolio.

The number of industrial establishments in 1891 was 75,968, with an invested capital of $354,620,750, employing 370,256 hands (273,424 men, 70,280 women, 19,476 boys, and 7,706 girls under 16 years of age), and producing goods to the value of $476,258,886. The amount paid in wages amounted to $100,663,650. $31,466,324 were invested in land, $60,303,043 in buildings, $81,401,247 in machinery and tools, and $181,450,136 other than fixed.

The principal articles of trade between Canada and the home country in 1895 were as follows:—

Imports from Canada to United Kingdom.

Animals	£2 345,610	Fish	£566,2 3
Bacon and Hams	686,976	Fruit	278,15 1
Cheese	2,335 548	Skins & Furs	407,108
Corn	2,001,128	Wood & Timber	3,193 579

Exports to Canada from United Kingdom.

Apparel, &c.	£452,066	Linens	£232,013
Cottons	700,977	Metals	697,703
Hats	141,714	Woollens	1,104,444

Premier and President of Privy Council, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C. £1,644
Min. Trade and Commerce, Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, K.C.M.G. ... 1,440
Dep. Min. do., W. G. Parmelee 657
Railways & Canals, Hon. H. G. Blair £1,440
Dep. Min. do. and Chief Engineer of Govt. Rys., Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G. ... 842
Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding 1,440
Dep. Min. do., John M. Courtney 863
Justice, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G. ... 1,440
Dep. do., E. L. Newcombe, Q.C. 657
Interior, (vacant) 1,440
Dep. Min. do., A. M. Burgess 657
Public Works, Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte ... 1,440
Dep. Mn. do., Antoine Gobeil 657
Without Portfolio, Hon. Richard Reid Dobell and Christophe A. Geoffrion ..
Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher .. 1,440
Dep. Min. do., W. B. Scarth 657
Militia, Hon. Fred. W. Borden, B.A. 1,440
Dep. Min. do., Colonel E. Panet 657
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Donis Henry Davies, Q.C. 1,440
Dep. Min. do., François Frédéric Gourdeau 657
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. Wm. Mulock, M.A., Q.C. 1440
Dep. do., William White 657
Sec. of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C. 1,440
Under do., Joseph Pope 657
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Q.C.
Controller of Customs, Hon. William Paterson .....
Do. Inland Revenue, Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Toly de Lutbinière, K.C.M.G .....
Chief Justice Sup. Court, Sir Henry Strong... 1,644
Puisne Judges, Hons. Henri E. Taschereau, J. W. Gwynne, Robert Sedgwick, LL.D., Geo. King, Désiré Girouard, each 1,440
Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. George W. Burbidge ... 1,232

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON, Hon. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.
Assistant Secretary & Accountant, A. W. Reynolds.
Offices, Victoria Chambers, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The area of these provinces is 450,900 (Ontario, 222,000, Quebec, 228,900) square miles (including the portions of the great lakes within the boundary), comprising all the basin of the St. Lawrence on the north side of that river and the great lakes, and on the south side N. of the parallel of 45°, and extends from 42° to 53° N. lat. and 57° to 90° W. long. The Province of Ontario, formerly called Upper Canada, and the Province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, are separated from each other by the River Ottawa. Quebec also comprises the Isle of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Nearly 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of Quebec are of French descent, preserving their original language, religion, and customs; 95 per cent. of those of Ontario are British.

The timber trade, the original occupation of the people, is still of great commercial value, although fast yielding to those of agriculture, dairy-farming, and cattle-raising. The fisheries are deserving of notice as an extensive branch of industry. The mineral resources of the country are scarcely yet developed. Great part, however, especially the regions north of Lakes Huron and Superior and around Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, are valuable for their mineral products, such as iron, zinc, lead, copper, nickel (deposits of nickel ore in the Sudbury district of Ontario, are found over an area of about 3,000 sq. miles, and mining and smelting operations are actively carried on), silver,

gold, cobalt, &c. Phosphate of lime and asbestos are abundant, and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of nearly every imaginable colour are also found in many parts. Mineral oil, petroleum and salt are produced in large quantities. During the last thirty years agriculture has made vast progress, both in Ontario and Quebec. The land is generally very fertile, and produces all the varieties of cereals, fruits, roots, &c. Cattle-raising and dairy-farming are also very important industries, and at present large exports are principally from these provinces—Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec being the great centres of distribution. These provinces, doing 82 per cent. of all the manufacturing of the Dominion, contain the chief manufacturing centres of Canada, which are becoming very important, employing considerable capital and labour. Montreal and Toronto command a vast overland system of communication, by canal and railway, both with Canada and the Eastern and Western parts of the United States. The educational system in force in these provinces, and in fact throughout the Dominion, provides practically free instruction, and gives successful pupils the chance of acquiring the highest education at a moderate cost.

The returns collected by the Bureau of Industries in Ontario, show that in that province in 1895 the total area of cleared land was 12,426,992 acres, of which 8,321,173 acres were under crop, the total value of the land being $572,938,472. The total area under pasture was 2,728,655 acres, with 202,614 acres of orchards and gardens. The average production of the principal field crops in Ontario in 1895 was, in bushels per acre: fall wheat, 19·0; spring wheat, 15·5; barley, 25·3; oats, 35·7; rye, 15·8; peas, 19·5; corn, 81·9; buckwheat, 20·6; beans, 20·5; potatoes, 159·0; mangolds, 451·0; carrots, 352·0; turnips, 418·0; hay (tons), 0·73. The total wool clip amounted to 6,214,811 lbs., the average weight of the fleeces being 5·60 lbs. The total quantity of cheese made in 1,164 factories was estimated at 109,230,340 lbs., valued at $8,607,389. There were 135 creameries in operation, which made 4,600,000 lbs. of butter, valued at $877,220. The returns of live stock show that there were 647,695 horses, 2,150,103 cattle, 2,022,735 sheep, 1,299,072 pigs, and 7,752,840 poultry in the province in 1895. Fruit growing is here engaged in on a very extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is the best place of its kind in Canada, and supplies a general education together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by the labour they perform on the Experimental Farm attached to the College, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition (payable by the students' guardians) being from £10 to £15 for natives of Ontario and from £20 to £30 for students from other parts. A central experimental farm has been established by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, and branch farms in connection with it have been established in the several provinces, and in the North West Territories. Free grants of land are obtainable in this province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

In the Province of Quebec the lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to establish two great national parks (Laurentides National Park, containing about 1,600,000 acres, and the Trembling Mountain Park) to favour the planting of trees along highways and on farms, and to organize an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of 62,000,000 acres, of which 32,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. Improved farms may often be obtained in the Eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purposes of settlement unsold on 30 June, 1895, was 6,998,882 acres. In 1895 there were 1,471 cheese factories and 302 butter factories, forming a total of 1,773.

ONTARIO. Population (Census 1891), 2,114,321. The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 92 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 91 electoral districts into which the province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eight members, acting as the Ministry of the province; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 181,220); Hamilton, the Birmingham of Canada (48,980); Ottawa, the Federal Capital, with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories (44,154); London (31,977), Kingston (19,264), Belleville (9,914), Chatham (9,000), Stratford (9,501), Guelph (10,539), St. Catharine's (9,170), Brantford (12,753), St. Thomas (10,370), Windsor (10,000).

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.	£2,000
Private Sec., Capt. A. T. Kirkpatrick	$800
Official Sec., Commander F. C. Law, R.N.R.	$1,200
Attorney-General, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C. (*Premier*)	£1,400
Dep. Atty.-Gen., J. R. Cartwright, Q.C.	600
Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.	800
Dep. Min., John Millar, B.A.	440
Prov. Sec., Hon. E. J. Davis	800
Assist. Sec., G. E. Lumsden	440
Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.C.	800
Assist. Treas., W. N. Anderson	440
Comm. of Crown Lands, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q.C.	800
Assist. Commr., A. White	534
Director, Bureau of Mines, A. Blue	500
Comm. of Pub. Works, Hon. W. Harty	800
Sec. Pub. Works, W. Edwards	400
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden	800
Deputy do., C. C. James	440
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. H. Bronson	
Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L.	1,400
Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal, Hons. George William Burton, F. Osler, and James Maclennan	each 1,200
C. J. Queen's Bench, Hon. J. D. Armour	1,400
Puisne Judges, ditto, Hons. William G. Falconbridge, and Wm. R. Street	each 1,200
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith, Knt.	1,400
Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas, Hon. John Edw. Rose, and Hugh MacMahon	each 1,200
Chancellor, Hon. John Alexander Boyd	1,400

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Vice-Chancellors, { Hon. R. M. Meredith ... £1,200
Hon. Thos. Ferguson..... 1,000
Hon. T. Robertson..... 1,000

Master in Ordinary (*Ont.*), Thomas Hodgins

Emigration Agent in England, P. Byrne, Nottingham Buildings, 19 Brunswick Street, Liverpool.

QUEBEC. Population (Census 1891), 1,488,535. The Government of this province is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 73 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the province. The principal cities are Quebec (population, 63,090), the capital of the province, with a large export timber trade and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, Census 1891, 216,650), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Other important towns are Three Rivers (8,334), Levis (7,301), Hull (11,265), Sherbrooke (10,110), St. Hyacinthe (7,016). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. The tonnage of sea-going vessels that arrived at and departed from the ports of Montreal and Quebec in 1892 was 1,440,481 tons and 945,403 tons respectively.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau £2,000
Aide-de-Camp, Captain Sheppard, C.A.
Premier and Commr. of Public Works, Hon. E. J. Flynn 1,000
Commr. of Agriculture and Colonisation, Hon. Louis Beaubien 800
Commr. of Crown Lands, Hon. G. A. Nantel 800
Attorney-General, Hon. L. P. Pelletier 800
President of the Executive Council, Hon. T. Chapais 800
Provincial Secretary, Hon. M. F. Hackett ... 800
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. A. W. Atwater.
Ch. Just. Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir A. La Coste 1,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. G. Bossé; Jean Blanchet; R. N. Hall; J. S. C. Wurtele, D.C.L.; J. A. Ouimet ..... each 1,000
Chief Just. Sup. Court, Sir L. N. Casault ...
Puisne Judges, A. B. Routhier; L. Belanger; M. A. Plamondon; L. B. Caron; J. B. Bourgeois; L. A. Jetté, LL.D.; H. T. Taschereau; M. Mathieu; E. Cimon; Fred. A. Andrews; J. E. La Rue; L. O. Loranger; C. H. Pelletier; M. M. Tait; C. P. Davidson, LL.D.; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D.; S. Pagnuelo; Louis Tellier; W. W. Lynch; L. A. de Billy; A. N. Charland; C. J. Gill; H. G. Malhiot; J. A. Gagné; C. J. Doherty, D.C.L.; J. S. Archibald; W. White each £800

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London.

NOVA SCOTIA, a province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30′—46° N. lat. and 61°—66° 15′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, that is, nearly half the entire area, and the soil in the western half of the province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. The population of the entire Province in 1891 was 450,396. In 1891 there were 6,080,695 acres of land occupied (1,993,697 improved), of which 969,548 acres were under crop, 994,113 acres in pasture, and 30,036 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding 600,000 to 700,000 tons. Fruit cultivation is making wonderful progress; apples especially are claimed to be the best in the world; in 1891, the product was 1,051,592 bushels, and many new orchards are coming into bearing. Halifax, the capital of the province, has a magnificent harbour covering 10 square miles. It is the principal winter port of Canada, and is the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. It is the principal naval station of North America, and the British Government have an extensive dockyard there. The Dry Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat for repairs. The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 2,089,245 tons being the output in 1895; iron-ores are plentiful, and gold mines are now being worked with profit, £2,282,509 representing the product of the past 33 years. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast. In 1893 the total value of their produce was $6,407,279. The fish of which the largest catches in value are made are cod, haddock, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is also a growing one. In order to give an impetus to farming, the Government have established an agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro, where both men and women can receive a good practical education in agriculture and domestic economy. The Annapolis Valley is one of the greatest apple-growing regions in the Dominion. Improved farms of 100 to 150 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at £8 16*s.* per 100 acres, and 1*s.* 10*d.* per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting, and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose deer, otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, racoons, and squirrels; and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, and curlew.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members.

CAPITAL, Halifax. Population, 38,556. Principal towns, Dartmouth (6,249), Truro (5,102), Windsor (2,838), Sydney (2,426), Annapolis Royal (2,832), Yarmouth (6,089), Amherst (3,781), Pictou, New Glasgow, Lunenburg.

Lieut.-Gov., His Honour M. B. Daly £1,800
Private Sec., Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke ... 250
Prov. Sec., Hon. G. H. Murray (*Premier*) ... 800
Assist. Sec., Herbert Crosskill 360
Commissioner, Public Works and Mines, Hon. Charles E. Church..... 640
Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c., E. Gilpin 360
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. W. Longley 640
Without Office, Hons. Thomas Johnson, A. H. Comeau, Angus McGillivray, W. Roche, and Thos. R. Black ....

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Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald £1,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. Wallace Graham 1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Robt. L. Weatherbe, J. Norman Ritchie, Charles J. Townshend, and H. McD. Henry each 800
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. James McDonald 123

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, John Howard, Cannon Street, E.C..... 143

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool. Telegrams, 1*s.* per word.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 86,794 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 28,200 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 321,263. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests, the fisheries, and the ship-building trade. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. With reference to the agriculture of the province, according to the Census of 1891 the occupied land amounted to 4,471,250 acres, of which 1,509,790 acres were improved, 1,018,704 acres being under crop, 479,607 acres in pasture, and 11,479 acres devoted to gardens and orchards. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1894 of the value of $4,351,526, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. ST. JOHN is also a winter port of Canada; and new railway connections tapping the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup are now completed, adding to its importance and trade.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of forty-one members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1891), 6,502; chief cities, St. John and Portland (39,179), and Moncton (8,765).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. John James Fraser £1,800
Aides-de-Camp, Col. W. D. Gordon; Major H. Montgomery Campbell.....
Attorn.-Gen., Hon. James Mitchell (*Premier*) 420
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Albert S. White 300
Provincial Sec., Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie ... 420
Dep. Prov. Sec., R. W. L. Tibbits 300
Surveyor-Gen., Hon. Albert T. Dunn 280
Dep. Surveyor-Gen., Andrew Inches 280
Comm. Public Works, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson 340
Sec., T. B. Winslow 300
Pres. of Council, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson
Without Portfolio, Hons. Charles H. La Billois and Lauchlan P. Farres.
Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Tuck 1,250
Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod.
Puisne Judges, Daniel L. Hanington, Fredk. E. Barker, Pierre A. Landry, James A. Vanwart, Ezekiel McLeod.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Charles A. Duff Miller, 17, Leather Market, Bermondsey, S.E.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *vid* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *vid* Belleisle and Chatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, was formed into a distinct Province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 90°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries), and the Canadian Pacific Railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, entirely through British territory, is sure to give an important impetus to the rapid development of this Province. Its area is 116,021 square miles, somewhat smaller than Great Britain and Ireland. Its population, census 1891, was 152,506, being an increase of 145 per cent. since 1881, and in 1896 was estimated at about 200,000. The Red River intersects the province, which appears destined to become a great agricultural country. The soil is fertile and productive, emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. According to the census returns of 1891, there were 6,000,000 acres of land occupied, 1,696,583 being cultivated (1896). The acreage under wheat in 1896 was 999,598. The crop in 1896 is estimated at 18,500,000 bushels, and about 39,500,000 bushels of all kinds of grain. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Manitoba, and there are several other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine rivers are also navigable throughout their entire course in the province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 5 members and a Legislative Assembly of 40 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1896), 38,000. Principal towns, Portage la Prairie, pop., 4,000; and Brandon, pop., 5,500.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. James C. Patterson £2,000
Private Secretary (vacant).
Agriculture and Immigration, President of the Council & Railway Commr., Hon. Thomas Greenway (*Premier*)..... 800
Attorney-Gen. and Commissioner of Lands, Hon. Clifford Sifton 600
Public Works, Hon. Robert Watson 600
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. D. Cameron 600
Prov. Treas., Hon. D. H. McMillan 600
Chief Justice, Hon. T. Wardlow Taylor ... 1,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Joseph Dubuc, Albert Clements Killam, and J. F. Bain ... each 800

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—These Territories comprise nearly the whole of British North America from the boundary of the United States (lat. 49° N.) to the most northerly part of the continent, and from the western shores of Hudson's Bay to the Rocky Mountains. The area is calculated at 2,497,427 square miles. Until recently it was very sparsely populated, but of late years, owing to the widespread knowledge of its great fertility and immense mineral resources, a large immigration of desirable settlers has set in. Out of this vast territory in 1882, the Dominion

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Government formed, for the convenience of settlers and for postal purposes, four provisional districts, named Assiniboia (89,535 square miles), Saskatchewan (107,092 square miles), Alberta (106,100 square miles), and Athabasca (104,500 square miles). Three of these districts are now represented in the Dominion Parliament; Assiniboia sending two representatives, and Alberta and Saskatchewan one each. The whole of this territory is stated to possess varied and great resources, over 150,000 square miles being reported favourable for stock-raising and agriculture, the former being largely followed in Alberta, where the climate is milder, owing to the influence of the Chinook winds from the Pacific. Both Assiniboia and Alberta are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and settlement is rapidly taking place along its route, and generally throughout the territory, where many other railways have been projected, several of which are now being made, while others are already in operation. It has large mineral deposits, iron, coal, and gold having been found. Coal is abundant in all districts, especially in Alberta, where mines are now being largely worked, and are connected by branch lines with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is watered by some of the finest rivers on the American continent, and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 miles of navigable waters within its boundaries. The fur trade was till recently almost the sole commercial occupation of the inhabitants. In 1870 it was included in the Dominion, previous to which it had been held by the Hudson's Bay Company. Grants of 160 acres of land are given to settlers free of cost, and they can pre-empt a similar quantity in addition at from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

A census of the three Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, was taken in August, 1894, by the North West Mounted Police, when the population was found to be 86,851, of whom 13,345 were Indians. The population of the other portions of the Territories, not included in the above census, in 1891 was 32,168, making a total population of 99,967. According to the census returns of 1891 there were in the three districts 2,910,144 acres occupied, and 194,773 acres cultivated. On the ranches in the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, there were 231,222 cattle, 60,639 horses, and 64,920 sheep. The district of Alberta is specially adapted for stock-raising of all kinds, animals being able to graze at large during the winter; and it is estimated that there are now over 145,000 head of cattle in this district alone. A large tract of land, enclosing hot mineral springs of remarkable curative powers, has been reserved by the Dominion Government at Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, as a national park; the grounds are being laid out under Government superintendence, and the place is becoming one of the most popular and beneficial health resorts on the continent.

The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 29 elected Members inclusive of an Executive Committee of 4. The Territories are now divided in 29 electoral districts, thereby securing an entire representation to its population.

CAPITAL, Regina. Population (1895), 1,583.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh... £1,400
Executive Committee, F. W. G. Haultain H. Mitchell; J. R. Neff; J. H. Ross.
Secretary to ditto, and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. B. Gordon 440
Indian Commissioner, A. E. Forget 640
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Hayter Reed £640
Supreme Court, Hons. Hugh Richardson, C. B. Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, Thos. H. McGuire, and D. L. Scott .....each 1,000
Comm. of the North-West Mounted Police, L. W. Herchmer 520
Registrars, G. A. Montgomery, T. A. McLean, George Roy, W. J. Scott..... 400
Sheriffs, J. H. Benson, D. J. Campbell, P. W. King, O. E. Hughes, G. B. Murphy 400

Regina is 4,750 miles from London, *vid* Liverpool, Montreal, and Canadian Pacific Railway.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the last admitted province, lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say, between 46°—47° N. lat. and 62°—64° 30′ W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1891), 109,078. The history of the island is somewhat strange: it was discovered simultaneously with the neighbouring countries, and was first settled by the French, who held it for many years, but only as a fishing station. The English took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756—1763), and compelled the greater part of its French inhabitants to leave. From that time it has remained, without intermission, in the hands of the English. By an Act passed in 1798, which came into operation 1st February, 1799, the island received its present name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, having been previously known as St. John's Island. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives. The freehold of the island was originally held by a number of absentee landlords, who were finally bought out under the Land Purchase Act of 1875. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. There were (1891) 718,092 acres of improved land, of which 536,175 acres are under crop, 178,072 acres of pasture land, and 3,845 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. The rivers, too, contain extensive deposits of what is known as mussel mud, which is raised in the winter by a dredging machine worked on the ice, and afterwards used on the land as a fertiliser, where it helps largely in producing excellent crops of hay. The conditions obtaining on the island are favourable for the rearing of live stock, of which a large number are exported to other parts of the Dominion and the New England States of America. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Population, 11,374. Summerside and Georgetown, on the east coast, are also ports of considerable size, and the centres of shipbuilding trade.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. George W. Howlan $7,000
Prem. & Att.-Gen. Hon. Frederick Peters... 1,200

Prov. Sec. & Treas. and Commr. of Public Lands, Hon. Angus McMillan	$1,200
Com. for Pub. Works, Hon. James R. Maclean	1,200
Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston	900
Supt. Education, Donald J. McLeod	1,200
Assist. Sec. and Treas., Arthur Newbery	1,000
Sec. Public Works, J. W. Morrison	900
Stenographer and Librarian, W. H. Crosskill	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. Sirs. Peter Sinclair; James W. Richards; Anthony McLaughlin; G. Forbes; Hon. Donald Farquharson.	
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. W. Sullivan	4,000
Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. Edward J. Hodgson	3,200
Assist. Judge & V.-C., R. R. Fitzgerald	3,200

British Columbia occupies the western frontier of British North America, extending from the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian of longitude, west by the 60th parallel of north latitude to the boundary of Alaska; thence southward and along the Pacific coast (including Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island) to the Straits of Fuca; thence easterly along those straits and the 49th parallel of latitude to the summit of the Rockies. The area of the mainland is calculated at 383,300 square miles; Queen Charlotte Islands at 6,000 sq. miles; and Vancouver Island at 14,000. The present coal supply, averaging about 1,000,000 tons per annum, is obtained from the latter, where the coal measures are extensive. Coal, however, is distributed over a wide area of the Province, the other principal deposits so far as known being in the Queen Charlotte group of islands on the north-west coast, and in the south-eastern parts of Kootenay district near the Crow's Nest Pass, through which a railway is projected to enter the mineral belt, now being vigorously exploited. This will afford a readily accessible supply of coke for the several smelters already in operation or those that in future may be erected. In addition to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which enters the Province through the Kicking Horse Pass and penetrates it to the coast at Burrard Inlet upon the outlet of which Vancouver City is built, and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway from Victoria to Wellington on Vancouver Island, four branch lines of the former have been constructed. Communication is afforded from the termini of the Nakusp and Hobson branches with the main line by steamboats which ply regularly from Revelstoke on the Columbia River to the Little Dalles south of the boundary line, the river in question being the main artery of traffic for the principal portion of the Kootenay mining region. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard, an independent line of railway, runs south from Nelson connecting on the American side of the line with the Spokane Northern; the Kaslo and Slocan Railway connects the mines of the Slocan district with Kaslo on Kootenay Lake, on which steamboats ply from Nelson southward, calling at Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo, connecting with the Great Northern at Bonner's Ferry. The Columbia and Western Railway has been built from Trail to Rossland in the Trail Creek mining district, where most important gold mining developments have taken place, and it is proposed to extend this line to Midway, in the Yale district, and northward to connect with the C. P. R. system at Vernon. A short line of railway runs from Victoria to Sidney on the Gulf of Georgia; the Westminster Southern from New Westminster connects with the Great Northern at Seattle, *viâ* Blaine; Vancouver and Westminster cities are connected by an electric tramway, having an hourly service. Two projected lines prominently before the public are of important character. One is proposed to run from Vancouver *viâ* New Westminster, the Fraser Valley, and Hope, direct to the mines of southern Kootenay, with an ultimate outlet at Crow's Nest Pass. The other, the British Pacific Railway, is projected from Victoria along the east coast of Vancouver Island to Seymour Narrows, where it is proposed to cross to the Mainland and run from Bute Inlet through the interior to Yellow Head Pass, and if an eastern connection be made, will follow the original line of the C. P. R. survey over the prairies. The greater part of the interior of Vancouver Island and a very large portion of the Mainland, especially northward, have been as yet but faintly explored. From the knowledge already possessed, however, it is known that almost the entire area is highly mineralised and is interspersed as well with extensive and fertile agricultural valleys, the main requirements of which, to be made available for settlement, is railway communication. Although, as compared with the whole area of the Province, the agricultural lands are limited, they are, nevertheless, considerable in extent and capable in the aggregate of sustaining a large farming population. The climate of the coast is mild, while the interior is subject to great extremes of temperature. There are very large ranges of pasturage in the interior which forms part of the great central plateau which extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward to within the Arctic circle. The portions at present accessible for agriculture and partially settled are:—The southern end of Vancouver Island, the New Westminster district, the north and south Thompson valleys, and the valleys of the Okanagan. In East Kootenay and the Chilcotin district there are several millions of acres of pastoral and agricultural lands of promising character. Generally speaking, the Province is well adapted for the growth of such fruit, cereals, grasses, and vegetables as are common to the temperate zone, and of such products as flax, hops, sugar-beet and tobacco, &c. There is, perhaps, the largest compact reserve of valuable timber in America on the British Columbia coast, consisting of Douglas fir, red and yellow cedar, and hemlock, the present available supply of which is variously estimated at from 40,000,000,000 to 100,000,000,000 feet. Some 60 mills are in operation, with an annual capacity of about 550,000,000 feet. At the present time mining is attracting a great deal of attention, and the industry is being prosecuted vigorously in a number of districts. Those in which development is most active and extensive are Trail, Slocan, and Toad Mountain in Kootenay, Boundary in Yale, and Alberni on Vancouver Island. The old placer diggings in Cariboo are being mined by improved hydraulic processes on an extensive scale. Next to mining the greatest natural resources of British Columbia are its fisheries, the output of which is valued at about $4,000,000 per annum, and give employment to between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. Salmon canning on the Fraser River and the coast inlets is the principal branch of the fishing industry, but deep-sea fishing is growing into importance yearly. The coast waters abound with many economic food fishes, the principal of which are salmon, halibut, and cod.

The history of British Columbia is comparatively

recent. A little over a hundred years ago its waters were frequented by vessels of several nations, principally British and American, engaged in trading with the natives. From about 1810 to 1846 what was known as the Caledonia and Oregon territory was occupied by the Hudson Bay Co. as a fur preserve. Vancouver Island was exclusively the possession of that company from 1849 to 1859 with a Governor dating from 1850 and a Parliament from 1856. The Mainland, as British Columbia, and Vancouver Island each became independent Crown Colonies in 1858, when the gold excitement began, and continued so until 1866, when they were united under one government. In 1871 British Columbia entered Confederation. After the first gold excitement progress was slow until the construction of railways began, when improvement was very rapid, and from 1881 to 1891 the census showed an increase of population from 47,000 to 100,000. The population of the Province in 1891 is classified as follows:—Whites, 65,266; Indians, 23,257; Half-Breeds, 214; Chinese, 9,691; Japanese, 306; Negro, 36; total 98,170. Four lines of steamships ply to and from the Orient and one to Australia. There are a number of coast lines covering the waters south to San Francisco and north to Alaska. Capital of the province, VICTORIA, at the south end of Vancouver Island, a population (1891) of 17,000. VANCOUVER CITY, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Mainland, 80 miles from Victoria; population (1891) about 14,000 NEW WESTMINSTER, the seat of the salmon industry of the Fraser river, 6,700; and NANAIMO, the coal city of the West, 5,000.

Revenue, Year ended June 30, 1895	$896,025
Expenditure " " "	$972,336
Public Debt, 1895	$3,400,000
Coal mined in 1895	tons 939,654
Salmon pack in 1895	cases 566,395
Exports, Year ended June 30, 1896	$10,596,524
Imports " " " " "	$5,563,095
Gold produced in 1895	$1,555,545
Silver " "	$1,710,100
Lead " "	$1,496,680
Copper " "	$276,050
Customs collections, Year June 30, 1896	$1,406,931

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 33 members, 5 of them being the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1894), 23,153.

Principal towns, New Westminster (8,000), Vancouver (20,000), Nanaimo (4,595).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Edgar Dewdney	£1,800
Secretary, Capt. M. Richardson	240
President of the Council, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C. (without portfolio)	unp.
Premier and Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C.	800
Provincial Sec., and Minister of Mines, Education, and Immigration, Hon. James Baker	800
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin	800
Chief Justice, Hon. Theodore Davie	1,160
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. F. McCreight; G. A. Walkem; M. W. T. Drake; Angus McColl	each 800

Agent-General in London, Forbes George Vernon, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster 600

RAILWAYS.—One of the most important is the CANADIAN PACIFIC, stretching across the entire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 2,905 miles. The town of Vancouver, the western terminus of the road, has been built up within the last few years, and already contains a population of 14,000. The main line, starting from Quebec, runs to Montreal, then through Ottawa, Carleton Junction, Renfrew, North Bay, Sudbury Junction, Port Arthur, Ignace, Winnipeg, Carberry, Brandon, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Crowfoot, Calgary, and Stephen—the last-named on the summit of the Rocky Mountains—and then through the Selkirk Range to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast. The chief office of the Canadian Pacific Railway is at Montreal. The share capital amounts to $142,324,882. *President of the Company*, Sir William C. Van Horne. *Vice-President*, Thos. G. Shaughnessy. *Secretary*, Charles Drinkwater. The total length of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 7,218 miles, 300 of which are cut through the solid rock. The last spike was driven on the 7th November, 1885, and the road was opened for general traffic on 28th June, 1886, since which time there has been a daily mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The time occupied in making the road was four years six months, an average of 2·6 miles per day. The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by the Central Pacific Railway.

The Imperial and Dominion Governments having granted the Canadian Pacific Railway annual subsidies of £45,000 and £15,000 respectively, a mail service has been established between England and China over this line, the distance being shortened by several days, and the overland journey being entirely through British Territory. Steamers have been built in England specially for this service, and mails have been landed in London within twenty-one days from leaving Yokohama.

THE GRAND TRUNK was originally formed in 1853 by an Act of the Legislature, amalgamating the following lines, viz. — Grand Trunk, Great Western, Midland, Georgian Bay, London, Huron and Bruce, Wellington, Hamilton, Northern and North-Western. North Simcoe, Montreal and Champlain, Beauharnois, Jacques Cartier, Waterloo Junction, and Cobourg, Blairton and Marmora, thus forming a continuous line through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The total loan and share capital of the company amounts to over £65,000,000 sterling. The mileage of the lines owned and leased is 3,512 miles, in addition to which the company controls 674 miles in the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, making the mileage of the entire system 4,186 miles. The eastern extremities of the line are Quebec and Portland, Maine, and it extends westward to Detroit, Chicago, Grand Haven and Muskegon, supplying the means of communication with Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit, and all the principal cities and towns in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. *President*, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-President*, Joseph Price; *Secretary*, Walter Lindley. *London office*, Dashwood House, New Broad Street E.C.

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island, the twelfth largest island in the world, is situated between 46° 37′—51° 39′ N. lat. and 52° 35′—59° 25′ W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is about 317 miles long, and 316 miles broad, and contains about 42,200 square miles, and at the end of 1891 it had a population of 197,934, not including those resident in the portion of Labrador (4,106) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. Of these 72,342 are Roman Catholics, 68,075 Church of England, 52,672 Methodists, 1,447 Presbyterians, and 3,398 various. This is the oldest English Colony. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bona Vista. The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing; for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; these are the two main industries of the island. Lakes and rivers abound; it is estimated that about one-third of the surface is covered with water. The interior is practically in a state of nature; but a survey has been made for the purpose of constructing a railway, which is now in process of being built, and which will open up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands, but hitherto of small value. There are about 450 miles of railway at present; the Government is rapidly pushing to its completion the line to the Exploits River and thence across the island to Port-aux-Basques (500 miles; of which 350 have been built), which is about nine hours by steam from Cape Breton, the nearest point of the mainland. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belleisle on the south to Cape Chudleigh at the entrance of Hudson's Straits on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. There are a few Moravian missionary settlements on the coast, and also some posts of the Hudson Bay Company.

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, value $3,703,338; cod and seal oil, value $541,094; sealskins, $227,888; tinned lobsters, $312,364; herrings, salmon, and other products of the fisheries, $331,937; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites and other minerals, $523,309; besides which there is a prospect of a coal-mining industry being developed.

The Government is a responsible one, administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown; a responsible executive of seven, a legislative council of not over fifteen, appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of thirty-six, elected by the people every four years. The first general election, under the "ballot system" and "Manhood Suffrage Acts," passed in the 1889 session of the Legislature, and in 1890 the franchise was given to all males of 21 years and over.

Gross public revenue, incl. loans, 1894	$1,641,035
Gross public expenditure „ „ 1894	2,236,308
Public debt, 1894	9,116,534
Total imports, 1894	7,164,738
Total exports, 1894	5,811,169
Imports from United Kingdom, 1894	2,538,942
Exports to United Kingdom, 1894	1,347,425

The Capital, St. John's (population 31,142), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings.

Governor, Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B.	£1,438
A.-d.-C., Capt. J. H. Southey.	
Premier and Attorney-General, *Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway	411
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. R. Bond	411
Receiver-Gen., Hon. P. J. Scott, Q.C.	411
Surveyor-General, *Hon. Henry Woods	411
Solicitor-General, (vacant)	206
Chairman Board of Works, E. Dawe	342
Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser	375
Chief Just., Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.	822
Assis. Judge, Hon. Sir J. S. Winter, K.C.M.G.	625
„ „ Hon. Joseph Little	626

The ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hons. W. H. Horwood, E. P. Morris, and G. H. Emerson, form the Executive Council.

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, eight days. Parcels, first lb. 9*d*., additional lb. 6*d*. to 11 lbs; telegrams, 1*s*. a word.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America, and comprises a vast area (estimated at 109,000 square miles), the boundaries of which are, in part, undetermined. It has a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length; the Corentyne River separates it from Dutch Guiana; the Cuyuni is the great waterway on the west. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The Venezuelan boundary line has not yet been properly defined. The territory still left in question contains the valuable mines known as Venezuelan. There are but two towns, properly so called, Georgetown, population 53,176, and New Amsterdam, population 8,903. The climate is hot, but not generally unhealthy; the country is now almost free from the epidemics of yellow fever which were once prevalent. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 94,000 acres, of which 79,284 acres are in sugar-cane, is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. It is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The chief product is sugar, which forms 82 per cent. of the export trade of the colony. Good coffee is also produced. The other principal products are rum, molasses, cocoanuts, timber, and gold. The returns of the leading exports for the year 1895-6 were as follow:—Sugar, value £1,046,160; rum, £121,144; molasses, £15,986; timber, 175,520 cubic feet, value £13,310; gold, 122,057 oz., valued at £449,836. The population, April, 1891, was 278,328, of whom about one-third were Indian immigrants. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians, belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acawai, Carib, and Warau tribes; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava. The territory now forming the Colony of British Guiana was first partially settled by the

Dutch West India Company in 1580, and was from time to time held by Holland and France, and was finally surrendered to this country at the Peace of 1814. It was stipulated that the Dutch laws and institutions should be maintained.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 members besides the Governor—7 official and 8 elected by the direct vote of the people—in which the Governor has two votes, and a veto on any measure at any stage. The Court of Policy discharges the functions of a Legislative Council, except as to levying taxes, which is the prerogative of what is called the Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives elected directly by the people. There is, besides, the Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown, which exercises all the executive and administrative functions of government other than those before mentioned. An elective member of the Court of Policy must be the owner of 80 acres of land in the colony, of which 40 at least must be under cultivation, or of immovable property value £1,562 10*s.*, or of house and land of an annual rental of £250. The qualification for the general electors, who number only about 2,000, is, *Country*—Ownership of 3 acres of land under cultivation, or tenancy of 6 acres, do.; tenancy of a house of £40 rental; income of £100 a year; payment of £4 3*s.* 4*d.* taxes. *Town*—Ownership of house, value £104 3*s.* 4*d.*; tenancy of house, rental £25 a year; income and taxes as above. The general electors also choose the Financial Representatives, who must have a similar qualification, or an annual income of £300. There are 1,035 miles of Post Office telegraph lines, and 17 cables, and 67 post-offices; also a Post-office Telephone Exchange in Georgetown with over 400 subscribers. There is a line of Railway along the sea coast from Georgetown to Mahaica, 21 miles in length, owned by the Demerara Railway Company, constructed at a cost of £280,000. A local militia force has been raised from the nucleus of the old volunteer force, and now consists of over 200 men. The depression in the sugar market in 1894–95 has caused much apprehension, and it is feared that many estates will go out of cultivation unless a revival takes place. Attention is in consequence being given to other industries such as farming and rice-growing, and there is good prospect of a development of gold mining in the interior, for which purpose railways are being projected to the richer districts, and roads are in course of construction.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1891, 53,176.

Public revenue in 1895-6	£567,749
Public expenditure, 1895-6	596,493
Total debt, 1895-6	932,704
Total imports, 1895-6	1,443,553
Total domestic exports, 1895-6	1,769,500

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel, &c.	£48,802	Metals	£26,665
Cottons	89,658	Woollens	21,673
Manure	75,359	Other Articles	275,166
			537,238

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895.

Cocoa	£7,858	Sugar	£593,061
Gutta Percha	16,207	Wood	20,300
Rum	120,285	Other Articles	6,587
			749,853

Governor, Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)	
Government Sec., Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G.	1,450
Assistant Government Secretary, C. T. Cox	£700
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. A. Bovell, Q.C.	1,500
Auditor-Gen., Francis J. Villiers, C.M.G.	1,000
Immigration Agent-Gen.; A. H. Alexander	1,200
Government Emigration Agent in India, Robert W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G.	1,600
Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G.	1,000
Compt. of Customs, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G.	1,000
Commndg. Militia, Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G.	300
Assist. Receiver-Gen. at Berbice, J. T. Ibbott	600
Col. Civil Engineer, G. W. Dickson	1,000
Assist. do. do., M. K. North	600
Postmaster-General, F. W. Collier	710
Surgeon-Gen., David Palmer Ross, M.D., C.M.G.	1,100
Med. Insp., J. S. Wallbridge	900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. McInnis, C.M.G.	750
Admin.-Gen., Geo. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G.	1,200
Solicitor-Gen., Alfred Kingdon, Q.C.	500
Provost-Marshal, W. O'Meara	625
Registrar-Gen. and of the Supreme Court, E. H. G. Dalton	833
Inspector of Prisons, Capt. A. W. Baker	800
Sup. Penal Settlement, Capt. B. V. Shaw	500
Resident Surg. ditto, G. Ozanne, M.B.	
Crown Solicitor, F. Abraham	400
Chief Justice, Sir Edward L. O'Malley	2,000
Puisne Judges, Nicholas Atkinson	1,500
Wm. Anthony Musgrave Sheriff	1,500

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 13½ days by R. Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton. Parcels, first lb. 10*d.*, after per lb. 8*d.* (to 11 lbs.); telegrams, per word, 12*s.* 2*d.*

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude, and from 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 56° to 96°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The Census (1891) gives the population at 31,471 (males, 16,268; females, 15,203).

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, viz., mahogany and logwood, but there are many other excellent furniture woods. Wood-cutting, in fact, forms the chief industry of the colony. The average annual export of mahogany, of which the cost, ready for shipment, is $40 to $50 per 1,000 ft., amounts for the last 5 years to 4,975,405 ft.; while that of logwood, costing $10 to $15 per ton, reached 30,831 tons in 1895. There are some sugar estates; and coffee plantations have been started. Fruits, including bananas, plantains, cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, are being rapidly and extensively grown, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there is reason to believe that gold and other minerals will be found. In 1895 the export of mahogany amounted to

2,868,346 cubic feet. Other exports are: Sugar, 2,316 lbs.; rum, 1,845 gals.; cedar-wood, 62,965 ft., and india-rubber, 17,381 lbs. The value of bananas shipped during the year 1895 was $93,070. The latest returns of the area under cultivation are as follows:—Indian corn, 4,633 acres; sugar-cane, 1,766 acres; yams, fruits, &c., 6,046 acres; rice, 55 acres; coffee, 102 acres. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at $1 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10c. to 30c. per acre. The transit trade with the neighbouring Republics used to be considerable, but has seriously declined of late years with the growth of direct communication by mail steamers. Of the total goods exported in 1895, $770,638 represent the value of the produce and manufactures of the colony itself; and $511,331 that of British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures in course of transit through the colony.

On the 15th October, 1894, the gold dollar of the United States was made the standard coin, with a subsidiary silver coinage, and a paper currency. The sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender at $4.86 and $2.43 respectively.

There are forty-four schools in the colony, all but one of which are denominational, and in receipt of Government aid.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Inspector Commandant of Constabulary, and three unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than five unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign.

CAPITAL, Belize; population (1891), 5,767.

Public revenue in 1895	$238,483
Public expenditure in 1895	$274,768
Public Debt, 1895	£34,735
Value of total imports, 1895	$1,341,406
Value of total exports, 1895	$1,281,969
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895	£85,759
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	£112,519
Governor, Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	$8,748
Aides-de-Camp, Major G. C. Bazly; Lieut. M. J. P. Corbally	
Clerk to Council, A. J. K. Young	584
Colonial Sec., Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G.	3,499
Colonial Treas., W. J. McKinney, C.M.G.	2,916
Commndt. of Constab., Major A. B. R. Kaye	1,944
Surveyor-General, C. R. Usher	1,944
Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber	1,944
Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Eyles	2,187
Chief Justice, Sir Wm. John Anderson, Knt.	4,860
Attorney-General, F. M. Maxwell	2,430
Registrar-General, S. G. Woods	2,250

Belize, about 5,701 miles; transit, seventeen days. Parcels, per lb. 8*d.* (limit 11 lbs.). Telegrams *sent by post* from New Orleans.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (1895) an estimated population of 15,794, of whom 6,000 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly-fortified dockyard, where the British North American squadron refits.

These islands have become a favourite winter resort for visitors from the neighbouring States of America and the Dominion of Canada. Numbers repair thither from November until April to escape the cold of the North American Continent: large hotels have been erected for their accommodation. The climate during this period is most salubrious, the range of thermometer being 60° to 70°, and invalids derive great benefit from the mildness of the winter.

The soil is, on the whole, poor. The products of the island chiefly consist of onions and potatoes, which are grown in large quantities for the spring supply of the New York market, a few melons and pumpkins, and arrowroot of a very fine quality. Lily bulbs, especially the Bermuda Easter Lily, are grown for export, chiefly to the United States. The sea abounds with fish; a few turtles are taken.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,167 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton, on the coast of Long Island, is the chief town and the seat of government: population (1891), 1,854. The churches and chapels are all endowed under a temporary Act: the sum of £10 is paid for every hundred of the denomination.

Public revenue in 1895	£37,850
Public expenditure in 1895	33,006
Public debt, 31 Dec., 1895	47,100
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895	88,383
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	2,129
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen George Digby Barker, C.B.	£2,946
Assist. Mil. Sec., Capt. O. D. Hickman	
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. O. C. Olpherts	
Colonial Secretary, Archibald Alison	400
Receiver-General, James Tucker, C.M.G.	500
Chief Justice, Sir Josiah Rees	700
Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimingham, T. N. Dill	*Paid by fees.*
Attorney-General, S. Brownlow Gray, C.M.G.	£600
Solicitor-General, Hon. Richard D. Darrell	
Postmaster, Allan F. Smith	300
Naval Officer in Charge, Capt. C. P. Hicks	
Inspector of Machinery, G. H. Weeks	
Naval Storekeeper, H. C. Maule	
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieut.-Col. E. C. S. Moore, R.E.	
Do. Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. F. C. Morgan	
Ordnance Stores, Lt.-Col. Stainforth	
District Paymaster, Major W. G. Hamley	
Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. G. D. N. Leake	

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 14 days. Parcels, 9*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word 4*d.*

AUSTRALASIA, that is Austral or Southern Asia, comprises the great island-continent of Australia, the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, and a vast number of smaller islands, chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with a portion of the island of Papua or New Guinea.

The whole of the British Possessions in this area, including Fiji and a portion of New Guinea, is estimated to contain 3,259,210 square miles, and a population of 4,500,000.

AUSTRALIA forms the main portion of Australasia, and is the largest island on the face of the globe, extending from 10° 39′ to 39° 11½′ S. lat., and from 113° 55′ to 153° 16′ E. long. Its boundaries on the N. are Torres Straits, the Sea of Timor, and the islands of New Guinea (Papua), Timor, Flores, &c.; on the E., the South Pacific Ocean; on the S., Bass's Strait, Tasmania, and the South Pacific Ocean; and on the W., the Indian Ocean. Its nearest point to Asia is situate at a distance of 1,600 miles S.E. of Singapore, the extremity of the continent in this direction; the intervening space being occupied by the East Indian Archipelago, chiefly in the possession of Holland. The area of this vast island-continent is estimated at 2,944,628 square miles. The greatest dimensions are in length from E. to W. 2,400 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 1,971 miles; it has a rapidly-increasing population, which in December, 1893, was estimated at 3,310,182. It is divided into the five colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. There are many excellent and spacious harbours in various parts of the coast, but very few remarkable indentations; at an average distance of sixty miles a range of steep mountains runs along the E. coast, but the greater part of the shore on the N., the W., and S. is low and sandy. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were in New South Wales, 46,617,687; Victoria, 13,180,943; Queensland, 19,587,691; South Australia, 7,325,194; Western Australia, 2,132,311. Sheep-farming is the pre-eminent branch of industry, and it is chiefly as a wool-producing country that Australia has risen into importance. Years of drought occasionally occur, constituting the greatest impediment to the progress of the colonies, often followed by years of flood. The commencement of the seasons is as follows: Autumn, about March 21; Winter, June 21; Spring, September 23; and Summer, December 22. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which falls into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, the Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north; but they are of little service in facilitating internal traffic. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland. The highest point is Mount Kosciusko (7,328 ft.), in New South Wales. In 1895 there were 11,144 miles of railway in operation, of which no less than 10,471 are Government and 673 private lines. New South Wales owned 2,616; Victoria, 3,120; Queensland 2,379; South Australia, 1,868; Western Australia, 1,145.

Speaking generally, it may be said that one of the most marked characteristics of the whole continent is the scarcity of rivers and fresh-water lakes. There are few rivers of any considerable size along the whole coast-line (8,000 miles); indeed, for 1,500 miles along the S. coast there is not a single watercourse. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, and even those barely merit the name, being dependent for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods. They are more like marshes than lakes: at one time they are immense reedy swamps; at another time they are areas of submerged levels, with broad mud banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c. The settled portions are intersected by railways, already extending

to 11,144 miles, as shown above, and with about 76,300 miles (excluding telephone wire) of telegraphic wire, connecting together all the principal towns on the continent. Direct steam communication is established with England and the Continent by means of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient, Messageries Maritimes, and North German Lloyd, and other lines of steamers. "The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by De Gonneville, a French navigator, in 1503, and was inserted in a map constructed by Le Testu of Dieppe about the year 1542. Portions of the coast on the north-west and south were sighted by the Dutch and English at different times, but practically speaking, the Island Continent was made known to the world by Captain Cook in 1770, when he saw the land to the west of Cape Howe, and explored the whole eastern coast to Torres Strait. Subsequently Flinders sailed round it, in 1802, and gave it the name of "Australia." Following the favourable report of Cook, the first British settlement was formed at Port Jackson (Sydney) in 1788. The aborigines are rapidly becoming extinct; the present number may be estimated at about 100,000. There is a weekly mail from London.

POSTAGE.—The Australasian Colonies joined the Postal Union on the first of October, 1891. Parcels to all places: 2 lbs., 1*s.* 6*d.*; excess to 11 lbs., 9*d.* per lb.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA.

ALL THE COLONIES, EXCEPT FIJI AND NEW GUINEA.

Gross amount of public revenue, 1895	£28,131,537	Total tonnage of vessels, exclusive of coasting trade, entered and cleared	18,130,000
Gross amount of expenditure, 1895	28,575,375		
Public debt, December 31, 1895	212,515,452		
Value of total imports, 1895	50,590,717	Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	£19,347,664
Value of total exports, 1895	63,571,008	Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	33,362,797

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—**Acheron** and **Avernus**, torpedo steam launches. *Captain commanding Naval forces*, Francis Hixson (late master R.N.); *Chief Executive Officer*, G. S. Lindeman, R.N.

QUEENSLAND.—**Gayundah**, double-screw steel ship, 2 guns, 360 tons, 400 h.p.—**Otter**, gunboat, steel, 1 gun, 220 tons, 460 h.p.—**Paluma**, double-screw iron ship, 2 guns, 360 tons, 400 h.p.; with **Bonito**, **Stingaree**, **Pumba**, **Bream**, **Midge**, and **Dolphin**.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—**Protector**, cruiser, 9 guns, 920 tons, 1641 h.p. *Commander and Naval Commandant*, W. R. Creswell, R.N., £300; *Ch. Eng. and Eng.-in-Charge of Submarine Mine Defences and Torpedo Corps*, W. Clarkson, £300.

VICTORIA.—**Cerberus**, double-screw iron armour-plated turret ship; **Nelson** (frigate), with **Countess of Hopetoun**, **Childers**, **Nepean**, and **Lonsdale**. Torpedo Boats: **Batman**, **Fawkner**, **Gannet**, **Lady Loch**, **Commissioner**, **Customs No. 1**, and **Gordon**. Officers: *Naval Comm.*, *Capt.* George Neville, R.N., £1,050; *Comm.* H. C. Kingsford, R.N., £600; *Fleet Eng.* J. L. Breaks, £440; *Staff-Surg.* C. A. Stewart, £150.

TASMANIA.—One torpedo boat.

NEW ZEALAND.—Four torpedo boats and 4 steam torpedo launches.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The whole of the eastern part of Australia, including the several colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, received the name of NEW SOUTH WALES from its first explorer, Captain James Cook, in 1770. The present colony of New South Wales originated in a penal settlement formed by the British Government, when Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., its first Governor, arrived at Botany Bay, in H.M.S. *Sirius*, in January, 1788, with six transports and three store-ships, where they anchored, but subsequently proceeded to Port Jackson, which was found to be more suitable than Botany Bay for the new settlement: he there landed the 750 "persons" under his charge, and the British ensign was for the first time hoisted on the shores of Sydney Cove, now the capital and seat of government.

The colony is situated between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 153rd meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,700 square miles—*i.e.*, more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population, Census 1891, of 1,132,234, and 1,289,770 on June 30, 1895. The early history of the colony was not free from trouble. The first Governor, Capt. Phillip, remained from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792, and was succeeded by Capt. Grose, Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794; Capt. Paterson, Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795, when a duly appointed Governor, Capt. Hunter, R.N., arrived, and remained from Sept. 7, 1795, to Sept. 27, 1800. Capt. P. G. King followed, Sept. 28, 1800, to August 12, 1806, when he was followed by the unfortunate Capt. Bligh, whose rule came to an abrupt termination by a general revolt; and after an interregnum of nearly two years, Major-General L. Macquarie arrived, and, Jan. 1, 1810, assumed the governorship, which he retained for nearly eleven years, since which time there has been a regular succession. "Botany Bay" was for many years almost synonymous with Australia, and had a most unsavoury reputation; but with the cessation of the long European war after Waterloo, and the great distress in this country consequent upon the return of so many men discharged from the Army and Navy, attention was attracted to Australia as a centre of emigration. In 1813 the interior of the country was explored, and the great plains being found admirably adapted for sheep-farming, several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced, and a foundation laid for the future prosperity of the country. The agricultural progress of the colony has been truly marvellous. In the year 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs,

On the 31st March, 1896, there were 487,943 horses, 2,150,057 cattle, 47,617,687 sheep, and 221,567 pigs. In 1895, 297,448,104 lbs. of wool, valued at £8,958,690, were produced.

Minerals at first attracted but little attention, but in these the country is also rich: the gold fields were discovered in 1851, and up to the end of 1895 these had produced, since first discovery, £42,326,598; (coal, £30,694,050). Copper, silver, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, cinnabar, and kerosene shale are also found; and in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised in 1895 was £4,413,580.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the colony. About 1,348,600 acres are under cultivation (excluding 300,862 under permanent artificial grasses), producing during the year ended 31st March, 1896, 11,370,460 bushels of wheat, maize, and other kinds of grain, with 56,179 tons of potatoes, and 11,142 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 207,771 tons was produced, also 885,673 gallons of wine, and 5,954,940 dozens of oranges. So rich is the soil, and so genial the climate, that almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated or in process of alienation at the end of 1895 was 44,895,532 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining and other purposes at the same date was 124,075,086 acres. At Sydney the mean temperature for 36 years averaged 63·2°, about the same as at Madrid; at Bathurst it is only 58°, but on the inland plains it averages about 65°. The western portion of the country is unfortunately not well watered, and the chief rivers, the Darling and the Lachlan, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the colony from Victoria, are only navigable for part of the year; the coastal districts are, however, watered by numerous streams, and the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven are the principal rivers which empty their waters into the Tasman Sea. In 1851 the south of the country was formed into the separate colony of Victoria, and in 1859 the northern portion into that of Queensland.

The number of people in New South Wales of the Church of England denomination, according to the Census of 1891, was 502,980. The Head of the Church is the Most Revd. The Primate Bishop of Sydney. There are six dioceses, viz.:—Metropolitan, Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, Grafton and Armidale, and Riverina. The See of Sydney, now Metropolitan, was erected in 1836, when it comprised the whole of Australia, but in 1847 took its present designation; the other Sees in N. S. Wales are those of Newcastle, 1847, Goulburn, 1863, Bathurst, 1869, Grafton and Armidale, 1869, and Riverina, 1885; the clergy number about 330.

All religions are free, there is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due under former arrangements. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the greater part members of the Church of England, according to the 1891 Census; there are 286,911 Roman Catholics. The head of the Roman Catholic Church is His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, with bishops of Maitland, Bathurst, Armidale, Goulburn, Wilcannia, and Grafton. Presbyterians and Methodists come next, but almost every sect is represented. Education is compulsory. The total enrolment in 1895 was 216,396, and the average daily attendance during that year was 139,978; the gross disbursements of the Public Instruction Department amounted to £751,294; in addition to this amount, £8,500 was received from Government by university affiliated colleges, and Sydney Grammar School. The University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, enjoys a deservedly high reputation; degrees granted there rank with those of Oxford and Cambridge. Of churches and chapels, the total number belonging to all denominations was 2,031.

The ordinary passage-money by first-class steamers averages, cabin, £55 to £70; intermediate, £30 to £37; steerage from £14. The population (Census 1891) was 1,132,234, made up of males, 612,562, and females, 519,672, showing a preponderance of males of no less than 92,890.

The estimated number of aborigines in the colony is 7,046, of which 3,770 are males, and 3,276 females.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1895, was 1,277,870, and on June 30, 1896, 1,289,770.

"Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of not less than 21 members; the Council at present consists of 66 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 125 members, representing 125 electoral districts, elected under an Act assented to on June 13, 1893, and receiving a salary of £300 per annum. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised males, 21 years of age, who have resided 12 months in the Colony and three months in the district are entitled to the franchise. The voting is by ballot, and property qualification and plural voting are abolished.

Railways, roads, and bridges have their several departments. There were open on June 30, 1896, 2,531¼ miles of Government railway, upon the construction of which £36,852,194 has been spent; there are also 84 miles of private railway lines, and 7 miles of private tramways; and on Dec. 31, 1895, there were 28,799 miles of telegraph-wire with 834 stations, in addition to 601 miles of telephone wire. The Post Offices and receiving offices numbered 1,972, the number of letters conveyed was 68,079,000; of newspapers, 44,902,900; of packets and book parcels 11,259,300; and of parcels, 422,772. There are now 61 miles of Government tramways open for traffic; capital expended, £1,434,896.

In 1895 the number of vessels entered and cleared was 6,211, with a total tonnage of 5,860,038. There were on June 30, 1896, 13 banks of issue, with a paid-up capital of £19,801,760. The total average assets within New South Wales on the same date were £45,096,961, the total average liabilities within the colony being £31,717,617. The savings bank of New South Wales had deposits amounting to £3,951,874. There were also 499 Post Office savings banks having deposits amounting to £4,121,700. The Public Debt on 30 June, 1896, amounted to £59,635,889, mostly incurred for the construction of railways, waterworks and sewerage, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works.

While fully trusting to the ability and willingness of the mother country, the colony has not been altogether unmindful of defence. In December, 1895, there were enrolled in the permanent and volunteer naval and military service of the colony 6,819 men: 1,046 artillery-men, 112 engineers, 98 submarine miners, 72 electricians, 2,609 infantry, 359 mounted rifles, 379 lancers, 68 army service corps, 122 medical staff corps, 1,800 members of attached rifle clubs, 168 others, staff,

&c. The naval brigade and naval artillery volunteers comprise 544 officers and men. The officers and men who formed the well-known "Soudan contingent" were chiefly selected from these forces. The cost of defence for 1894 was £321,337, and the expenditure up to end of 1894, from Consolidated Revenue, £3,990,417; from Loans, £1,197,306; volunteer land orders, £167,745; total, £5,355,468 (which is exclusive of the cost of the Soudan contingent, £121,630).

SYDNEY, the chief city and Capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. It extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains 115 miles of streets with 22,400 houses, and a population of about 100,000, or, including suburbs, 1,415 miles of streets, 85,076 houses, and a population of 408,500. About 3,800 acres have wisely been set apart for parks and open spaces: here are situated the Government buildings, Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, Free Public Library, Observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The other large towns outside the metropolitan area, with their populations, are Newcastle, 13,500; Broken Hill, 19,100; Bathurst, 9,350; Goulburn, 12,300; Parramatta, 12,000; Maitland, E. & W., 10,800; Wickham, 6,650; Grafton, 6,000; Albury, 5,900; Hamilton, 5,200; and Tamworth, 5,100.

Total revenue 1895–96		£9,072,091
Total expenditure 1895–96	£9,707,523	10,978,421
From loans	1,270,898	
Public debt (30 June), 1896		59,635,889
Value of total imports, 1895		15,992,415

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895:—

Apparel, &c.	£593,740	Machinery	£125,509
Arms, &c.	63,358	Metals	657,514
Beer and Ale	162,452	Paper	142,751
Books	104,652	Pickles	101,398
Cottons	850,405	Spirits	158,470
Hats	122,719	Woollens	532,213
Leather	254,358	Misc.	1,485,221
			5,458,220

Value of total exports, 1895	21,931,785

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895:—

Beef, Fresh	£183,668	Mutton, Fresh	£997,784
Butter	203,937	Nuts	97,914
Copper	330,948	Silver Ore	546,378
Gold Ore	166,865	Skins	164,190
Hides	177,589	Tallow, &c.	1,241,624
Lead	240,531	Tin	148,919
Leather	331,443	Wool	6,068,350
Meat Preserved	451,782	Misc.	398,686
			11,310,785

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Henry Robert Viscount Hampden (appointed 1895)	£7,000
Private Sec., Hon. G. Gathorne-Hardy	400
Assist. Sec., Frederick H. Campion, B.A.	
Clerk, H. H. Lewis	
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. V. Sloane-Stanley, Capt. A. F. H. Ferguson	
Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt.	3,500

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier & Colonial Treas. Hon. G. H. Reid	£1,370
Chief Secretary, J. N. Brunker	1,820
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Want	1,820
Lands, Hon. J. H. Carruthers	1,370
Public Works, Hon. James Henry Young	1,370
Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Smith	1,370
Justice, Hon. A. J. Gould	1,370
Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, Hon. J. Garrard	1,370
Postmaster-General, Hon. Joseph Cook	1,370
Vice-Pres., Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., M.L.C.	

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Principal, Critchett Walker, C.M.G., J.P.	£1,010
Treasury, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P.	920
Lands, W. Houston, J.P.	920
Public Works, R. R. P. Hickson	1,100
Justice, G. Miller	920
Mines and Agriculture, D. C. McLachlan	920
Post Office (Deputy Postmaster-Gen.), S. H. Lambton, J.P.	920
Public Instruction, J. C. Maynard, J.P.	920
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir John Lackey, K.C.M.G.	1,100
Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, J.P.	740
Speaker Leg. Assem., Hon. Sir Jos. Palmer Abbott, K.C.M.G.	1,370
Clerk of Assembly, F. W. Webb, C.M.G.	920
Defence (Military Secretary), Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G.	920
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Military Forces, G. A. French, C.M.G., R.A.	1,250
Public Service Board, George A. Wilson (chairman), J. Barling, J.P., T. A. Coghlan, each	1,000
Mint, Dep. Master, J. Macdonald Cameron	1,100
Railways, Chief Commissnr., E. M. G. Eddy	3,000
" *Commissioners*, W. M. Fehon	1,500
C. N. J. Oliver	1,500
" *Engineer-in-Chief for existing Lines*, Thomas R. Firth	1,060
Eng.-in-Chief for Railway Construction, Henry Deane	1,100
" *for Public Works*, C. W. Darley	1,100
Registrar-General, A. P. Long	900
Statistician, W. Ridley (acting)	500
Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie	920
Collector of Customs and Chief Commissioner for Taxation, James Powell	920
Taxation and Stamp Duties, R. N. Johnson.	800
Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G.	800
Government Architect, W. L. Vernon	1,064
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Edmund Fosbery	920
" *of Insane*, F. N. Manning, M.D.	974
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Fredk. M. Darley, Kt.	3,500
1st Puisne Judge (Divorce), Hon. M. H. Stephen	2,600
2nd Puisne Judge, Hon. William Owen	2,600
3rd do., Hon. G. B. Simpson	2,600
4th do., Hon. C. J. Manning	2,600
5th do., Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen	2,600
6th do. (in Bankruptcy), (vacant)	2,600
Crown Solicitor, G. Colquhoun	1,640

Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 9, Victoria Street, S.W.	1,820
Secretary, Samuel Yardley, C.M.G.	830

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is attached to New South Wales. Pop. about 750.]

Lord Howe Island is also a dependency. Pop. 55.

Sydney, *vid* Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit from 32 to 43 days. Telegrams, 4*s.* 11*d.* and 4*s.* 9*d.* per word.

VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony, in 1851; and although one of the youngest, and, in point of area, the smallest colony on the Australian continent, is still almost the most populous and probably the wealthiest. It com-

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prises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, its greatest breadth is about 300 miles, and its extent of coast line nearly 700 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 2,864,342 were under cultivation in 1896. Its population on the 30th June, 1896, was 1,177,444, including about 8,500 Chinese and aborigines. At the census of 1891 the native Victorians numbered about 713,000; natives of other Australian colonies about 80,000; English, 163,000; Irish, 85,000; Scottish, 51,000; Chinese, 8,000; and natives of other countries about 40,000. Nearly four-fifths of the population are Protestants, while the Roman Catholics number about 250,000. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonisation of the district were, according to the most trustworthy estimates, about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, while the census of 1891 showed them to be as few as 565 (325 males and 240 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1895 was 28·56 per 1,000; the death-rate, which is remarkably low, was 13·25 per 1,000. Victoria is the principal gold-producing colony of Australia, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression: from the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1895, the quantity raised—60,198,372 oz., estimated at £4 per oz.—amounted in value to £240,793,488. During the year 1895 the gold produced in the colony amounted to 740,086 ozs. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1895, consisting principally of tin, copper, and antimony, is estimated at about £1,581,475. From its geographical position it enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. There were 3,120 miles of railway completed at the end of June, 1895, all of which belonged to the Government, the capital cost amounting to £37,909,626, or an average of about £12,151 per mile. Of this amount £3,147,940 was paid from general revenue, the remainder being raised by loans. The net income, after paying all working expenses, was £1,038,198, equivalent to a return of nearly 2·75 per cent. on the mean debenture capital. There were 772 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 7,091 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £95,896 in 1895, the total mileage of wire being 14,409, and the telegrams transmitted numbering 2,036,449. There were also 10,822 miles of telephone wire in connection with exchanges, &c. The chief sources of income until 1862 were the customs duties and sales of public lands; but fresh sources of revenue, derivable from the railway system, public works, land tax, income tax, and stamp duties, have since been added. Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit and butter are the staple productions of the colony. In 1895 the chief exports were of the following respective values:—Wool, £5,151,153; gold (including specie), £3,759,737; butter, £978,687; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £629,960; and live stock, £294,886. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of preserved meat exported in 1895 being £47,737, and of frozen meat £209,179. The principal imports of the colony in 1895 were wool (from across the border), £2,367,915; live stock, £361,369; sugar and molasses, £647,982; gold (including specie), £1,421,553; cottons, £927,269; woollens, £496,920; and timber, £174,146. The estimated number of sheep in 1894-95 was 13,180,943. Agriculture, although formerly neglected, has of late years much improved, wheat and oats being the two cereals chiefly cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 2,864,342 acres under cultivation in 1895-96, 1,412,736 were wheat crops and 255,503 oats. In 1894-95, 1,903,972 gallons of wine were produced, being more than the production of the previous year by 419,788 gallons. Manufacturing industry has made much progress in Victoria. The shipping statistics of the colony furnish abundant evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1895, 3,837 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 4,348,686, with 164,411 men, entered and cleared at Victorian ports.

Public revenue, 1895–96	£6,461,142
Public expenditure, 1895–96	6,573,647
Public debt, 30th June, 1896	46,907,428
Total imports, 1895	12,472,344
Total exports, 1895	14,547,732

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel, &c.	£259,538	Metals	£405,665
Books	130,351	Paper	184,854
Cottons	903,709	Spirits	140,998
Cycles	58,200	Woollens	416,752
Linens	105,203	Misc.	1,318,045
			3,935,369

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.

Butter	£982,682	Skins	£191,370
Corn	619,710	Tallow	292,317
Leather	242,618	Wool	4,145,940
Mutton, Fresh	219,870	Misc.	549,141
			7,236,248

MELBOURNE, the chief city and the seat of government, also an episcopal see, is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its churches and other institutions: with its suburbs it contained on 31 December, 1895, an estimated population of 452,258 inhabitants, being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere. The other important towns are Ballarat, pop. 45,326; Bendigo (Sandhurst), pop. 42,381; Geelong, pop. 24,575; Castlemaine, pop. 7,021; Warrnambool, pop. 6,600; and Stawell, pop. 5,250.

The Government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 10 members, and a Parliament consisting of a Legislative Council of 48 members elected for 14 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 95 members for 84 districts.

Governor and Commander-in-chief, The Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord Brassey, K.C.B. (appointed 1895)	£7,000
Private Secretary, Lord R. Nevill	
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. the Earl of Shaftesbury; Capt. F. Thomas; Hon. R. Capel	
Premier & Col. Treas., Hon. G. Turner	1,400
Attorney.-Gen., Hon. I. A. Isaacs	1,000
Min. of Defence, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.	1,000
Chief Sec. & Min. of Educ., Hon. A. J. Peacock	1,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. J. G. Duffy	1,000
Min. of Customs & Lands, Hon. R. W. Best	1,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	1,000
Railways & Health, Hon. H. R. Williams	1,000
Minister of Mines and Water Supply, Hon. Henry Foster	1,000
Minister of Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. J. W. Taverner	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. D. Coutts, S. Williamson, M.L.C., Allan McLean.	

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JUDGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden, LL.D.	£3,500
Judges, Their Honours Sir Hartley Williams, Knt., E. D. Holroyd, T. A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H. Hood...each	3,000
County Court Judges, Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G., A. W. Chomley, E. B. Hamilton, W. H. Gaunt, H. Molesworth .....each	1,500
Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb	1,800
Queen's Prosecutors, R. Walsh, £1,260; J. T. T. Smith, £860; W. S. Garnett, F. L. Smyth, and C. B. Finlayson .....each	660
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness	975
President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, K.C.M.G.	
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.	
Commissioners of Audit & Public Service Bd., J. W. Fosbery, A. Morrah, and A. W. Howitt.....each	1,000
Clerk Executive Council, Thomas Brisbane...	450
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, C. A. Topp	1,000
Under-Treasurer, H. W. Meakin	852
Public Instruction, (vacant) ...	850
Law Department, A. P. Akehurst.....	1,000
Commissioner of Titles, E. T. de Verdon ...	1,250
Defence, Commander R. M. Collins, R.N. ...	900
Lands and Land Tax, T. F. Morkham	690
Trade and Customs, H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D.	1,000
Deputy P.-M.-Gen., James Smibert.....	1,000
Mines, J. Travis, V.C.S. (acting secretary)	450
Engineer Water Supply, Stuart Murray	1,200
Public Works and Agriculture, D. Martin ...	800
Pub. Health, Chairman, D. A. Gresswell, M.D.	1,000
Victorian Rails. Commissioner, J. Mathieson	3,500
Engineer-in-Chief, F. Rennick	1,550
Secretary, R. G. Kent	200
Statists, H. J. Fenton, £467; R. N. D. Treacey.....	350
Penal and Gaols, Comm. J. Evans, R.N.....	750
Industrial Schools, T. M. Millar	500
Chief Commissioner of Police, H. M. Chomley	900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong	455
Astronomer, P. Baracchi	400
Botanist,	800
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, T. F. Bride, LL.D.	850
Parliamentary Draftsman, E. Carlile	1,300

Agent-General in London, Hon. Duncan Gillies, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.	2,500
Chief Clerk, S. B. H. Rodgerson	450

Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days. Telegrams, 4*s.* 8*d.* and 4*s.* 10*d.* a word; press, per word, 1*s.* 10*d.*

Note.—The salaries of public officers were, with a few exceptions, reduced during the years ended 30th June, 1894, 1895, and 1896, by various percentages varying from 5 per cent. for salaries from £100 to £150, to 15 per cent. for salaries over £1,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A Legislative Act, by Royal Letters Patent, dated 6th July, 1863, rendered this name a misnomer by extending the boundaries of the colony so as to include the entire centre of the Australian continent from north to south. Thus it extends from 11° to 38° S. lat., and from 129° to 141° E. long., comprising an area of 903,690 square miles, with an estimated population, on Dec. 31, 1895, of 357,403, exclusive of aborigines. The dryness customary to the whole of the island-continent marks the character of the climate of South Australia, the average annual rainfall, calculated on a period of 57 consecutive years, amounting to no more than 21·277 inches. It was first colonised in 1836. The Constitution of the colony was remodelled in 1856, and the present form of government adopted. The settled portion is essentially an agricultural and pastoral province, bread-stuffs and wool constituting a large proportion of its exports. The lands purchased from the Crown, up to 1895, amounted to 7,629,667 acres, and those held upon lease for pastoral purposes numbered 152,176,868 acres in addition. The extent of land under cultivation in 1893 was estimated at 2,758,304 acres, of which wheat alone occupied 1,732,711 acres. Oats are not successful; potato-growing is carried on to a considerable extent, while the culture of flax and hops is also receiving attention. In 1895 the weight of native-grown wool exported was 54,550,423 lbs.; the value of bread-stuffs was £873,872, and of minerals £255,402. Apples and pears grow everywhere, strawberries do well in the hills, and oranges in many parts; the olive-oil is considered equal to any in the world, and the grape-vine thrives splendidly. The live-stock in 1893 numbered—horses 201,484, cattle 675,284, sheep 7,325,003. The shipping returns, too, show well, and speak of prosperity. In 1895 the arrivals and departures amounted to—British, 2,481,469 tons; foreign, 498,174 tons; total, 2,979,643 tons. The number of vessels belonging to Port Adelaide (1895) were:—steamers, 95, with a tonnage of 17,715; sailing vessels, 214, with a tonnage of 22,930. The places of worship provided in 1894 numbered 1,083, which gave 165,033 seats, exclusive of Roman Catholic, as to which no statistics are obtainable. The South Australian system of education is free, compulsory, and secular. In 1895 there were 634 government schools, and 254 private schools, with 1,196 and 568 teachers respectively. There are also 143 country institutes, providing libraries amounting altogether to 161,657 volumes. Bank assets, 1895, £7,435,051; funds in savings banks, £2,628,652. in 1895. Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony, the mineral wealth hitherto discovered consisting chiefly of copper; the Moonta, Wallaroo, and Burra Mines being the largest. South Australia has immense deposits of copper and iron, and some good silver-lead mines. Gold, silver, and tin have been met with in various places, but nowhere in great abundance. The story of the copper mines may be told in a line or two. The Kapunda copper mine was discovered in 1842, and is still being worked; the next year the Montacute mine was found, and in about eighteen years was worked out; in 1845 the famous Burra mines were discovered, and gave employment to a large population; but the new era in the colony's history was marked by the finding of the celebrated Wallaroo mines, during 1860, in Yorke's Peninsula, which yielded enormous quantities of productive ore, and brought about the usual mania. A year or two later the famous Moonta mine was opened; and both this and the Wallaroo, after being largely worked for more than twenty years, show no signs of exhaustion. South Australia possesses a large extent of telegraphic lines, 5,620 miles having already been made (1895). One through the centre of Australia, 2,200 miles, joins the submarine cable to England, bringing Australia into telegraphic communication with all

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parts of the world. There were 1,867 miles of railway open on 31st December, 1895. The military defence of the colony is entrusted to a volunteer force and militia, the latter, which embraces cavalry, artillery, and infantry, being 1,736 all told. Two land batteries, one at Glanville and the other (having some heavy armaments) at Largs Bay, have been constructed to resist attacks by sea; and there is one gunboat—the *Protector*—belonging to the colony to aid the land defences.

Public revenue, 1895	£2,553,510
Public expenditure, 1895	2,487,008
Public Debt, 1895	22,556,025
Total imports, 1895	5,585,601
Total exports, 1895	7,177,038

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel, &c.	£187,325	Paper	£51,875
Cottons	243,303	Woollens	154,003
Metals	207,956	Misc.	699,168
			1,543,630

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.

Corn	£453,144	Skins, &c.	£132,907
Lead	159,617	Wool	£1,472,145
Silver Ore	123,022	Misc.	377,554
			2,618,389

The Government is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of 6 members, who constitute a responsible Ministry, and are required to be members of Parliament. The Parliament consists of two houses, the Legislative Council or Upper House, and the House of Assembly. Both houses have equal powers, but money bills must originate in the lower chamber. The members of the Upper House are elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years), and must be natural-born subjects of the Queen (resident in South Australia for three years) or naturalised subjects (resident in the colony for five years). A property qualification gives the right of voting for the Council, but the Assembly is elected upon a basis of adult suffrage, and by the Constitution Amendment Act, 1894, the franchise was extended to women. The law is administered by a Chief Justice, two puisne judges, a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Local Courts (presided over by seven stipendiary magistrates), and various benches of magistrates in different parts of the country.

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—31st Dec. 1895, inclusive of suburbs, 144,352.

Governor, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G. (appointed 1895) £4,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. A. E. J. Henniker-Major; Capt. H. J. W. Guise.
Premier and Att.-Gen., Hon. C. C. Kingston, Q.C., M.P. 1,000
Chief Sec. & Commr. of Crown Lands, Hon. J. V. O. Loghlin, M.L.C. 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P. 1,000
Com. Public Works, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P. 1,000
Agriculture & Education, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P. 1,000

Lieut.-Gov., Chief Justice & Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sam. James Way, D.C.L. £2,000
Second Judge, Hon. James Penn Boucaut . 1,700
Third do., Hon. William Henry Bundey ... 1,700
Pres. Legislative Council, Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G. 600
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. 600

SECRETARIES.

Under Secretary, L. H. Sholl £600
Attorney-General, C. C. Cornish 600
Treasurer, T. Gill 500
Commr. of Crown Lands, T. Duffield 500
Commr. of Public Works, John Mann £500
Minister of Education and Agriculture, James Bath 600
Surveyor-General, Wm. Strawbridge 800

Agent-General in London, Hon. Thomas Playford, 1, Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. £1,500

Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 35 days. Telegrams, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 9*d.* a word.

QUEENSLAND.

This colony, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S., and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It was formerly a part of New South Wales, but was separated therefrom, and erected into a distinct colony, in December, 1859.

Its eastern seaboard was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770; some years afterwards its coast was visited by Capt. Flinders; but the first attempt to explore and settle any portion of the interior was made by Oxley, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who, in 1823, entered the River Brisbane, and selected the site of its future capital city of that name on a spot about 20 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay. The subsequent settlement of the country has followed the discoveries of a series of explorers.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 668,497 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 12,453,840 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 1,757,755 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 427,838,080 acres, but an additional area of 264,882,426 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs, large tracts of recently-explored country on the borders of the eastern boundary of South Australia having been taken up and stocked during the last few years. Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the downs, and are used both for grain and also as hay and green food for cattle; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 25 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, and various English fruits. In the year 1895, 86,255 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export, the produce of the Colony, in 1895, were:—Wool, £2,986,589; gold, £2,265,354; silver, lead, £48,379; tin, £74,187; pearl and tortoise-shell, £73,348; meat, £985,381; extract of meat, £42,791; green fruit, £58,555; oysters, £13,544; bêche-de-mer, £4,231; sugar, £796,117; timber, £2,570; hides and skins, £456,506; coal, £52; tallow, £595,992; live stock, £339,899. The climate generally may be considered sub-tropical; the summer is the rainy season, and is naturally hot, but even in winter the vegetation of Queensland is not wholly arrested. At Brisbane the average temperature for 1895 was 68·6°; the maximum reading for 1895 in shade was 93·0° and the minimum 36·4°. Wool is at present the staple production; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal deposits are found in several districts; timber also of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. The broad plains afford the richest pasturage. At the end of 1895,

the horses numbered 468,743, and the cattle, 6,822,401. The official returns give 19,856,959 sheep, and 100,797 pigs. The population of this vast territory at the end of 1895 was estimated to be 460,550, consisting of 259,160 males, and 201,390 females.

At the end of 1895 there were 2,379 miles of railway open; the length of telegraph wires being 17,790 miles, and the number of post-offices 1,033. In 1895 there were 738 State schools in operation, with 1,535 teachers and an average daily attendance of 48,270 children; and 193 private schools, with an average attendance of 10,796.

Among statistics of a miscellaneous character that testify to the vigour and prosperity of Queensland are the returns of banking deposits, which on the 31st Dec., 1895, were £11,022,209, apart from the £2,286,810 in the hands of the Government savings bank at the end of the year. In recent years Deposit and Savings Banks have been carrying on business in Brisbane, and are now holders of considerable sums of money.

The shipping trade of Queensland is considerable, the number of vessels entered inwards during 1895 being 584 (tonnage, 469,710), and the number outwards 634 (tonnage, 502,195). The defence of Queensland was provided for by an Act of Parliament passed in 1884, under which a force of about 3,000 men are at present enrolled. These comprise 3 classes, "Permanent Defence," numbering about 150; "Defence" (paid for each day's drill), some 2,000 strong, the rest being "Volunteers." Besides these, however, every male above 18 and under 60 helps to form one of four lines of "Reserves" according to his age and conjugal condition, and is liable for military service if required. The marine defences include a battery at Lytton and at Thursday Island, commanding the entrance to the Brisbane River, and some torpedo works carried out under the advice of Sir W. Jervoise. The colony possesses, in addition, a torpedo boat, two gun-boats, and a picket-boat; also five Naval Reserve corps.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£3,561,717
Amount of public expenditure, 1895 ..	3,374,760
Public Debt, 31st December, 1895	31,873,934
Total imports, 1895	5,349,007
Total exports, 1895	8,982,600

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel, &c...	£204,620	Metals.....	£249,370
Cottons	339,687	Woollens ..	138,797
Machinery ..	125,559	Misc.	870,944
			2,308,695

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895.

Beef, Fresh....£	534,633	Tallow	£227,354
Meat, Preserved	263,327	Wool	1,734,171
Skins.....	94,201	Misc.	325,110
			3,418,516

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide; hence we find numerous ports of considerable size extending along the coast, the chief of them being Brisbane (pop. 93,657), Rockhampton (14,392), Maryborough (11,724), Townsville (10,355), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Among other places of importance are Ipswich (13,059), Toowoomba (10,936), Charters Towers (13,320) and Gympie (10,972).

The Constitution was slightly altered by an Act of 1869, but is now very similar to that of the other Australian colonies, and comprises a Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly—the former consisting of 39 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and the latter of 72 members elected by the colonists. The administration of the law is in the hands of the Supreme Court, attached to which there is a Chief Justice, together with four puisne judges, and in those of the inferior courts, which are constituted as in New South Wales.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Pop. (1891) (5-mile radius) 93,657.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Charles Alexander Wallace Napier, Baron Lamington, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1895)	£5,000
Private Sec., P. W. T. Stuart*	400
A.-de-C., Capt. C. E. M. Pyne.....	300
Pres. of Legis. Council, Sir A. Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G.	
Premier, Chief Sec. & Treas., Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G.	1,300
Mines and Sec. for Railways, Hon. R. Philp.	1,000
Public Instruction and Public Works, Hon. H. Dalrymple	1,000
Postmaster-Gen. and Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. A. J. Thynne	1,000
Pub. Lands, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. Horace Tozer	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Thos. Joseph Byrnes .	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. W. H. Wilson, Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., and Hon. A. H. Barlow	
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G.	3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. Patrick Real, Hon. Pope A. Cooper, (Northern) Hon. C. E. Chubb, (Centre) V. Power .. ..each	2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, each	1,000
Sheriff, William Townley	600
Registrar, Supreme Court, W. Bell	700
Crown Solicitor, J. H. Gill	600
Curator in Intestacy and Insanity, and Official Trustee in Insolvency, J. B. Hall	600
UNDER SECRETARIES.	
Under Sec., Home Sec.'s Dep., W. H. Ryder	600
Secretary to Prime Minister, H. S. Dutton ...	500
Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson	700
Treasury, T. M. King	800
Public Lands, W. C. Hume	800
Mines, P. F. Sellheim	750
Works, R. Robertson	550
Agriculture, P. McLean	500
Postal & Tel. Dept., John McDonnell.....	800
Dept. of Justice, W. Cahill.....	500
Registrar-General, Registrar of Patents, &c. W. T. Blakeney.....	800
Commis. for Railways, Robt. John Gray ...	1,500
Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B. (1896), Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, S.W.....	
Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G. ..	700

Transit from London, 44 days. Telegrams, 9*s.* 3*d.* and 9*s.* 5*d.* a word.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length therefore is, from north to south, 1,450 miles, and 850 from east to west. It embraces an area of 975,920 square miles. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata), sometimes erroneously called maho-

* Also receives £700 under a Railway Commission.

gany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the colony: its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the "Teredo navalis," it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandal-wood (Santalum cygnorum) has long been an article of export; the tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) and karri (Eucalyptus diversicolor), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The "karri," which sometimes attains the height of 300 feet, is considered to be almost equal to the "jarrah" for many purposes. The occupied portion of the colony extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, by perhaps 150 in average breadth, and the population, June 30th, 1895, was 89,550. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.), the capital for the past nineteen years, was 64°, while the mean for the barometer was 30·045 inches. The climate is, undoubtedly, one of the healthiest and most enjoyable in the world; from the northern extremity to the southern it varies considerably, in the south being like that of France, but of a higher temperature; while in the north it is hot, but tempered by cool sea-breezes, and the atmosphere, as a rule, is free from the moistness characteristic of tropical climates generally. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former lasting from April to September. The total rainfall at Perth during 1894 was 23·72, the average for the past 19 years being 33·362. The colony was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress. It is, however, at the present time giving every indication of very rapid development. The chief products are gold, wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, lead, copper, tin, horses, and cattle. The cultivation of the land has in the past been much retarded by want of sufficient labour; large tracts of fertile soil, where sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly, and which are suitable for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, occur in the south-western districts. The climate and soil are admirably adapted for silk-growing and for vintage purposes, the latter of which will, in all probability, prove in the future one of the most important industries of the colony, and there are at present 1,863 acres of vineyards in the colony. Good wheat-growing soils also exist in large areas in the southern division, and the produce is of excellent quality and abundant yield. At present there are, however, only 193,197 acres under cultivation. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities. The Yilgarn and the now celebrated Coolgardie goldfields, which are situated about 350 miles to the eastward of Perth, are being rapidly developed, about 160,940 oz. of gold having been already obtained from the former, and 186,229 oz. from the latter, and there seems to be every prospect of the fields proving the richest in Australia. Gold is also being found in the Kimberley, Pilbaum, Ashburton, and Murchison districts, from which, respectively, about 589 oz., 16,254 oz., 285 oz., and 52,946 oz. of gold were exported during 1894. The total amount of gold exported from the colony from 1886 to the 31st of August, 1895, is about 606,993 oz. There are 1,153 miles of railway open (30 June, 1895), and 392 under survey; the Eastern and Great Southern Railways connect Perth, the capital of the colony, with Fremantle and Albany (King George's Sound), the two principal ports. Railway communication has also been established between Perth and Yilgarn, and between Perth and Geraldton. There is direct telegraphic communication with England by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s cable from Roebuck Bay on the N.-W. coast, in addition to the line through Eucla to Adelaide. The imports chiefly consist of sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, gold, jarrah and karri timber, lead, tin, copper ore, whale oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1894 was:—Wool, £232,201; timber, £74,804; sandal-wood £23,430; pearls, £25,000; pearl-shells, £37,805; gold, £787,099; guano, £3,919; tin ore, £15,274; skins, £14,775. The stock returns of the colony gave as follows:—Horses, 50,001; cattle, 187,214; sheep, 2,132,311; and pigs, 28,396. The shipping of West Australia is not extensive: in 1894 the vessels entered inwards numbered 372 (tonnage, 675,775); and those outwards 349 (tonnage, 653,303). During the last decade the revenue has increased from £290,319 in 1884 to £863,680 in 1894, and the expenditure from £291,306 to £755,564: while the value of the imports has grown in the same period from £521,166 to £2,114,414, and that of the exports from £405,692 to £1,251,406.

Amount of public revenue, 1894	£863,680
Amount of expenditure, 1894	755,564
Public debt, 1895 (30 June)	3,417,339
Total exports, 1894	1,251,406

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel	£120,935	Spirits	£41,264
Machinery	142,643	Woollens	38,760
Medicines	161,734	Misc	467,702
			983,038

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.

Wool	£219,748	Misc	£116,372
			336,120

Under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 26, the colony is ruled by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. This Act was proclaimed and came into operation 21st Oct. 1890. Of the population one-half belong to the Church of England, one-fourth are Roman Catholics, and the remaining fourth belong to various other denominations. The Bishop of Perth is assisted by a Synod in which the lay element forms a prominent feature. The Synod was established in 1872, and so far appears to work well. The educational system is compulsory; and the numerous elementary schools, which exist all over the colony, are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are also schools assisted by different denominations, having grants-in-aid from colonial funds, as well as a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The total amount expended on education during the year ended 31st December, 1894, was £18,270; on school buildings, £10,643.

The principal towns in the colony are:—Perth (pop. about 16,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 m. from Fremantle; Fremantle (9,500); Albany (3,500), and Geraldton (3,000); Coolgardie (3,000), Kalgoorin (1,200), Southern Cross (1,200), Cue, York, and Guildford (from 1,000 to 3,000 each). About one-third of the whole population is to be found in Perth and Fremantle; there are, also, numerous smaller townships scattered throughout the colony, *e.g.*, Bunbury, Busselton, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, Newcastle, Northam, Marble Bar, Cossack, Roebourne, &c.

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Governor, Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	£4,000
A.-de-C. & Private Sec., Capt. A. J. B. St. Leger	300
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Septimus Burt, Q.C.	800
Premier, Colonial Treasurer, & Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.	1,000
Comm. of Cr. Lands, Hon. A. R. Richardson	800
Commr. of Railways and Director of Public Works, Hon. H. W. Venn	800
Minister of Mines and Education, Hon. E. H. Whittenoom	800
Under Sec., Col. Secty. Dept., Octavius Burt	600
Under Treasurer, L. S. Eliot	600
Und. Sec. Works & Railways, A. F. Thomson	450
" " *for Lands*, R. C. Clifton	550
Secretary for Mines, H. C. Prinsep	350
Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside	700
Comm. of Titles, J. C. H. James	700
Auditor-General, Frederick Spencer	600
Postmaster-General, R. A. Sholl	600
Chief Justice, Sir Alexander C. Onslow, Kt.	1,300
Puisne Judges, E. A. Stone, A. P. Hensman, ea.	1,000
Wardens (East Coolgardie Gold Fields), M. H. Jephson	*300
(*Coolgardie*), J. M. Finnerty	*300
(*Pilbarra*), L. R. Davis	*300
(*Murchison*), E. P. Dowley	*300
(*Yilgarn*), V. Black	*200
(*Dundas*), A. Hicks	*300
(*Kimberley*), A. G. Clifton	*200
Commiss. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. B. Phillips	600
Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons, James B. Roe	600
Colonial Surgeon, A. R. Waylen	475
Harbour-Master, Capt. C. R. T. Russell, R.N.	450
Registrar-General, M. A. C. Fraser	475
Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., 15, Victoria Street, S.W.	1,500
Secretary, Reginald C. Hare	550

Transit from London to Perth, 28 days. Telegrams, 4*s.* 7*d.* and 4*s.* 9*d.* a word.

* All receiving additional salary in other capacities.

NEW ZEALAND,

a colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of three islands, known as the North, Middle (or South), and Stewart's Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 34° 20′—47° 20′ S. lat. and 166° 25′—178° 35′ E. long. Portions of them were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area (inclusive of the Auckland and Kermadec Islands), is stated at 104,471 square miles, or 66,710,320 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 44,468 sq. miles; Middle Island, 58,525; Stewart Island, 665, with only 252 inhabitants; and an adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, contain 375 sq. miles.

The European population of New Zealand was ascertained by the Census taken on 12th April, 1896, to be 703,360 (371,415 males and 331,945 females). The native population (Maoris) was found by a Census taken in February, 1896, to be 39,854 (21,673 males and 18,181 females), chiefly in the North Island, making the total population of the colony, including Maoris, 743,214 persons. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., so long as they desired to retain them; the right of pre-emption was, however, reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right was abolished by legislation in 1862, when the Crown relinquished its right of pre-emption, whilst at the same time the purchase of native lands for the Crown did not abate, but continued side by side with the private purchases until 1894, when the right of private purchase was withdrawn. Thus New Zealand became a regular colony, and the seat of government was fixed at Auckland, to be removed to Wellington in 1865.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The geographical position and physical features of these islands tend naturally to render the climate greatly varied; yet it is remarkable for its salubrity, and resembles in many respects that of Great Britain, though its atmosphere is drier and more elastic. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°: London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole colony for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; Summer, 63°; Autumn, 57°; and Winter, 48°. The climate, in short, is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions most peculiar to New Zealand are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding, from its lightness and elasticity, the resin of this tree forming also one of its most valuable exports, Kauri gum; and the native flax, considerable quantities of which are transmitted to the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the manufacture of ropes and twine. Wool is largely produced, tallow and timber are also among the principal exports of the colony, and a large and increasing trade in frozen meat has been developed. Gold mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki. Coal is widely distributed, and copper is met with in several localities.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land broken up but not under crop, is (1896) 1,355,600 acres, while there are 9,285,170 acres of land in sown grass of which 5,030,247 acres had not been previously ploughed. The value of the principal articles of export for the year 1895 is as follows:—Wool, £3,662,131; frozen meat, £1,262,711; agricultural products, £326,029; gold, £1,162,181; Kauri gum, £418,766; tallow, £260,999; and timber, £141,892. In April, 1895, the number of sheep was 19,826,604; horned cattle, in January, 1896, 1,047,901; and horses, in January, 1896, 237,418. In March, 1896, there were 2,014 miles of government railway lines in working order, and 114 miles more under construction; and the colony possesses in addition 167 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The shipping trade is also considerable, and regular lines of steamers run between the numerous ports, besides direct steam communication with England. During 1895 the vessels entered inwards numbered 611 (tonnage, 672,951); and those entered outwards 597 (tonnage, 648,946).

Public Revenue, 1895-96	£4,610,403
Public Expenditure (and from loans, £2,972,203)	4,403,749
Public debt (gross), 31 March, 1896	43,050,780
Accrued sinking fund, 31st Mar., 1896	778,891
Total imports, 1895	6,400,129
Total exports, 1895	8,550,224

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895.

Apparel, &c.	£356,030	Metals	£349,742
Cottons	481,996	Woollens	240,113
Leather	144,340	Misc.	1,620,182

3,992,359

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.

Butter	£232,009	Skins	£301,387
Cheese	175,238	Tallow	319,429
Corn	120,623	Wool	4,395,264
Mutton, Fresh	2,226,991	Misc.	525,147

7,045,646

The General Government consists of a Governor, aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for seven years only), at present consisting of 44 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 74 members elected for three years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election, nor may they be appointed to the Legislative Council.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There are (December, 1895) 1,464 public primary schools, with 3,386 teachers and 129,856 scholars; there are also 298 private schools, with 14,655 scholars, and, in addition, 69 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 24 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony amounts to 55,000,000 letters and post-cards, 19,000,000 newspapers, and above 13,000,000 books and packets, and the work is effected by 1,404 post-offices. There are 6,245 miles of telegraph line carrying 15,764 miles of wire. The administration of the law is carried out by a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and by district judges, stipendiary magistrates, and justices of the peace.

New Zealand has 4 torpedo boats.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The population of the chief cities and towns on 12th April, 1896, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 41,758; Auckland (and suburbs), 57,616; Dunedin (and suburbs), 47,280; Christchurch (and suburbs), 51,330; Invercargill (and suburbs), 9,996; Nelson, 6,659; Oamaru, 5,225; and Napier, 9,231.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G. £5,000

Private Sec. and A.-de-C., Major E. H. Mackenzie Elliot, S. Lancashire Regt....

Ads.-de-C., Major E. H. M. Elliot, South Lancs. Regt.; Capt. R. W. P. Clarke-Campbell-Preston, Black Watch (*Extra*); Lieut. G. H. Guy Feilden, K. R. R. .....

Executive Council, August, 1896. His Excellency the Governor presides.

Premier, Col. Treas., Postmaster-Gen., Electric Telegr., Trade & Customs, Labour and Native Affairs, Hon. Richard J. Seddon . £1,000

Min. of Lands, Agricult., Forests, and Min. in Charge of Advances to Settlers, Hon. J. McKenzie 800

Min. of Rail. & Mines, Hon. A. J. Cadman 800

Comm. of Stamp Duties, Col. Sec. (acting), representing Native Race, Hon. J. Carroll £800

Min. of Immigration, Education, Hosps., and Charitable Aid, Hon. W. C. Walker 800

Min. of Pub. Works, Marine, and in Charge of Printing-office, Hon. W. Hall-Jones ... 800

Min. of Just., Defence, & Industries & Commerce, Hon. T. Thompson 800

Chief Justice, Sir James Prendergast, Knt. 1,700

Puisne Judge, Canterbury, J. E. Denniston 1,500

Do., Auckland, E. T. Conolly 1,500

Do., Wellington, W. B. Edwards 1,500

Do., Dunedin, J. S. Williams 1,500

Controller & Auditor-Gen., J. K. Warburton 1,000

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Colonial Secretary, Hugh Pollen £450

Treasury, J. B. Heywood 700

Customs, W. T. Glasgow 625

Education, Rev. W. J. Habens, B.A. 600

Justice, F. Waldegrave 450

Public Works and Railways, H. J. H. Blow ... 600

Crown Lands and Surv.-Gen., S. Percy Smith 750

Agent-General in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Westminster Chambers, 13 Victoria Street, S.W.

Secretary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days. Parcels, 2 lbs. 1*s.* 6*d.*, then 9*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs. Telegrams, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* a word.

TASMANIA

is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 45′—148° 30′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 31st March, 1896, 212,703 acres were under crop, and 221,970 under artificially-sown grass; wheat 64,652, barley 6,178, oats 32,699, potatoes 19,247, hay 54,748. The statistics for 1895 show that 630,035 acres were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, besides numerous islands. Agricultural land in a state of nature can be selected for purchase at £1 an acre for cash, or at £1 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid off in yearly instalments extending over fourteen years. The estimated population, 31st December, 1895, was 160,833, and contains representatives of all the principal religious bodies; half of them are stated to belong to the Church of England, and are under a bishop and 58 clergymen. The Roman Catholic Church, to which about 20 per cent. of the population belong, has also an archbishop and coadjutor bishop in the island; and the various Nonconforming bodies have their synods, presbyteries, and conferences as in Great Britain. The aboriginals have become quite extinct, the last, a female, "Truganini," having died in 1876. This island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook. In 1803 Lieut. Bowen was despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, and finally fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land

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to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; it is, in fact, the healthiest of the whole Australasian group. The hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart in 1894 the mean annual temperature was 55·00°, the mean summer temperature being 62·7°, and that of winter 47·9°. The thermometer rarely rises as high as 100° or falls below 29°. The average rainfall for 1894 was 27·39 inches. The surface of the country is generally undulating and covered with forests. There are many mountains of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height. There are also several wide expanses of level, open plains. The chief products of the colony are wool, gold, silver, copper, timber, tin, and fruit; the wool is much esteemed, and commands a high price in the English markets. Tasmanian stud sheep are in great request in the other colonies, and bring high prices. The live stock of the colony is celebrated for its general excellence, and great attention is paid to its improvement; the estimated totals on March 31, 1896, were as follows:—Sheep (and lambs), 1,523,846; cattle, 162,801; horses, 31,580; and pigs, 70,142. The wheat ranks high for its quality; the yield per acre is large, and the sample heavy. The woods of Tasmania are scarcely yet fully appreciated; the sources of supply are practically inexhaustible, abounding in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest-size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. (A small consignment of wood blocks consisting of blue gum and stringy bark was sent to London for paving purposes in 1894.) The fauna of the colony are of special interest, and include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. The mineral kingdom is also well represented, and of late great attention has been directed to its development. The silver fields on the west coast have become the leading mineral feature of the colony; over 35,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and a large population with considerable capital has been attracted. Mines of both lode and stream tin, of great richness, are being worked in the north-western and north-eastern portions of the colony. The value of tin exported in 1895 was £167,754, of silver £227,916, and of copper £9,677. Iron-ore exists in nearly every district. Gold has been found in many places; the amount exported in 1895 was £218,308. Coal, of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. Jams and green fruit to the value of £161,464 were exported in 1895. There are in all 475 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the island. There are 216 telegraph stations, with 3,004 miles of wire; a submarine cable (422 miles) communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 520 miles of telephone; 327 post-stations, and 2,426 miles of post roads. The shipping of Tasmania is considerable. On Dec. 31, 1895, the total registered shipping for the year was 51 steamers and 162 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 18,168. The inward entries during 1895 were 711 (tonnage, 463,979); and the outward entries 742 (tonnage, 473,546). The present military defence is mainly composed of volunteers, who number 487, and 787 of all ranks in the Country Rifle Clubs. On the Derwent and the Tamar, batteries have been constructed, and the colony possesses a torpedo-boat.

With the object of stimulating production direct from the soil, a Department of Agriculture was formed in 1892. There is a central Council, and branches in the various agricultural districts. Through these Boards the cream of the experience of farmers is collected and disseminated, and the Council provides expert and scientific assistance.

Primary education is administered by a Department, under which are 258 state schools.

Amount of public revenue, 1895 ..... £761,971
Amount of public expenditure, 1895 748,946
Public debt, 31 December, 1895 8,180,925
Total imports, 1895, £1,094,457; exports 1,373,063
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 337,952
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 274,441

The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by Local Act (18 Vict., No. 17). By this Act the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 37 members, elected for 3 years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. For local purposes the island is divided into municipal, police, and road districts, which elect their own councillors and trustees.

Capital, City of Hobart. Population, with suburbs, 36,300. Other towns are Launceston, pop. 23,122, Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waralan, Westbury, and Longford.

Gov., Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	£3,500
Private Secretary, J. F. A. Rawlinson ...	250
Premier, Sir E. C. Braddon	200
Chief Secretary, Hon. William Moore	600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. A. I. Clark	600
Treasurer, Hon. P. O. Fysh	600
Under-Treasurer, A. Reid	354
Minister of Lands, Works, and Mines, Hon. A. Pillinger	600
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. T. Reibey...	
Under-Secretary, F. Lovell (acting)	
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel	404
Clerk of Executive and Legislative Councils, E. C. Nowell	nil
Pres. of Legis. Council, Hon. Adye Douglas	300
Speaker of H. of Assembly, Hon. B. S. Bird	300
Clerk of do., J. K. Reid	210
Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston	500
Collector of Customs, J. Barnard	385
Secretary to Law Dept., E. D. Dobbie	475
Chief Justice, Sir Wm. L. Dobson	1,500
Puisne Judge, Robert Patten Adams	1,200
" John Stokell Dodds, C.M.G.	1,200
Solicitor-General & Crown Solicitor, Hon. Alfred Dobson	428
Registrar Supreme Court, P. S. Seager	475
Judges Associate, G. Browne	150
Post Office & Telegraphs, H. V. Bayly	600
Collector of Taxes, C. Mitchell	404
Secretary of Mines, F. Belstead	500
Commissioner of Police, B. Shaw	475
General Manager of Railways, F. Back ...	880
Director of Education, J. Rule	400
Deputy Surveyor-General, E. A. Counsel...	428
Dep. Sheriff and Reg. of Deeds, H. Ross ...	200
Commandant Defence Force, Capt. P. H. Parker	500
Colonial Storekeeper, H. Hull	243
Recorder of Titles, J. W. Whyte	510

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.M.G., 5 Victoria St., S.W.

Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit, 36 to 40 days. Parcels, not exceeding 2 lbs. 1s. 6d., excess 9d. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5s. 3d. and 5s. 5d. a word.

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FIJI

is a group of 200 to 250 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,451 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The area of Viti Levu is 4,112 square miles, and that of Vanua Levu 2,432 square miles. The island of Rotumah was annexed in 1881. The climate is very equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the breadfruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), cocoanut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, and copra and cocoanut oil, were for some time the chief exports, but the cultivation of fruit, especially bananas and pine-apples, for export to Australia and New Zealand, has extended rapidly of late years, and the value of this export has of late been second only to that of sugar. Fiji was ceded by its chiefs to the British Crown, and the islands were formally annexed by Sir Hercules Robinson, on Oct. 10, 1874. Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore), the first Governor, landed in the colony in June, 1875. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of three official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains six official and six unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (31 December, 1895), 120,245; comprising 101,316 native Fijians, 9,861 Indian immigrants, 2,872 Europeans, and some Polynesians, half-castes, and Chinese.

Public income, 1895	£78,240
Public expenditure, 1895	76,204
Public debt, 1895	221,037
(of which £99,637 is to the Imperial Government, bearing no interest)	
Imports from British colonies, 1895	222,504
Exports to British colonies, 1895	259,280
Total imports, 1895	241,759
Total exports, 1895	332,209

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	£2,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley	900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Symonds Udal	500
Receiver-General and Agent-General for Immigration, Hon. H. G. C. Emberson	500
Chief Med. Officer, Hon. Bolton G. Corney	600
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. John Berry	450
Acting Col. Sec., Hon. James Stewart, C.M.G.	500
Native Commissioner, Hon. W. L. Allardyce	400
Chief Police Magistrate, H. Hunter	400
Registrar of Supreme Court, John Langford	400
Collector of Customs, J. K. M. Ross	400
Postmaster, L. J. Walker	300
Registrar-Gen. and of Titles, M. Doda	300

Suva is 11,000 miles from London: transit from London *vid* Vancouver, about 33 days; parcels, not ex. 2 lbs., 2*s.*, excess 1*s.* per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams *sent by post* from Sydney or Auckland.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Papua or New Guinea, the largest island in the world after Australia, extends for 1,490 miles from N.W. to S.E. between the equator and lat. 12° S. and between E. long. 130° 50′ and 154° 30′. Its greatest breadth is 430 miles, and its area about 234,768 sq. miles. The N.W. half, to the W. of 141° E. long., belongs to Holland, which annexed it in the 16th century. The E. portion was independent until 1884, when it was divided between Great Britain and Germany. The colony of British New Guinea comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude.

The extent of territory is about 90,000 square miles, about half as large again as England, with a small population, the number of which is at present unascertained, but is probably not over 150,000. All tropical trees and fruit grow abundantly. The most important export is bêche-de-mer; pearl-shell, copra, gum, and sandal-wood are also exported, and alluvial gold has been found.

The territory was at first taken over as a Protectorate under the management of a Special Commissioner; but on the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria undertaking to guarantee £15,000 a year for the cost of administration, which was further secured by a Queensland Act, the Queen's sovereignty was formally proclaimed on the 4th Sept. 1888, and the territory was constituted as a colony under the name of British New Guinea. It is governed by a Lieut.-Governor, with a nominated Legislative Council consisting of not less than two other persons.

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

Revenue, 1894-5, £5,109; Expenditure, £15,000
Imports, 1894-5, £28,367; Exports, £16,215

Lieut.-Governor, Sir W. Macgregor, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Chief Judic. Officer, Hon. F. P. Winter, C.M.G.	1,000
Government Sec., Hon. Anthony Musgrave	700
Treasurer & Customs, Hon. D. Ballantine	350
Resident Magistrate and Medical Officer, Port Moresby, Hon. J. A. Blaney	400
Resident Magistrates: Central Div., Hon. D. Blaney, £375; *Western*, Hon. B. A. Hely, £500; *Eastern*, Hon. M. H. Moreton, £400; *S.-East.*, Hon. A. M. Campbell	300
Chief of Constabulary, Capt. A. W. Butterworth	300

Postage and parcels, same as to Queensland.

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WESTERN PACIFIC.

There are a large number of scattered islands, or groups of islands, in the Pacific Ocean which are British possessions or under British protection. Among them are the islands known as Cato, Raine, Bell Cay, Bramble Cay, Pilgrim, Ducie, Baumau, Roggewein, Teinhoven, Coral, Dudosa, Suwarrow, Starbuck, Little Scrub, Palmerston, Surprise, Vostoc, Willis's Islets, and many others: to which must now be added Christmas, Fanning, and Penrhyn Islands, which were formally annexed in 1888, the Hervey or Cook Islands, the chief of which is Raratonga, over which a protectorate was established in the same year, and the Gilbert Islands, April, 1892. A Protectorate was established over the Southern Solomon Islands in 1893.

For the Western Pacific a High Commissioner has been appointed by the Crown, with jurisdiction over all islands in that portion of the ocean which are not within the limits of a British colony or within the jurisdiction of any civilized power. His functions are to carry out the provisions of certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1872 and 1875, for the protection of the Pacific Islanders, and to adjudicate upon disputes between British subjects living in the islands within his jurisdiction, which includes the New Hebrides, the Tonga, or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators Islands, and various other small groups. He is assisted by Deputy Commissioners, with criminal jurisdiction in cases punishable with less than 7 years' penal servitude, and with civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity, and Bankruptcy; and by Judicial Commissioners with powers analogous to those of the Supreme Court of a colony. There is a right of appeal in certain cases to the Supreme Court of Fiji. The expenses of the High Commission are defrayed from Imperial funds.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji	£3000
Chief Judicial do., The Chief Justice of Fiji...	300
Sec. to High Commission, W. Collet.....	400
Deputy Commr., Tonga, R. B. Leefe	440
do. Samoa, T. B. Cusack-Smith.	800
do. Gilbert Group, W. Telfer Campbell ...	400

Greater Britain in the West Indies.

The West Indies are an immense number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from 59° 30′ to 85° West. They are divided by geographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, of which the last named are subdivided into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The islands lying off the coasts of South America and Central America respectively form two separate groups in addition to those already mentioned. The total area of the West Indies is probably about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. The prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. In Cuba and Hispaniola the highest points are more than 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and in Jamaica there are hills almost as high. Others, too, among the smaller islands rise to between 4,000 and 6,000 feet in height, and several of them contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The climate is tropical, but the surrounding seas tend to counteract the otherwise intense heats of the torrid zone. The mean yearly temperature of the islands is about 78°, but that of the higher lands is often much less. Slight frosts occasionally occur in the higher regions of Cuba, but snow is never known to fall. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy, and between the months of November and May in many of the islands it is delightful. During the great rains, however, intermittent fevers are prevalent. The vegetable productions of the West Indies are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, nutmegs, indigo, tobacco, maize, guava, ginger, annotto, aloes, sassafras, the castor-oil tree, and medicinal drugs. Of the more common fruits there are the pine-apple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, cabbage-tree, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber, including mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian-fig, well adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts. The grains of England are not grown in the West Indies. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere, while rice, as a profitable investment, is all but confined to the island of Trinidad. The total population of the West Indies is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The islands of the archipelago, at the time of their discovery, were inhabited partly by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race, and partly by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks. Both these native Indian races, however, are now extinct, with the exception of a few scattered families. By far the largest of the West Indies are the magnificent islands of Cuba and Hispaniola. Cuba, which belongs to Spain, is known as the "Queen of the Antilles." It is 750 miles from east to west, from 60 to 70 miles in average breadth, and has an area of 45,870 square miles, of

which about one-seventh is under cultivation or in pasture. The population is reckoned at about 1,520,000. Hispaniola is about 400 miles long from east to west, and has an extreme breadth of 150 miles. Its total area is about 28,250 square miles, and the official estimate of the population—probably too high—is 800,000. The Republic of San Domingo occupies the eastern part of the island, and that of Hayti the western part.

The first spot on which Columbus landed in the New World in 1492 was San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. On the same voyage Cuba and Hispaniola were discovered, and the other islands very shortly afterwards. For some time the West Indies remained in the undisputed possession of Spain, subject only to occasional visits from French and English ships. At the commencement of the 17th century, however, the English, French, and Dutch began to form settlements, and to import negroes from West Africa to work the plantations; and whenever war broke out in Europe it spread to the West Indies, where the most bitter struggles were carried on for the possession of these sources for the supply of sugar and other tropical products. These contests terminated in 1810 by the conquest of almost every island by Great Britain; but some of the most valuable were afterwards restored to their previous owners. At the present time the principal islands are divided as follows:—*British:* Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is.; all the Bahamas; Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, the Virgin and the Cayman Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad; and the islands off the coast of British Honduras. *Spanish:* Cuba, Isle de Pinos, Porto Rico, Bieque, and Culebra. *French:* Martinique, Guadaloupe, Deseada, Marie Galanta, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch:* St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish:* Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *Venezuelan:* Coche, Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. *Independent:* Hispaniola, divided into the two Republics of Hayti and San Domingo.

Those of the West Indies belonging to Great Britain have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000. In the early part of the century slavery existed in all the islands; and when it was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many persons were ruined. They are now again resuming their proper position, and becoming in most cases the scene of a moderate prosperity. Attention has been turned to the development of other industries besides sugar and rum; in Trinidad and Grenada with cocoa and nutmegs, and in Jamaica with tobacco and fruit. The methods of sugar production have been slowly but steadily improved; and, under the government of the Crown, in most of the islands communication has been opened up, and railways and telegraphs introduced.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895:

Apparel, &c.	£247,384	Leather	£111,916
Beer and Ale	71,012	Metals	156,688
Coal	71,375	Woollens	84,185
Cottons	547,700	Misc.	811,064

£2,104,374

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895:

Cocoa	£565,555	Rum	£158,044
Coffee	85,526	Sugar	499,425
Dye-Woods	187,466	Misc.	367,657

£1,863,673

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 3′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and the most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1891, of 639,491, showing an increase during the previous decade of 58,687, and (1891) including whites, 14,692; coloured, 121,955; blacks, 488,624, and a number of Coolies and Chinese. It was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Western Peak of the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,360 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 107 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The number of accounts open in the savings banks is about 18,500. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the United States. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer

* The Government of Jamaica publishes annually a Handbook of the Island, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex-officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the Queen or the Governor provisionally may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, with Port Royal, the naval station, pop. 46,542; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. about 5,000, and Montego Bay, 4,803.

Public revenue, 1895-96	£814,341
Expenditure from income, 1895-96	836,483
Expenditure from loans, 1895-96	66,301
Public debt in 1896	1,666,178
Total imports, 1895-96	2,191,745
Total exports, 1895-96	1,921,421

The chief articles of export in order of importance are:—Fruit, 29·9; dye-woods, 20·4; coffee, 16·0; sugar, 11·0; and rum, 9·3. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 57·0, and the U.K., 27·6, the imports being from the U.K. 48·1, U.S.A. 41·8.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
Private Sec., Lord George FitzGerald	400
A.-de-C., Capt. G. H. P. Colley.	
Comdg. Troops, Mj.-Gen. H. J. Hallowes.	
Colonial Secretary, Frederick Evans, C.M.G.	1,300
Assist. Colonial Secretary, James Allwood	700
Auditor-Gen., John C. Macglashan	1,000
Director Pub. Wks., Val. G. Bell, C.E.	1,200
Director Pub. Gardens, Wm. Fawcett, B.SC.	600
Emigration Agent in India, A. Stewart	500
Insp.-Gen. Police and Prisons, Col. M. Fawcett	850
Inspector of Schools, Thomas Capper, B.A.	850
Sup. Medical Officer, C. B. Mosse, B.C.	1,200
Protector of Immigrants, P. C. Cork	600
Treasurer (and Savings Banks), S. B. Musson	800
Postmaster, G. H. Pearce	600
Collector-General, Robert Batten	800
Collector of Customs, Kingston, Chas. Goldie	750
Government Printer, J. C. Ford	450
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Fielding Clarke	2,000
Puisne Judge, Ernest Augustus Northcote	1,200
Second ditto, Hon. Chas. F. Lumb, LL.D.	1,000
Registrar Supreme Court, O'Con. de Cordova	600
Attorney-Gen., H. R. Pipon Schooles, LL.B.	1,200
Assistants to ditto, Solomon Da Silva Lindo	500
Assistants to ditto, Thos. Bancroft Oughton	225
Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson	820
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, Philip E. Chapman	800
Registrar-Gen., S. P. Smeeton	600

Distance, 5,000 miles; transit, 16 days. Parcels per lb., 9*d.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5*s.* 10*d.* per word.

Turks and Caicos (Cayos or Keys).

These islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1874 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 430 miles. They have an area of about 223 square miles. The population in 1891 was 4,744, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 2,500.

A Commissioner administers the affairs of the Settlement, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has sole control of local finance, and passes local ordinances; but the supreme legislative body is the Legislative Council of Jamaica.

Revenue, 1895	£10,087
Expenditure, 1895	7,547
Total imports, 1895, £26,735; exports	21,688
Commissioner, E. J. Cameron	500
Judge Sup. Court, J. B. Walker	500

THE BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population in 1895 of 50,599, the most part being whites, and the rest descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Harbour Island, Great Inagua, and Andros Islands. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1895 were valued at £67,565. The fruit trade, principally with the United States, is also very important. The total value of pineapples exported in 1895 was £22,784, and of oranges £4,934. Bananas, cocoanuts, tomatoes, and various other kinds of fruit and vegetables are also exported. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, iron-wood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. The fibre industry may now be considered as fairly established, the estimated land under cultivation of the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Capital, Nassau.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£63,232
Amount of public expenditure in 1895	62,110
Public debt, 1895	114,126
Total imports, 1895, £172,581; exports	124,011
Governor, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Priv. Sec. & Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. D. M'Clachlan.	
Colonial Sec., J. K. G. T. Spencer-Churchill	700
Chief Justice, Hon. Charles George Walpole	1,000
Receiver-Gen., Hesketh H. J. Bell	500
Postmaster, J. A. Thompson	250
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	400
Provost-Marshal & Commandt. of Constabulary, C. A. Fraser	500
Attorney-Gen., Ormond D. Malcolm, Q.C.	400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae; R. S. Johnston	each 500

Nassau is distant 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days. Parcels, first lb. 10*d.*—then 9*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs. Telegrams 2*s.* 5*d.* per word.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla, (3) Dominica, (4) Montserrat, and (5) the Virgin Islands, which, with the several dependencies named, are each in charge of a Commissioner, and have each their own local legislature. These five presidencies make up the

colony of the Leeward Islands, which is administered by a Governor, to whom the Commissioners are subordinate, and which has also a general Legislative Council possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The federal colony in 1891 contained 127,723 inhabitants (58,780 males and 68,943 females), with a revenue of £119,082 in 1895. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 nominated and 10 elective members.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£119,082
Expenditure, 1895 (excluding expenditure from Loans for Public Works)	165,374
Public debt, 1895	
Imports, 1895, £415,990; exports, 1895	288,145
Governor, Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Priv. Sec. & A.-de-C., R. B. Roden (*acting*)	300
Colonial Sec., George Melville, C.M.G.	800
Chief Justice, Sir Henry Thomas Wrenford-sley, Knt.	1,500
Puisne Judges, Thomas Baynes	850
John Martin Danavall	800
Attorney-General, Oliver Smith, M.A.	700
Solicitor-General, Charles Halman Beard	200
Auditor-General, (vacant)	600

Transit, 15 to 16 days. Parcels, per lb., 7*d.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, to Antigua, 9*s.* 10*d.*, Dominica 9*s.* 2*d.*, St. Kitts, 9*s.* 10*d.*

(1) Antigua (and Barbuda).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 20,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1891 was 36,699, including 17,124 males and 19,575 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands. It is almost entirely given up to the cultivation of sugar, the export amounting to £50,989 in 1895; but it also exports rum, molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£44,348
Expenditure in 1895	70,221
Amount of public debt, 1896	146,121
Imports, 1895, £144,864; exports, 1895	110,958

Its local Legislative Council is elective, but the franchise is somewhat limited. The principal town, St. John's, has a population (1891) of 9,738.

President & Island Sec. (the Col. Sec. of the Leeward Islands), George Melville, C.M.G.	£50
Auditor-Gen., L. J. Bertram.	
Treasurer, W. D. Auchinleck	500
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham	400
Do., G. C. Evelyn	400

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 45′ W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 580. The island is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. It was formerly a possession of the Codrington family.

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population (1891) of 120.

Magistrate, J. F. Smyth (acting)	£150

(2) St. Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis (with Anguilla).

These two islands, with their dependency of Anguilla, were united in 1882 to form one presidency, and taken together they are at least equal in importance to Antigua, having a population, 1891, of 47,662. St. Christopher, popularly called St. Kitts, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., about 46 miles to the west of Antigua: it comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about five and a half miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of nearly 4,000 feet. St. Kitts is essentially a sugar island. Sulphur is found in the mountains, but is not made an article of commerce. Basseterre, on the south coast of St. Kitts, is the chief town and the seat of government; population, 9,097 (males 4,110, females 4,987).

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) is but a single mountain rising 3,200 feet above the sea, and has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 13,087. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the only exports, but some proprietors have extensive plantations of the lime. Chief town, Charlestown. Population (1891) 838.

Anguilla (or *Little Snake*) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 3 to 1½ miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population, 1891, 3,699, of whom hardly any are white. Salt, obtained from a small lake in the centre of the island, and phosphate of lime are the principal productions, besides cattle and garden stock.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£43,215
Amount of expenditure in 1895	55,394
Public debt, 1896	72,474
Imports, 1895, £172,281; exports, 1895	140,542
Administrator, T. Risely Griffith, C.M.G.	£900
Treasurer, James Burns	500
Magistrates, *St. Kitts* { F. S. Wigley	400
{ Captain A. Roger	350
Nevis, Meritt Evelyn (acting)	250
Anguilla, N. Lockhart	220

(3) Dominica,

The largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 16 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 55,000 acres are cultivated, the major part being difficult of access. It is very mountainous and picturesque, and abounds in rivulets well stocked with fish. It is of volcanic origin. There was a slight volcanic eruption in 1883, destroying 6 square miles of forest. Sulphur, thrown out of the soufrières, is very plentiful, and good game is abundant. Land may be purchased at about 10*s.* an acre. Population (1891), 26,841 (males 12,059, females 14,782). The natives still speak a French patois, resulting from their former connection with France. The principal productions are cocoa, sugar, coffee, maize, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum, lime-juice, fruit, and cabinet woods. The soil is good. The climate varies greatly according to the altitude: on the high lands it is excellent, but in the lowlands and the coast districts the mass of vegetable matter of various kinds keeps it unduly moist. There is a Legislative Assembly which controls local finance and administration, half the members of which are elective. The principal town is Roseau, on the south-west coast; population (1891) 5,186.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£22,859
Amount of public expenditure in 1895	27,102
Public debt raised or authorised, 1896	63,986
Imports, 1895, £69,789; exports	39,471

Administrator, Philip Arthur Templer £700
Treasurer, W. H. Porter 300
Colonial Engineer (vacant) 350
Magistrates, W. Coull; W. H. Roper; and R. F. Garraway ..... each 300

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 42′ N. lat. and 62° 13′ W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, comprising an area of 47 square miles, and in 1891 a population of 11,762 (5,331 males, 6,431 females). It was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles: it contains an active soufrière and several hot springs. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown; the Montserrat company alone has a plantation of 600 acres, and annually exports about 100,000 gallons of lime-juice, valued at £7,426. Sugar is the crop of greatest importance, the export in 1892 reaching £20,559, but there are no first class sugar estates. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1891) of 1,472.

Public revenue, 1895, £7,125; expenditure, £10,702
Amount of public debt, 1896 18,100
Total imports, 1893, £29,325; exports..... 32,715
Commr. & Treasurer, Edward Baynes..... £400

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. They form a thickly studded archipelago of islands and rocks, the majority of which are mountainous. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1891 was 4,639. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities, and fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda in past years. The capital of the group is Roadtown, on the south side of Tortola; population (1891) 403. The R.M.S. *Tyne*, subsidized by the Colony, calls at Tortola twice a month.

Public revenue, 1895, £1,533; expenditure, £1,954
Imports, 1895, £4,576; exports, 1895..... 3,818
Commissioner & Treasurer, N. G. Cookman ... £300

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the governor. The population, April, 1891, was 135,976; and the total area 508 sq. miles.

Governor-in-Chief, Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G... £2,500
Private Secretary, and Clerk of the Councils, Grenada, M. H. De la Poer Beresford... 425

Transit, about 14 days. Parcels, 8*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs. (St. Vincent, 7*d.*); telegrams. Grenada, per word, 9*s.* 11*d.*; St. Lucia, 9*s.* 2*d.*; St. Vincent, 9*s.* 6*d.*

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′—11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′—61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 85,120 acres, of which about 20,418 are cultivated, and it had, in April, 1891, a population (including some of the Grenadines) of 53,209. The country is mountainous and very picturesque. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities. The climate is healthy, like that of the other islands of the group. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. The colony was founded by the French in 1650, and surrendered to the British in 1762; in 1779 it was retaken by the French, but in 1783 it was ceded by the Treaty of Versailles to Great Britain, in whose possession it has since remained. The soil is very fertile; amongst the principal products are cocoa, spices, sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee: large quantities of fruit are also grown. The chief production of the island is, however, cocoa (or cacao), of which 69,191 cwts. (valued at £138,520) were exported during the year 1895. Nutmeg cultivation now occupies a prominent position, and is being largely developed (3,220 cwt., valued at £18,969, were exported in 1895). The forests are rich in many valuable timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba; and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees have been found to be indigenous. Large numbers of turtle are also caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour and coaling station.

Amount of public revenue in 1895 ..... £8,468
Expenditure in 1895..... 63,675
Public debt, 1895 113,200
Total imports, 1895 175,712
Total exports, 1895..... 174,497
Colonial Secretary, Edward Rawle Drayton ... 600
Treasurer and Postmaster, C. Falconer Anton 450
Chief Justice, Sir Joseph T. Hutchinson ... 1,000
Attorney-General, Leslie Probyn 700
Registrar, C. H. Collymore..... 350

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The chief produce consists of cotton, ground provisions, and live stock. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. 6,031.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 42′—14° 8′ N. lat. and 60° 52—61° 7′ W. long., at a distance of about 24 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N.E. of St. Vincent,

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and 24 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 12 miles; it comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (in 1895) of 45,906. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are—Sugar (8,125,900 lbs. in 1895), molasses, cocoa—which is now being extensively cultivated—and logwood. St. Lucia at present stands alone amongst British sugar islands in having inaugurated the Central Factory system of sugar-growing. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1895, 7,000), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W. I., is the second naval station of the empire in these parts, and a coaling dépôt. Extensive harbour improvements have been carried out at a cost of £100,000, and the port has been strongly fortified by the Imperial Government. In 1895, 365 steamers (tonnage, 453,216), entered Port Castries, and many British and foreign war ships coaled.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£48,564
Amount of expenditure in 1895	57,578
Amount of public debt, 1895	185,380
Total imports, 1895	154,915
Total exports, 1895	137,868
Administrator & Colonial Sec., (vacant) (and £200 entertainment allowance)	£800
Treasurer, D. G. Garraway	500
Chief Justice, Arthur Child	700
Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson	400

St. Vincent,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 square miles, and a population (in 1891), including dependencies, of 41,054. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

It is one of the last islands upon which a struggle took place between the aboriginal Caribs and the white man, and the north part of the island is still known as the Carib reserve.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cassava, cocoa, coffee, cotton, and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London. Its chief imports are linen, cotton, and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The upset price of Crown lands, of which an area of 40,000 acres is still for disposal, is 20*s.* per acre, cash, or £2 if spread over 5 years. The capital is Kingstown, on the south-west coast (pop. 1891, 4,547).

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£25,459
Amount of expenditure in 1895	28,911
Total imports, 1895	64,842
Total exports, 1895	68,690
Administrator, Colonial Secretary, and Registrar, Harry Langhorne Thompson (and £100 table allowance)	£700
Treas. & Collector of Customs, F. B. Griffith	500
Chief Justice & Vice-Chan., G. Trafford	800
Attorney-Gen., H. P. Schooles (Jamaica).	
Police Magistrates, G. P. St. Aubyn (Kingstown), £450; J. J. A. Hughes (Leeward Dist.), £350; H. E. Lynch (Windward), £380.	
Colonial Surgeon, W. F. Newsam, M.D.	300

Barbados,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 105,470 acres, or about 166 square miles. About 100,000 acres are highly cultivated. The population in 1895 was estimated at 188,000, being about 1,114 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and rum. The imports are rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. This island is the headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies, under a major-general, who resides in the island. Barbados is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, has a railway across the island, a tramway through town and suburbs, and telephonic communication throughout the island. The deposits in the savings bank on Dec. 31, 1895, were £175,997. Besides various fire and life offices, the island has its own mutual life and fire insurance office. In 1861 a project for supplying the town with water was completed; and in 1897 the country districts will receive a Government supply through about 200 miles of mains. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College, a school organised on the lines of the English public schools, places Barbados in the front of the West Indies as regards higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government. The government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The chief town and port is Bridgetown (pop. about 21,000), on the shores of an open roadstead known as Carlisle Bay; Speightstown, on the west coast, is further to the north.

Revenue in 1895	£146,315
Expenditure in 1895	152,039
Public debt, 1895	405,100
Total imports, 1895	956,921
Total exports, 1895	587,298
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895	391,435
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	69,760
Governor, Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. (and table allowance £600).	3,000
Private Secretary & Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. F. R. Barton	£300
Commander of Forces, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Butler.	
Dep. Asst. Adj.-Generals, Major C. J. Knocker; Major F. W. McCracken.	
Commanding R.A., Maj. D. F. Downing.	
Commanding R.E., Col. S. J. Lambert.	
Medical Officer, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Poole Gabbett.	
Chief Judge, Sir William Conrad Reeves	£1,500
Pres. of Legis. Council, Sir G. C. Pile, Knt.	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Archibald Jones Pile, C.M.G.	
Attorney-General, W. H. Greaves, B.A., Q.C.	1,000
Solicitor-General, G. A. Goodman	*nil.*
Colonial Sec., Hon. G. Ruthven Le Hunte, M.A.	835
Treasurer, John Simpson Howell	1,000
Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum	600

Controller of Customs, P. L. Dillon £600
Inspector of Police, C. J. Lawrence 400
Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Trimingham..... 600
Sup. Public Works, E. F. S. Bowen 300
Res. Surg. (Gen. Hospital), C. Bowen, M.D.... 300
Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D. 1,000

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 11 days. Parcels, per lb. 8*d.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, 9*s.* 11*d.* per word.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 61° 39′—62° W. long., and is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth. It comprises an area of 1,754 square miles, with a population (1891) of 205,753. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards; it capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, "Port of Spain," population 1891, 33,273, is one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 6,570), about 30 miles south of the capital, Princestown (pop. 4,197), and Arima (pop. 3,653). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1895, 85,148 tons (£97,318) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, its most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and cocoa-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1895) were:—Sugar, 122,353,755 lbs.; rum, 178,167 gals.; molasses, 1,498,215 gals.; bitters, 40,129 gals.; and cocoa, 29,456,813 lbs. The total extent of land under cultivation is nearly 100,000 acres, or one-eleventh of the whole island. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. There are 60 miles of railway open, and further extensions will shortly be available by which the east coast will be opened up; harbour improvements, water works and sewage operations are also being undertaken. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, and by Government telegraph and telephone wires. Twenty steamers from Europe arrive every month, and four from the United States and Canada.

The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

Revenue, 1895, £598,884; expenditure... £605,514
Public debt, 1895 563,507
Total imports, 1895, £2,276,864; exports 2,265,104
Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.... £5,000
Colonial Sec., C. C. Knollys, M.A., C.M.G.... 1,200
Attorney-General, George Lewis Garcia, Q.C. 1,300
Commandant, Major R. B. Todd (acting) . 600
Auditor-General, H. W. Chantrell..... 800
Chief Justice, Sir John Tankerville Goldney 1,800
Director of Public Works, W. Wrightson 1,000
Solr.-Gen. & Law Off. for Tobago, V. Brown 582
First Puisne Judge, Nathaniel Nathan..... 1,000
Second Puisne Judge, W. Llewellyn Lewis, M.A. 1,000

Transit, 13 days. Parcels, per lb. 8*d.*, limit, 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 10*s.* 5*d.*

TOBAGO,

originally settled by the English, was held for some time by the French, and eventually was ceded to England in 1783. For many years it was included in the government of the Windward Islands; but since the beginning of 1889 has been annexed to the Government of Trinidad, with its finances distinct and controlled by a partially elective Board of Finance. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (31st Dec. 1891) of 18,692. The Crown lands, suitable for cocoa and other economic plants, will be offered for sale by the Commissioner, the prices varying from 5*s.* to £1 per acre. The island is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the living is of the cheapest; the temperature varies from 81° in February to 88° in September.

There are only two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough, the capital (1,370), and Plymouth.

Revenue 1895, £8,591; expenditure £8,218
Total imports, 1895, £13,543; exports..... 10,517
Commissioner, William Low £600

Parcels, per lb., 8*d.*, limit 11 lbs.

Exports of Sugar from Sugar-producing Colonies, 1889—94.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Bahamas	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Barbados	1,305,360	1,705,270	594,960	1,186,960	1,336,160	1,304,640
British Guiana	2,311,740	2,102,680	2,339,360	2,257,600	2,155,420	2,050,040
British Honduras	12,030	5,773	3,696	1,759	1,810	83 lbs.
Fiji	263,554	305,819	409,413	377,666	307,789	545,397
Jamaica	327,674	426,310	304,918	452,889	396,270	453,886
Leeward Islands—						
Antigua	353,200	322,410	241,820	306,040	291,240	304,840
Dominica	41,900	46,240	32,720	44,300	29,480	24,400
Montserrat	33,000	28,220	20,620	50,000	23,210	33,880
St. Kitts—Nevis	390,700	342,200	257,810	357,380	340,840	337,920
Virgin Islands	nil.	20	nil.	160	80	60
Mauritius	2,788,988	2,525,842	2,442,734	1,831,176	1,693,020	2,723,057
Natal	150,710	47,136	52,272	210,769	240,713	265,680
Queensland	527,460	901,080	647,620	840,380	1,102,520	1,349,020
Trinidad	1,003,300	1,028,921	907,160	987,340	903,040	937,380
Windward Islands—						
Grenada	4,509	1,149	1,440	170	1,170	2,031
St. Lucia	77,212	99,668	70,762	114,928	88,746	89,698
St. Vincent	93,980	98,240	80,280	62,700	58,460	48,940

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THERE are two leading groups of British Colonies in Africa:—the West African colonies, situated upon the tropical, fever-stricken coast to the north of the Equator; and the South African colonies, which occupy the southern extremity of the continent, and are generally healthy and well adapted for European settlement. There are also the island of Mauritius and its dependencies, which are usually regarded as belonging to Africa, and the islands of Ascension and St. Helena in the Atlantic. And, besides the colonies, there are now large portions of the continent under British protection, viz., the territories of the Royal Niger Company and the Niger Coast Protectorate on the West Coast, those of the British East Africa Protectorate upon the East Coast; the British Central Africa Protectorate; the Uganda Protectorate, the Zanzibar Protectorate, the Witu Protectorate, and the territories of the British South Africa Company to the North of Bechuanaland and the Transvaal, and a portion of the Somali coast with the Island of Socotra.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Colonies are the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, and Zululand; and Her Majesty exercises a Protectorate over part of Bechuanaland, the territories under the Administration of the British South Africa Company, and Amatongaland, as far north as the Portuguese frontier. The first among the colonies in wealth and importance is the great self-governing colony of the Cape. Further along the coast to the north-east are the self-governing colony of Natal, and the Crown Colony of Zululand; and beyond them is the territory of Amatongaland, which extends to the Portuguese territory of Delagoa Bay. Inland, to the west of Zululand and Delagoa Bay, is Swaziland, the administration of which is under the Government of the South African Republic in accordance with the convention of 1894 between Great Britain and the Republic. Then, further to the westward, and extending for some 400 miles from north to south and about the same distance from east to west, is the South African Republic or Transvaal, which is under the suzerainty of Great Britain as regards its foreign relations, but is otherwise independent. Between the Transvaal and the Cape Colony is the Orange Free State; and between the Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony is the small British colony of Basutoland. To the westward of the Transvaal is British Bechuanaland, now a part of the Cape Colony, beyond which, upon the west and north, is a British Protectorate, extending westward to the boundary of the German Protectorate. Upon the north, the interior as far as the Lakes Moero, Tanganyika, and Nyasa, is also under British protection. To the west of the 20th meridian the whole country from the Orange River to the Cunene River, with the exception of the Walfish Bay territory, which forms part of the Cape Colony, is under the protection of the German Empire. The eastern coast from Delagoa Bay northwards to Cape Delgado belongs to Portugal.

The total area of the British Colonies, excluding territory which is only protected, is more than 300,000 square miles. The white population as at the 1891 census was, Cape Colony, 376,987; Natal, 46,788; Bechuanaland, 5,211; Basutoland, 578.

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Dutch East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the lands adjacent, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. Until 1796 the Cape remained in the hands of the Dutch, when it was captured by an English force; but in 1803 it was restored to the Batavian Government. In 1806 it was for the second time occupied by a British force, and at the general peace of 1814 it was formally ceded to the British Crown.

The history of the subsequent expansion of the Colony, and the formation of the various States and Colonies which have grown out of it, will be found under the separate headings.

The main geographical feature of South Africa is the great mountain range which begins near the Orange River, and stretches for more than 1,000 miles, right through the Cape Colony and Natal, towards the north-east. Its direction coincides with that of the sea-coast, from which it is never more than from 100 to 150 miles distant. Viewed from the seaward side it is a veritable mountain range, rising in places to the height of

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10,000 ft.; but when surmounted it is seen to be properly but the broken edge of the great table-land, between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. high, which occupies the whole of the interior of South Africa. From the mountains to the sea the ground descends, not regularly, but by a series of terraces or steps; and, as the British possessions also extend for some 700 miles from south to north, the differences of elevation and latitude produce in them many varieties of climate. As a general rule South Africa is dry and well suited to Europeans. It is also suitable to the members of the great Bantu family, to which the Kafirs, Zulus, Bechuanas, Hereros, and other tribes now inhabiting South Africa belong. These tribes have been gradually coming down by land from the north-east, while Europeans have been coming in by sea from the south; and between the two invading streams the aboriginal Hottentots and Bushmen have been almost crushed out of existence. The Bantus have shown no signs of dying out from contact with civilization; and in comparing South Africa with Canada or Australia as a field for colonization, it must always be borne in mind that in South Africa there are three distinct elements in the population—the Dutch, the British, and the Kafir or (as it is usually, though not quite correctly, termed) Native, element. To reconcile the divergent interests of these separate elements, and to secure that the whole population shall live peacefully together, is the great problem of South African administration.

POSTAGE.—Cape Colony entered the Postal Union on Jan. 1, 1895.

CAPE COLONY.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name, in which are now included the Diamond Fields, the Transkei territories, Bechuanaland, and Pondoland, is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south and south-east, while upon the north and north-east it is bounded by the German Protectorate and each of the other colonies and states of South Africa. It reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 600 miles, and its breadth 450. It has a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and an area of 276,902 square miles. The territory of Walfish Bay on the west coast is also a portion of the colony. The principal events in the history of the colony since it came under British rule have been the following:—Introduction of British settlers into the eastern districts as a barrier against the Kafirs, 1820; first Kafir war, 1834; commencement of the trekking of the Dutch Boers, which resulted eventually in the colonization of Natal and the Free States, 1836; second Kafir war, ending in the extension of the boundary to the Kei River, 1847; introduction of representative government, 1853; first diamond discovered, 1867; Griqualand West proclaimed a colony, 1871; introduction of responsible government, 1872; Gaika and Gealeka rebellion, 1877–8; Basuto war, 1879–81; amalgamation of Griqualand West with the Colony, 1880; separation of Basutoland from the Colony, 1883; establishment of German Protectorate on the west coast to the north of the Orange River, 1884; incorporation of all the Transkeian territories, except part of Pondoland, with the Colony completed, 1885, annexation of Pondoland, 1894, and Bechuanaland, 1895.

The Colony is divided, geographically, into two parts by the main range of mountains, which, as already mentioned, follows the line of the South African coast at a distance of 100 to 150 miles from the sea; and the southern portion is divided again by two other ranges which run across from W. to E., and are not quite so high as the first. Between the mountains and the sea, in the south-western portion of the Colony, are the chief grain and wine producing districts; in the south there are extensive forests; and along the south-eastern coast, where the climate is almost tropical, tobacco and maize are successfully cultivated. Between the two upper ranges of mountains is an elevated tract known as the Great Karroo, which extends from W. to E. for 300 miles, and has a breadth of 70 miles. During a great portion of the year the Karroo is, as its name implies, a dry and barren district, but after rain it is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and supports countless flocks of sheep and many cattle and horses. It is here also that the important industry of ostrich-farming is carried on. The country to the north of the mountains is still more elevated, forming part of the great South African table-land. It supports, like the rest of the Colony, large numbers of sheep, and contains the chief mineral districts. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless for either irrigation or navigation. Most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are mere shallow torrents, even the largest having sufficient water only for the smallest craft, or bars at their mouths which render entrance both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and its peculiar dryness and the uniformity of the temperature causes it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteæ, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which are several species of aloe. The native animals are either disappearing altogether or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. But elephants and buffaloes are still found in the Knysna Forest on the south coast; and springboks abound in many parts.

The population of the whole Colony (Census of 1891) was 1,599,960, of whom the Europeans or whites were 382,198 (not including the population of Pondoland, *circ.* 200,000, 1894). The Dutch preponderate in the western, and the English in the eastern, districts. The principal industries are the production of wool and wine, and the rearing of horses, cattle, and ostriches. Great attention is paid to the culture of wheat, barley, and oats. The colony is also rich in minerals. There are important mines of copper in Namaqualand, the copper ores being of the richest

kind, and yielding a percentage of from 32 to 35. The exports in 1895 amounted to 23,545 tons, value £246,597, against 7,300 tons in 1870. Gold is found in the Knysna and Prince Albert divisions, and manganese in the Paarl. Coal is also raised of considerable value, the annual produce being about 86,595 tons. But by far the most valuable export is that of diamonds, which are chiefly found at Kimberley. The declared value of the diamonds exported in 1895 was £4,775,016.

The railways of the colony are mostly the property of the Government, which in 1895 had 2,253 miles open for traffic. There are also 258 miles of private railways, and contract has been signed for the construction for the government of 291 miles of line before 1899, tenders for 163 miles having been called for in addition. To the 31st Dec., 1895, the capital expended by Government was £20,487,072, in which amount is included the money expended upon the Kimberley line. The returns for 1895 show a profit of £7 9s. 10d. per cent. per annum on the capital expended; 6,316 miles of telegraph open, carrying 15,604 miles of telegraph wire. The Colonial Forces in December, 1895, consisted of Cape Mounted Riflemen (780 officers and men); and horse and foot volunteers (5,788 officers and men). Extensive harbour works are being constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, and East London. On the works at Table Bay alone no less than £2,173,033 has been spent up to 31st December, 1895, and further works are in progress. The dockyard, &c., for the Royal Navy is at Simon's Bay. In August, 1896, an electric tramway was opened in Capetown.

Receipts, 1894-95	£5,416,611
Actual Revenue, £5,390,170	
Payments, 1894-95	5,388,157
Expended under vote, £5,151,734.	
Public debt, 31 Dec., 1895—	
General Government	24,861,461
Corporate Bodies	2,672,517
Total imports, 1895 (excluding specie)	13,612,405
Total exports, 1895 (ditto)	16,798,137

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895:

Apparel, &c.	£1,484,572	Machinery	£874,507
Arms	480,497	Metals	998,842
Coal, &c.	144,585	Paper	142,144
Cottons	763,610	Spirits	150,486
Furniture	174,152	Woollens	508,359
Hardware	148,010	Misc.	2,219,832
Leather	490,859		

8,979,455

Exports to United Kingdom, 1895:

Copper	£283,491	Manures	£51,789
Diamonds	4,754,085	Skins	628,101
Feathers	510,274	Wool	2,915,041
Hides	185,295	Misc.	137,268

9,463,344

The Colony is under what is known as responsible government. There is a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 22 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 76 elected members. The Ministers comprised in the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Colonial Legislature, are the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer (Premier), and the Attorney-General.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1891, 51,251 (including suburbs, 83,893); Grahamstown, 10,498; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Kimberley, 28,718; Beaconsfield, 10,478.

Governor, High Commissioner, and Comm.-in-Chief, the Right Hon. Lord Rosmead, G.C.M.G. (1835) £8,000
Imperial Sec., Sir Graham John Bower, K.C.M.G., £890, and R. N. half-pay.....
Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson.
Military Secretary, Capt. C. T. Dawkins... £460
Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. Pennell ... 550
Com. of Troops, Lt.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, C.B. .....
Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G..... 1,750
Secretary (acting), Sydney Cowper 700
Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. N. Tewater..... 1,500
Sec. for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure..... 1,500
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir T. Upington, K.C.M.G. 1,500
Commissioner Public Works, Hon. Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G. 1,500
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. H.H. Juta 1,200
Clerk, John Noble, C.M.G. 800
Under Sec. for Native Affairs, J. Rose-Innes, C.M.G. 1,000
Chief Magistrate (Tembuland and Transkei), Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G..... 1,350
Chief Magistrate (E. Griqualand), W. E. M. Stanford, C.M.G. 1,000
Under Col. Sec. & Accts. Officer, H. de Smidt 1,000
Col. Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. P. Homan-Ffolliott. 600
Sup.-Gen. of Education, Dr. T. Muir..... 1,200
Assistant Treasurer, H. M. Orpen 1,000
Controller & Aud.-Gen., Hon. C. A. Smith 1,200
Collector of Customs, A. R. Orpen 900
Postmaster-General, S. R. French, C.M.G. ... 900
Sec. to Law Department, J. J. Graham 1,000
Reg., High Sheriff, & Taxing Off., H. Tennant 900
Assist. Law Adviser, J. D. Sheil (*acting*) ... 700
Chief Justice & Pres. of Legislative Council, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G. 2,500
Clerk, Legislative Council, J. A. Fairbairn... 800
Puisne Judges, Hons. Ebenezer J. Buchanan, C. G. Maasdorp, Sir J. D. Barry (Judge President of E. D. Ct.), each £2,000: S. T. Jones and W. H. Solomon, each £1,750; P. M. Laurence (Judge President of High Ct. of Griqualand West), £2,000; W. M. Hopley, J. H. Lange, each £1,750.
Secretary for Public Works, N. Janisch..... £550
Ch. Insp. of Public Works, J. Newey, M.I.C.E. 1,200
Gen. Man. of Railways, C. B. Elliott, C.M.G. 1,300
Under Sec. for Agriculture, C. Currey..... 800
Surveyor-General, J. Templer Horne..... 900

Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., 112 Victoria St., S.W. 2,000
Secretary, Spencer Brydges Todd, C.M.G... 800

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days. Parcels, 9*d.* per lb., limit of weight 11 lbs. Telegrams, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* per word.

BASUTOLAND.

Basutoland is an inland colony, being completely hemmed in by the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and Natal. It lies between 28° 45′ and 30° 40′ South latitude and 27° and 29° 30′ East longitude, and has a computed area of 10,293 square miles. The population in 1891 was 218,324 natives and 578 Europeans; the latter are not allowed to settle without special permits (estimated pop. 1896, 250,000).

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a delicious climate. It is one of the finest grain-producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. The Basutos were first formed into

a single tribe by a chief named Moshesh, about 1818. In 1852 they fought against the British Government and were defeated, but their country was not annexed. In 1856 disputes, resulting in hostilities, arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State. These disputes continued more or less until 1868, when the Basutos, being hard pressed by the Free State, were saved from destruction, being taken under British protection. In 1871 their country was annexed to the Cape, but was not made subject to the general law of the Colony. In 1879 a chief named Moirosi rescued his son from justice, and it was only after severe fighting that his stronghold was taken by the Colonial forces. In the following year, owing to the extension to Basutoland of a Cape Act providing for a general disarmament, the whole tribe rebelled; and, after much negotiation, it was arranged that the Imperial Government should take over the country, receiving a subsidy of £20,000 (reduced to £18,000) from the Cape Government towards the cost of the administration. This arrangement was carried out in 1884, and Basutoland thus became a separate Colony. Basutoland entered the customs union in 1891, and a share of the dues is paid over to the Cape as a set-off against the £18,000.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa; the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The Revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the Post-office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Maseru and Mafeking, in connection with the Cape Colonial system. There are 144 schools, with 7,543 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants in aid of education were made to the extent of £3,829 in 1895-6.

Revenue, 1895-96, £45,653; expenditure, £42,970.
Imports, 1895-96, £137,000; Exports, £139,500.
CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 763 (99 Europeans).

Resident Comm., Godfrey Y. Lagden, C.M.G. £1,500
Acting Sec., & Accountant, H. C. Sloley 500
Assistant Commissioners, S. Barrett, T. P. Kennan, J. W. Bowker, L. Wroughton, £575; J. C. Macgregor 500
Accounting Clerk, C. Y. Brabant 250
Medical Officers, E. C. Long (£563), W. M. Eaton, N. M. MacFarlane, W. R. Nattle, H. R. Forster-Towne ..... each 300

Distant from London 7,668 miles; transit through the Cape about 22 days. Parcels same rates as to the Cape. Telegrams, per word, 3*s.* 2*d.*

BECHUANALAND.

Bechuanaland lies to the north of Griqualand West, and part of it has been annexed to Cape Colony; the rest is a British Protectorate. The Colony of British Bechuanaland is bounded on the east by the South African Republic or Transvaal; on the south by the Orange river and Griqualand West, Cape Colony; on the west by the 20th meridian east, and the Nosop and the Molopo rivers; and on the north by the Protectorate. It has an area of about 61,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 6,000, of whom about 5,000 are whites. The domestic revenue of the whole district as constituted in 1893-94 amounted to £55,370.

CAPITAL, Vryburg.

Governor (The Governor of Cape Colony).
Administrator and Chief Magistrate, Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G., D.C.L. ... £1,800

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Protectorate is bounded on the east by the South African Republic and Matabeleland, on the south by Cape Colony, on the west by German South-West Africa, and extends northwards to the northern boundaries of the Bamangwato territory. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, and its area is about 400,000 square miles.

The British "sphere of influence" comprises all the territory to the northward of the Protectorate and of the Transvaal as far as the Zambesi River.

The climate is healthy, but there is a great scarcity of water, and much of the country is thick bush. The natives have suffered much from the rinderpest and a bad harvest, and cattle-raising, the chief industry, has been almost entirely checked in consequence. The exports consist mainly of maize or mealies, wool, hides, cattle, and wood, for the Kimberley market. The local revenue is derived chiefly from customs, and the greater part of the expenditure will be met by a special grant in aid.

The High Commissioner (Cape) has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sebele (Bakweni), of Bathoen (Bangwaketsi), and of Ikaneng (Bamalete).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking is expected to reach Palapye in January, 1897. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberoni's Palapye, Tati and Macloutsie to Buluwayo and Salisbury.

The chief European centres are Gaberoni's Palapye and Tati.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Lord Rosmead, G.C.M.G., (Governor of Cape Colony).
Res. Comm., Francis James Newton, C.M.G. £1,000
Accountant, Barry May 400
Clerk, Albert Russell 250
Assist. Comm. and Magistrate in Lower Protectorate, W. H. Surmon 800
Clerk, J. Ellenberger 300
Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate in Upper Protectorate, J. A. Ashburnham. 600
Clerk, S. Vincent 250
Comdt. of Pol., Sir Rd. Rowley Martin, K.C.M.G.
Commanding B. B. P., J. Walford.
" *Native Police*, J. E. Mooney.

Parcel rates: To the Colony, 9*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs.; to the Protectorate, 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; limit of weight 7 lbs. Telegrams, per word, 5*s.* 5*d.*

NATAL.

The colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. The Portuguese did not attempt to make any settlement, and two attempts made by the Dutch, in 1688 and 1721, were both unsuccessful. The country was occupied solely by natives until 1824, when the first European settlement was formed by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu Kingdom under Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed

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by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony, and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate, although the bulk of the whole white population of the Colony is British. The Boers attempted to set up an independent government at Pietermaritzburg; but the Governor of the Cape took military possession of the district, and in 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, Durban or Port Natal being about 800 miles from Cape Town. Speaking roughly, it is in 30° E. long. and 30° S. lat. It comprises an area of 20,851 square miles, with a seaboard of 180 miles. The population in 1891 was estimated at 543,913, consisting of Europeans, 46,788; natives (Zulu-Kafirs), 455,983; Indian Coolies, 41,142. The scenery is in parts picturesque in the extreme. The country is well watered, no less than 23 distinct rivers running through it into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. On the N. W. Natal is bounded by the Drakensberg Mountains, a portion of the great range extending from Cape Town; and, as in the Cape Colony, the country rises from the sea to the mountains by a series of terraces. The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a tropical climate. Sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, rice, pepper, and cotton thrive there, and the pine-apple ripens in the open air. Tea is also grown. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops. The upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The coalfields of the colony are of large extent, and are now connected by rail with the seaport of Durban. The output for the year ended 30 June, 1895, was 151,520 tons. The advantages accruing to the colony from the permanent establishment of this industry will be considerable, but they depend in great measure on the establishment of an export trade. Some attempts have been made to utilize the rich beds of iron ore which have been found in many parts of the colony. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs of all the mountain ranges, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. The chief exports in 1895-6 were wool, £597,289; gold, £161,581; sugar, £51,932; hides, £46,955; angora hair, £24,697; skins, £13,842; bark, £17,951; coal, £81,236.

In Durban, or Port Natal, the Colony has the only harbour of any importance on this coast. The bar, which hitherto has prevented large vessels from entering, is now in course of removal. There are 402 miles of railway open, all worked by the Government. The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital), from thence to Charlestown on the border and onwards to Johannesburg and Pretoria in the South African Republic. A branch line extends northwards from Durban to Verulam 19¾ miles, and is now being extended across the Tugita river into Zululand, and another from South Coast Junction to Isipingo 6¼ miles. A branch to Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, from the main line, was completed and opened on July 13th, 1892, and the survey of a line from Harrismith to a point of junction on the Orange Free State line between the Sand and Valsch rivers was completed in 1892. There is a weekly mail service with England; and a telegraph cable to Zanzibar, Aden, and Europe, besides land lines to all parts of South Africa. There are Government High Schools at Pietermaritzburg and Durban; and of elementary schools there are 20 maintained by Government; there are also 426 private aided denominational and aided native schools. The climate of the middle and upper districts is singularly beneficial to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. That of the coast district is, as already stated, tropical.

The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of 11 members, nominated by the Governor in Council, one half of whom retire every 5 years. The latter consists of 37 members elected by popular vote. There are 10,256 electors on the register, and there is a property qualification.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 50 miles inland from Port Natal. Population (1896), 20,500.

Amount of public revenue in 1895-6...	£1,457,338
Amount of expenditure in 1895-6.....	1,282,484
Public debt, 30th June, 1896	8,051,343
Total imports, 1895-6	1,551,358
Total exports, 1895-6.....	3,550,125

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895:

Apparel, &c.	£289,054	Metals	£208,739
Cottons.....	127,046	Woollens	95,379
Leather	84,724	Misc.	807,081
			£1,602,023

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895:

Dye Stuffs....	£42,751	Wool	£534,146
Hides, &c.....	87,830	Misc.	152,918
			£716,745

Gov. and Comm.-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	£4,000
Private Secretary, Hon. N. C. Walsh	150
Prime Minister, Col. Sec., and Minister of Education, Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G....	1,000
Att.-Gen., The Hon. H. Escombe, Q.C. ...	800
Treasurer, The Hon. G. M. Sutton	800
Sec. for Native Affairs, The Hon. F. R. Moor	800
Lands and Works, The Hon. T. K. Murray...	800
Officer Commanding H. M. Troops, Major-General George Cox	
President Legislative Council, The Hon. J. T. Polkinghorne	400
Speaker Legislative Assembly, The Hon. H. E. Stainbank	400
Chief Justice, Sir Michael Henry Gallwey, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	1,500
1st Puisne Judge, Sir Walter Thos. Wragg, Knt., D.C.L.	1,000
2nd do., Arthur Weir Mason.....	1,000
3rd do., R. J. Finnemore.....	1,000
Auditor-General, H. C. Campbell.....	600
Gen. Manager of Railways, D. Hunter	1,200
Engineer-in-Ch. of Railways, Mark W. Carr	1,100
Chief Com. of Police, Col. J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G.	650
Crown Solicitor, (vacant).....	600
Collector of Customs, J. Byrne	600
Postmaster-General, J. Chadwick	600
Principal Under-Secretary, C. Bird	600
Superintending Inspect. of Schools, R. Russell	600
Surveyor-General, J. L. Masson	500
Engineer of Public Works, J. F. E. Barnes...	700
Registrar-General, G. Lamond	600
Master and Registrar Sup. Ct., W. Broome	450

Agent-General in London, Walter Peace, C.M.G., 64, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 25 days. Parcels, to Durban, 9*d.*; to other places, 1*s.* per lb., limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 5*s.* and 5*s.* 2*d.*

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ZULULAND.

The Territory of Zululand comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under the Zulu kings. It is bounded on the south and south-west by Natal, from which it is divided by the Tugela river; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by Tongaland; and on the west by the South African Republic.

The Zulus are a tribe of warlike Kafirs, who formed themselves into a powerful kingdom about the beginning of this century under a chief named Chaka. In 1828, Chaka was killed by his brother Dingaan, who succeeded him; and Dingaan, having been defeated in 1840 by the Dutch and English settlers in Natal, was deposed in favour of his brother Panda. In 1873 Panda died, and was succeeded by his son Cetywayo. The relations between Cetywayo and the English in Natal were not unfriendly; but there had for many years been a dispute between Cetywayo and the Dutch Government of the Transvaal as to their boundaries, and, when the Transvaal was annexed in 1877, Cetywayo was disappointed to find the British Government of that country took the same view of his claims as the Dutch Government. The situation having become critical, Sir Bartle Frere sent an ultimatum to Cetywayo, and no reply having been received, a British army was marched into Zululand in 1879. After much fighting, in which the British suffered at first some serious reverses, Cetywayo was defeated, and his country divided among 13 chiefs. In 1883, Cetywayo was reinstated by the British Government in his kingdom; with the exception of the district on the north-east, which had been assigned to a chief named Usibebu, and the territory immediately adjacent to Natal, which was constituted a native reserve under British supervision. Usibebu, however, attacked and defeated Cetywayo, who had to take refuge in the Reserve, where he died in 1884; and the British Government, finding that the Zulus were unable to form an orderly administration for themselves, and that their lands were gradually being taken from them by the Transvaal Boers, decided at last to make what remained of Zululand a British Territory, which was done in May, 1887. On July 15, 1895, the territories of Sambane, Umbegeza, Mahlaleni, and other petty chiefs, bounded on the South and East by the Pongolo river, on the North by the Maputa river, and on the West by Swaziland and the Transvaal, were declared to form part of Zululand. A magistracy has been established over these Territories, which now comprise the Ingwavama District.

The Territory, which has been divided into districts, is administered by a Resident Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the supervision of the Governor of Natal, who is also Governor of Zululand. Native law remains in force as between natives, but the Governor can legislate by proclamation. The cost of administration is chiefly defrayed by a tax of 14*s.* on each hut. The only district in which the settlement of Europeans is allowed is that of Entonjaneni, where there are Boers whose farms were included in Zululand by the settlement of 1886, and who were thereby allowed to retain and occupy their holdings, the occupation of the remainder of the land by Europeans being prohibited, except for missionary, trading, or mining purposes. There is a telegraph line, from Lower Tugela to Melmoth *vid* Eshowe, and another from Dundee, Natal, to the Nondweni goldfields. The mails from Lower Tugela, on the Natal border, to Eshowe, and from Vants Drift to Nondweni, are conveyed by daily post carts, and regular communication between Eshowe and the several magisterial districts is maintained by means of native runners.

Revenue, 1895 ..... £51,746
Expenditure, 1895 66,172
Governor, The Governor of Natal (Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.) £1,000
Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate, Sir Marshal Clarke, K.C.M.G. (and allowance) 2,274

CAPITAL, Eshowe. Parcels, same as to Natal: telegrams, 5*s.* 2*d.* per word.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Chairman, Duke of Abercorn, K.G.
Deputy do., Duke of Fife, K.T.
Sec., H. Canning, 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
Administrator, Earl Grey.

On Oct. 29, 1889, this Company received a Royal Charter entrusting it with the development of the extensive regions lying to the South of the Zambezi, which the year before had been proclaimed British territory. A satisfactory understanding having been come to with Lobengula, the chief of the warlike Matabele, a pioneer force under Colonel Pennefather was despatched from Kimberley, and on Sept. 12, 1890, reached the vicinity of Mount Hampden, and there built Salisbury, the present capital of Mashonaland. Subsequently, in May, 1891, the field of operations of the Company was extended to the north of the Zambezi, and its territories, with the exception of the "British Africa Protectorate," which is under direct Imperial administration, now cover the whole of British South Africa from Mafeking to Tanganyika. This territory embraces an area of 750,000 square miles, or 8½ times the size of Great Britain.

The rainy season extends from November to February, when about 40 inches of rain fall. Gold abounds, and silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead have also been discovered.

In January, 1896, Dr. Jameson, the then administrator of the Company, from motives which have not yet been clearly established, invaded the Transvaal with a small armed force; the expedition was met at Krugersdorp by an overwhelmingly superior body of Boers, and Jameson and his officers surrendered and were conveyed to Pretoria. The subsequent deliverance of the principal actors into the hands of the British government, their trial and the sentence of certain of them as first-class misdemeanants, combined with the unfriendly action of the German government, will live in the annals of the century.

Much has been done for facilitating intercourse with the outer world. A railway from Kimberley to Vryburg (126 miles) was opened on Dec. 3, 1890, and is being extended to Mafeking. The railway from Beira to Salisbury (295 miles), through Portuguese territory, has also been commenced, and on its completion Mashonaland will be within five weeks' travel from the mother country, instead of eight weeks as at present. Salisbury already boasts some good hotels, a church, and a newspaper. It is defended by a fort, as are also the growing places of Tuli, Charter, Victoria, and Umtali.

Parcels, 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; limit, 7 lbs. Telegrams, 5*s.* 5*d.* per word.

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WEST AFRICA.

The West African Colonies are the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa between the mouths of the rivers Senegal and Niger. They are not colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighbouring countries are collected and exchanged for European goods. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the negro inhabitants suffer greatly from malarial fever. The West Coast of Africa has, however, been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished when these same nations agreed, at the commencement of the present century, to join in putting down the slave trade. The Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; and although the French and the Portuguese maintained their positions, the English were practically without any serious rivalry in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, of which palm oil was the most important, to take the place of the trade in slaves. Within the last few years, however, the French have been spending large sums, and making strenuous efforts, with the avowed intention of founding a great French Empire in North-Western Africa. The Germans possess the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions; and, more to the south, the Congo Free State has been founded by the King of the Belgians. Each nation is striving to extend its influence as far as possible into the interior; and British authority is being extended, not only by means of the colonies, but also through the Royal Niger Company, which exercises, under a charter from the British Crown, all the functions of government ceded to it by the various rulers and people in the lower basin of the River Niger.

GAMBIA.

The river Gambia rises in the mountains at the back of Sierra Leone; it flows first towards the north, and then, turning towards the west, empties itself into the Atlantic about 100 miles south of Cape Verde. The chief town, Bathurst, is situated on an island at the mouth of the river in 13° 24′ N. lat. and 16° 36′ W. longitude. It is the only West African river which is navigable by ocean-going steamers, having 26 feet of water on the bar at low tide. Vessels drawing 10 feet can go up it for 250 miles. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618, an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. It had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone, to which it was annexed in 1841.

The settlement now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy's Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The estimated population on 31 December, 1893, was 14,978. The climate is as unhealthy as that of any other part of West Africa during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is fairly healthy. Special inducements are held out to sportsmen, who are promised good bags of hippopotami, antelope, monkey, alligator, and other delicacies. The chief export is ground-nuts, which forms nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purposes as olive oil. Beeswax, rubber, and hides are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The annual value of the exports was on the decrease from 1882 to 1892, but the latest returns show a marked improvement. The chief imports are spirits, wines, sugar, guns, gunpowder, and cotton goods. Rice is also imported very largely. The colony has no debt, but, on the contrary, an amount of money invested. There is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering about 150 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The Gambia was made a separate colony in 1888. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in an Administrator, assisted by an Executive Council, and by a Legislative Council consisting of 4 official members (besides the Administrator) and 2 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

Amount of public revenue in 1895	£20,561
Amount of public expenditure, 1895	28,867
Total imports, 1895, £97,399; exports	93,537
Imports from U.K., 1895, £93,537; exports	33,999

Chief Town, Bathurst. Pop. (1896), 6,239.

Administrator, R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G.	£1,620
Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Councils, E. G. Hindle	250
Treasurer, H. M. Brandford-Griffith	560 to 660
Chief Magistrate, J. R. Maxwell, B.L.	600
Collector of Customs, T. E. Peirce	460
Colonial Engineer, H. Reeve	500
Colonial Surgeon, R. M. Forde	400
Assistant do., C. R. Chichester	300
Inspector, Civil Police, J. Brown	300

Transit, 12 days. Parcels, 9*d.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5*s.* 11*d.* a word.

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 2° W. to 1° 10′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 300 miles, and calculated to include an area of 90,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony and protectorate is estimated at 1,500,000 (exclusive of Ashanti), of whom 150 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans; but there are a few Christians, and the number of Mohammedans is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1618, some English merchants built a fort at Cormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established, not only by the English and Dutch, but also by the French, the Danes, and the Germans, for the purpose of supplying slaves to their West Indian and American possessions. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the Coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1868, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the West to Holland and those on the East to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the last Ashanti war of 1873–4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. The result of the war was that the Ashanti power was completely shattered, and the British possessions were left free for development without fear of native aggression or hindrance from European rivalry. Within the last few years, however, the French have begun to extend and develop their Colony of Grand Bassam and Assinie, which adjoins the British Colony on the West; and the Germans have formed a settlement adjoining the Colony on the East, called Togoland, which is rapidly increasing in commercial importance. The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and ivory, gum-copal, monkey-skins, cotton, camwood, Guinea grains, and oil, are also exported to England. A trade has been recently developed in rubber, the quantity shipped in 1882 being 7,168 lbs., and in 1895, 4,022,385 lbs. (value £322,070). But the principal export is palm-oil, 4,338,627 gallons (value £231,415). During the last year the export of rubber has shown a progressive increase, whilst that of palm kernels has been stationary. Trade in timber also promises well. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate is damp, hot, malarious, and unhealthy. Very little had been done for the natives during the 400 years that Europeans have occupied the Coast, until within the last few years. But the Government is now assisting the Roman Catholic, Methodist, and German missionaries in educational matters, and great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the Coast towns. The Government has also some schools of its own; the towns are lighted and policed, and 380 miles of telegraphs have been established.

The seat of Government is Accra (population 16,276). The other principal towns are Cape Coast (11,614), Elmina (10,530), Addah (7,530), Saltpond, and Quitta. The Legislative Council consists of 6 official and 3 unofficial members.

Public revenue, 1895	£230,076
Public expenditure, 1895	265,289
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	791,981
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	877,804
Total imports, 1894	812,830
Total exports, 1894	850,343
Governor, Sir W. E. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.	£4,000
Private Sec., Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N.	300
Col. Sec., Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, C.M.G.	1,250
Assist. Sec., G. B. Haddon-Smith (*Chief*)	600
,, ,, R. F. Knollys	440
,, ,, T. Hatton Richards	440
,, ,, G. Attrill	440
Treasurer, C. Riby Williams	700
Comptroller of Customs, F. W. Major	700
Chief Justice, W. Brandford Griffith	1,500
Puisne Judges, Francis Smith, £1,000; H. W. Hayes Redwar, £800; E. H. Richards	800
Attorney-General, Sir W. Nevill Geary, Bart.	850
Inspect.-General Constabulary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis C. Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	700
Director of Works, A. M. Anderson	850
Chief Medical Officer, J. F. Easmon, M.D.	1,000
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. J. Hen. Davies, M.A.	500

Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 21 to 30 days. Parcels, per lb. 9*d.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, Accra, 8*s.*; other places, 8*s.* 2*d.* per word.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, and differs from the other West African colonies, which were all formed as merely trading stations. But Sierra Leone, too, is now commercially important. The route from Freetown to the great central African plateau is shorter and easier than that from the navigable head of the Gambia, and the harbour is far the best in West Africa. So excellent is the harbour that it has recently been strongly fortified as a coaling-station for the Royal Navy on the Cape route to India. In addition to the peninsula, the colony now comprises Sherbro Island, and various other territories extending along the coast from the French Colony known as the "Guinée Française" upon the North to the Republic of Liberia on the South. The extreme length is about 185 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1893 amounted to 136,000, of whom 210 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa, and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. Almost every Christian denomination is represented in Freetown, and there are also many Pagans and

Mohammedans. Education, though not compulsory, is in an advanced state. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and malarial fevers are prevalent, especially at the beginning and end of the rains, which last from May to October. The peninsula itself produces hardly anything. The inhabitants are almost all employed in exchanging the products of the interior for European goods. The exports consist chiefly of palm-oil and palm-kernels; but benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground-nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and kola-nuts are also exported. The imports are chiefly ale and porter, apparel, including boots, shoes, and hats; beads, flour, and biscuits; cotton and woollen goods; cutlery, earthenware, and glassware; gunpowder and guns; haberdashery, hardware, lumber, provisions; spirits, chiefly rum and gin; tobacco and wine. The taxation consists of specific duties on wine, spirits, ale and porter, tobacco, gunpowder, guns, kerosine oil, lumber, hardware, salt, and sugar; and of a 7½ per cent. ad valorem duty on other goods.

Amount of public revenue, 1895 ..... £97,851
Amount of public expenditure, 1895 96,690
Public debt, 31st Dec., 1895 50,000
Total imports, 1895 427,357
Total exports, 1895 452,604
Imports from U. K., 1895, £336,414; exports 206,873
Tonnage entered and cleared, 1895 .. tons 1,021,870

Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, is the seat of government, and had, in 1895, a population of over 30,000; it is the greatest seaport in West Africa. The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 6 official and 3 unofficial members.

Governor, Col. Frederick Cardew, C.M.G. ... £2,500
Private Sec. and A.-d.-C., Capt. A. L. Morant 150
Chief Justice, Hon. Edward Bruce Hindley 1,200
Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon. J. C. Gore ... 750
Assistant Colonial Sec., C. H. Hunter 300
Col. Treasurer, Hon. C. B. Mitford 550
Assist. Col. Treasurer, S. M. Bennett 350
Attorney-Gen., P. Crampton Smyly, B.L. ... 700
Solicitor-Gen., R. J. van R. de Groot 500
Collector of Customs, Hon. W. J. P. Elliott. 750
Master Supreme Court & Registrar-General, D. F. Wilbraham 400
District Commissioner, T. J. Alldridge 570
Colonial Surgeon, W. T. Prout, M.B. 591
Police Magistrate, W. W. Clark, B.L. 450
Inspector-General Frontier Police, Captain S. Moore 450
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. Ernest Graham Ingham, D.D. 900
Mayor of Freetown, Hon. Sir S. Lewis, C.M.G.

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 15 days. Parcels, per lb. 9*d.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams, 6*s.* 9*d.* per word.

LAGOS.

The Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, formerly one of the great centres of the African slave trade, is situated on the Bight of Benin and is comprised within 2° and 6° East longitude. Its sphere of influence extends to the 4th parallel of N. latitude, embracing the whole of Yoruba, a large and fertile region and one of the most successful fields of missionary enterprise; it was permanently occupied by Great Britain in 1861. Up till 1886 it formed a dependency of the Gold Coast, but is now a separate Crown Colony and Protectorate. The Protectorate comprises the kingdoms of Pokra, Okeodan, Ilaro, Addo, Igbessa, Awori, Jebu Remo, Mahin, Ogbo, and Jakri up to the right bank of the Benin river on the east, where it adjoins the territory of the Niger Coast protectorate. Lagos island has an area of 3¼ square miles, and the whole colony and protectorate includes 1500 square miles, with 2,000,000 inhabitants. There are about 200 persons of European birth in the colony. The town of Lagos has 32,500 inhabitants.

Palm-oil and palm-kernels constitute at present the most important natural products of the Colony; the value of the palm-oil exported in 1895 having been £205,553, and that of kernels £320,434. The imports are chiefly cotton-goods (£274,427), spirits (£106,335), and tobacco (£25,615).

Amount of public revenue, 1895 ..... £142,049
Amount of expenditure, 1895 144,483
Total imports, 1895, £815,814; exports ... 585,595
Imports from U. K., 1895 418,884
Exports to U. K., 1895 1,034,650
Gov., Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G. £3,000
(And an entertainment allowance of £500.)
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. A. O'C. Scott, R.A.
Col. Sec., Capt. Geo. C. Denton, C.M.G. £800 to 1,000
Assist. do., Mark Kerr ..... £400 to 500
Treasurer, C. H. Harley Moseley ..... £540 to 600
Inspect.-Gen. of Houssas, (vacant) 700
Collector of Customs, E. A. Lovell ..... £480 to 500
Director Public Works, A. B. Brebner £800 to 1000
Chief Medical Officer, J. W. Rowland 700
Chief Justice, His Hon. Thos. Crossley Rayner 1,200
Queen's Advocate, George Stallard 700
Postmaster, G. J. Cole 250
Harbour-Master, Capt. W. C. Speeding 400

Lagos is 4,279 miles from Liverpool; transit 22 to 26 days. Parcels, per lb. 9*d.*; limit of weight, 11 lbs. Telegrams, 8*s.* 10*d.* per word.

THE NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General, Ralph D. Rayment Moor, C.M.G. £2,500
Dep. Commr. & Cons.-Gen., J. R. Phillips ... £800
Vice-Consuls, T. A. Wall (*Post and Customs offices*), Capt. H. L. Gallwey, D.S.O.; Major Copland-Crawford, D.S.O. ..... £600 to 800
District Commissioners, A. G. Leonard, C. E. Harrison, R. F. Locke, A. B. Harcourt, W. F. W. Fosbery, A. A. Whitehouse, W. Burrows £500
Commandant of Forces, Capt. A. M. Boisragon.
Supr. Marine Dept., Capt. F. G. Dundas.
Principal Medical Officer, R. Allman 1,000

This "Protectorate," formerly called the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," includes the whole of the maritime region lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey, with the exception only of the mouth of the Niger, assigned to the Royal Niger Company. The coast region was secured by treaties with the native chiefs, concluded by Mr. E. H. Hewett, C.M.G., in 1884, and was placed, in 1891, under an Imperial Commissioner. The Protectorate was announced in the *London Gazette* of June 5, 1885, Oct. 18, 1887, and May 13, 1893. Centres of trade are Old Calabar, the capital (pop. not computed), Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri and Sapele. The leading exports are palm-oil, £514,302; palm-kernels, £296,396; rubber, £11,787; ebony, £5,190, and ivory; the leading imports being cotton-goods, £187,968; hardware and cutlery, £25,044.

Revenue (from Customs Duties), 1895 . £151,244
Total Imports, 1895 750,775
Total Exports, 1895 508,637
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 575,447
Exports to United Kingdom 844,333

Steamers of the "British and African" and "African" lines run regularly between Liverpool

and the principal ports. Headquarters, Old Calabar. Transit about 25 days.

Parcels, 9*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, Bonny and Brass, 9*s.* 8*d.* per word.

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

Chartered and limited; Capital, £1,100,000.
Governor, Sir G. Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G.
Deputy Gov., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Scarbrough.
Secretary, Henry Morley.
Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.
Agent-General, William Wallace.
Chief Justice, Samuel Moore.
Principal Medical Officer, E. E. Craster.

The Royal Niger Company may fairly be described as the offspring of the "National African Company," which in the course of 1884 and 1885 bought out or amalgamated the French companies then trading on the Niger, and concluded treaties conferring territorial rights with about 300 native Chiefs and States. It was consequent upon this vigorous activity that the British Government, on June 5, 1885, declared the whole of the coast lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey a British Protectorate. A boundary, separating this newly created "British sphere" from the German Protectorate of Cameroons, has been settled by conventions made in 1886 and 1893. This boundary intersects Adamawa, a dependency of Sokoto, in the very centre, but assigns the capital, Yola, to England. This boundary terminates at a point on the south shore of Lake Chad, thirty-five minutes east of Kuka, the capital of Bornu, which is within the British sphere. Another line agreed upon in 1890, and drawn from Say on the Niger to Barua on Lake Chad, separates the French and British "spheres." The frontier between these "spheres" on the west of the middle Niger is not yet determined; but under treaties with the Mohammedan Sultan of Gandu, and the Pagan King of Borgu, the company claims a large extension westward. The "Protectorate" within the limits indicated covers an area of 500,000 square miles, and is estimated to contain from 20 to 30 millions of inhabitants.

A part of the maritime districts of these territories was formed into the "Oil Rivers Protectorate," now the Niger Coast Protectorate, but the whole of the remainder was granted to the Royal Niger Company, chartered on July 10th, 1886.

The very considerable political and administrative powers granted to the Company are exercised under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Treaties with Sokoto, Gandu, and Borgu confer upon the Company the fullest jurisdiction over all non-native residents and visitors. Among the small tribes outside these empires, on the Lower Niger, and south of the Benue, the Company's power is scarcely limited at all. The authority is exercised there for the suppression of all slave-raiding, and the Chiefs are required to submit their disputes to arbitration, instead of resorting to intertribal war.

The Company maintains 42 stations, of which the more important are:—Akassa, at the Nun mouth of the Niger, with workshops for the repair of steamers; Asaba, 150 miles up the river, the administrative headquarters, where are the supreme court, the central prison, a hospital, and a botanical garden; and Lokoja, at the confluence of the Benue, with the head-quarters of the military force. This force numbers about 1,000 men, chiefly Hausas, and is officered by Europeans. In addition to it each administrative district has its agent or magistrate, supported by a small police force. Thirty steamers navigate the Niger and its tributaries, and afford the principal means for the maintenance of order and security.

The principal exports are rubber, ivory, palm-oil, gums, hides, &c. The principal imports are cotton-goods, earthenware, hardware, powder, salt, silks, spirits, and woollen goods. The Company have prohibited the importation of rifles and cartridges into any part of their territory. Spirits are charged a heavy import duty, and cannot be imported at all into the districts lying to the north of lat. 7°. Their consumption, as a consequence, is not now one-fourth of what it was before the grant of the charter. The revenue is chiefly raised by export duties, import duties being charged only upon guns, powder, salt, spirits, and tobacco.

A military expedition with an unknown destination was organized and sent out at the close of 1896.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

There are no British *Colonies* on the East Coast of Africa to the north of Zululand (already treated of under the head of "South Africa"). But a large portion of the Continent, both on the coast and inland, is under British protection and is administered directly by the Imperial Government, through the Foreign Office. Just as on the West Coast, the rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiations, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*; the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba form a British Protectorate; and the British East Africa Protectorate (together with the little Witu Protectorate), extends from the Umba to the river Juba, which forms the southern boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their recent annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—the Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognized their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year the Germans declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal

Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. The boundaries of the *Italian Sphere* were agreed upon in 1891. The Imperial British E. Africa Co. transferred the administration of their territories to the Imperial Government in 1895, having done much to promote the advance of civilization in the large tract of country now known as the "British East Africa Protectorate."

The term "Central Africa" is rather misleading to the unofficial mind. It must be understood as not applying to Uganda, although that country is, properly speaking, the most "Central" of the British Colonies or Protectorates in the Continent. The "British Central Africa Protectorate" comprises a territory about the size of England and Wales, on the west and south of Lake Nyassa. The respective limits of British and Portuguese possessions or protectorates in East Africa were determined by the Treaty signed at Lisbon on June 11, 1896.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Commissioner & Consul-Gen., A. H. Hardinge, C.B.
Members of Protectorate Council, A. H. Hardinge, C.B.; Sir Lloyd Mathews; W. B. Cracknall.
Secretary, W. Strickland.
Sub-Commissioners and Vice-Consuls, C. H. Craufurd; J. Ainsworth; Capt. A. S. Rogers; A. C. W. Jenner ..... £500 to £600
Judicial Officer and Legal Vice-Consul, R. Cator 600
Treasurer, E. Bradbridge 600
Commander of Forces, Major G. P. Hatch.

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native Chiefs. A British Protectorate was announced over these territories on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The British East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, granted on a 50 years' lease by the Sultan of Zanzibar, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands, or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into four districts: (1) The Coast Province; (2) Ukamba; (3) Tanaland; and (4) Jubaland, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Machakos, Lamu, and Kismayu.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe and India by telegraph, is the capital of the Protectorate, and possesses the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa. There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is now connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length.

The principal exports are ivory, hides, rubber, cloves, gums, orchella weed, sesame, ebony, boorities (poles and rafters), rhinoceros horn, hippopotamus teeth, &c.; the principal imports piece goods, rice, brass wire and beads.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the consumption of spirits is also heavily checked.

Capital, Mombasa; transit about 21 days. Parcels, first lb., 1*s.*, then 8*d.* to 11 lbs. Telegrams, Mombasa, 5*s.* per word, other places, 5*s.* 5*d.*

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

Commissioner and Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley £1,450
Deputy Commissioner, Consul and Commandant, Major T. Terman, D.S.O. 750
Military Officers, Capt. W. P. Pulteney, Capt. H. J. Madocks, Lieut. Dugmore ...
Vice-Cons., F. J. Jackson, R. Macallister, Capt. C. G. Sitwell, E. de L. Collinson 650
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. R. U. Moffat 450

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankoli and Koki. This Protectorate has since been extended over Unyoro and Usoga—(see notice in "London Gazette," July 3, 1896). *Uganda proper* lies on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria, between 500 and 600 miles in a direct line from the nearest point on the East Coast of Africa. It is situated on, and to the N. of the Equator. *Usoga* lies further to the East, on the N. shore of the Lake. *Unyoro* is to the N.W. of Uganda and extends to Lake Albert. *Koki* is to the S.W. of Uganda.

The capital town of Uganda is Mengo, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is the neighbouring settlement of Kampala. The population of Uganda is estimated at over 300,000. The exports are at present almost confined to ivory. Efforts are now being made to place steamboats on the lake.

The Uganda Railway.—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 H.M. Government decided to proceed with the construction of the railway, and in September of that year a Committee was formed with the late Sir Percy Anderson, assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as Chairman, to supervise the undertaking and organise details, under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Committee meets regularly at the Foreign Office, and since the death of Sir Percy

Anderson, the chair has been taken by the Hon. Francis Bertie, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

The gauge adopted for the railway is one metre. The chief engineer and staff arrived at Mombasa in December, 1895, and a large number of labourers have been imported from India for the work of construction, in addition to such local labour as can be engaged. The total length of the line to be constructed is about 660 miles, and it is hoped that 100 miles will be open for traffic in the first half of 1897. A telegraph line is also in process of construction. The necessary funds for the construction of the railway were provided by the *Uganda Railway Act*, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. ch. 38) by which the issue of £3,000,000 is authorized from the Consolidated Fund.

THE WITU PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, Omari Mahdi, *succeeded* 1895.
British Resident, Capt. A. S. Rogers. (See East Africa Protectorate.)

This Protectorate is a small tract of country extending about 66 miles along the coast, and 30 miles at furthest inland, at the mouth of the river Tana. The Germans proclaimed a protectorate over it in 1885, which they resigned to Great Britain by the agreement of 1890. (See introductory note.) The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31st, 1893. Witu is now regarded, for administrative purposes, as part of *Tanaland*, one of the districts into which the British East Africa Protectorate is divided.

Parcels, 1st lb. 1*s*., then 8*d*. to 11 lbs.

THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Sultan, Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, *succeeded* his cousin, Hamed bin Thwain, 27th Aug., 1896.
H. M. Agent and Consul-General, A. H. Hardinge, C.B. £1,800
Consul, Basil S. Cave..... 700
Consul and Judge, W. B. Cracknall..... 700
President of Ministry, General Sir Lloyd William Mathews, K.C.M.G. (October, 1891).
Officers in Command of Native Troops, Captain Harrison and Lieut. A. E. H. Raikes.
Treasurer and Collector of Revenue, C. W. Strickland.
Minister of Public Works, Bomanji Manekjee.
Port Officer, Capt. A. le P. Agnew, R.N.R.
Health Officer, Dr. Francis Charlesworth.

The Zanzibar Dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far South as Tanghi Bay and North as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba (985 sq. m., and 165,000 inhabitants), and a ten-mile coast line from Wanga to Kipini, together with the islands of Lamu, Manda, and Patta, and the ports of Kismayu, Brava, Merka, Magdisho, each with a radius of 10 miles, and the port of Warsheikh, with a radius of 5 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H. M. Government through the Commissioner and Consul-General in the East Africa Protectorate (see p. 521), and the remainder, known as Benadir, is leased to an Italian Company. Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890.

Early in 1893, the late Sir G. Portal obtained from the Sultan a decree transferring to the British Consular Court all cases in which British subjects may be concerned against subjects of His Highness, either as plaintiffs or defendants. The Powers having treaties with Zanzibar continue to retain what are known as extra-territorial rights.

On the sudden death of the late Sultan, Hamed bin Thwain, in August, 1896, Said Khaled, a member of the reigning family, seized the palace and held it with a large number of armed followers, in defiance of the protecting power. He proclaimed himself Sultan, but was not recognized as such by any of the foreign Consular representatives. Khaled having refused to quit the palace, it was found necessary to resort to force to compel his submission. After a bombardment of half-an-hour from the British warships in the harbour, Khaled fled to the German Consulate, whence he was eventually deported to German East Africa, and remains there under German supervision.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities to shipping and trade generally. It was declared a free port in February, 1892. The population of Zanzibar is about 250,000.

The principal imports, which amounted in 1895 to a total value of £1,293,646, are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, rice and groceries; the exports are piece-goods, ivory, cloves, copra, rubber, gum-copal, and many minor articles amounting in 1895 to £1,199,841. More than one-third of the imports (£466,823) come from British India, £65,126 from Germany, £22,401 from France, and £91,163 from Great Britain. The largest exports are made to German East Africa, which in 1895 accounted for £390,716, the principal other participators being Great Britain (£152,594), and British India (£115,818). These figures refer to the port of Zanzibar, and not to the trade of the Zanzibar dominions. The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is no direct steam communication with the United Kingdom, passengers, mails, and goods having to tranship at Aden. There are through steamers of French and German Companies.

The number of ocean-going vessels which entered the port in 1895 was—British 70, German 59, French 26, making a gross tonnage of over 243,000 tons. This does not include the coasting and dhow traffic, which is a very large one, extending to Bombay, Arabia, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar.

Transit about 21 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 1*s*.; then 8*d*. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 5*s*. per word.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

H.M. Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, K.C.B.
Deputy Commissioner and Consul, Alfred Sharpe.

This country, which was formerly termed *Nyasaland*, was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 15, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and is administered directly by the Imperial Government. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

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The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 845,000, of whom 289 are Europeans and 259 British Indian subjects. The principal exports are ivory and coffee. Rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and tea are grown. Total exports (April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1896), £19,668. Principal imports are soft goods, provisions and hardware, and amounted in the year ending March 31, 1896, to £82,760. On Lake Nyasa there are five British steamers (two of which are gunboats) and one German Government steamer. There are also steamers on the upper and lower Shiré river.

The Protectorate contains eighteen administrative stations. Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the administration. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the junction of the rivers Ruo and Shiré), and Chinde (at the mouth of the Zambesi) by the African Lakes Company's steamers, the Zambesi Traffic Co., and the African International Flotilla Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are Messrs. Rennie's line viâ Natal, the Union Steam Ship Co., the German East Africa S.S. Co., and the Portuguese Royal Mail steamers.

The construction of a railway to connect Chiromo with Blantyre is under consideration, and the preliminary surveys have been made. The Protectorate will before long be connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, viâ Fort Salisbury.

Estimated Rev. and Expenditure, 1896-97 £51,400

Parcels, not exceeding 1 lb. 1*s.* 6*d.*; for each additional pound, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7 lbs. Telegrams, 5*s.* 8*d.* per word.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18′—57° 49′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 32′, and comprising an area of 705 square miles. The resident population on the 31st December, 1895, was 378,041, of whom no less than 260,990 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates). The general population is mainly of French or mixed descent. The whole island is practically given up to producing sugar for export, and the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Count Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, and in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry. In the war between England and France it was a base for privateering expeditions, which inflicted serious damage on British trade, until it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French called it the Isle of France, and the French language and French law have been preserved under British rule. Its past greatness, and much of its present value, are due to the excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands. In 1895 there were 103 miles of railway and 54 post-offices in the island, with 135 miles of telegraph. A cable to Zanzibar was opened in 1893, bringing Mauritius and the Seychelles into telegraphic touch with the world. The annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis.

The Government is more representative than that of an ordinary Crown Colony, being administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials, and two elected members of the Council of Government, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, of whom eight are ex-officio, nine nominated by the governor, and ten elected for the various districts into which the island is divided. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. The department of public instruction comprises two branches—the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools' Department for primary education. The College, which is affiliated to the London University, is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools' Department is under the direction of a superintendent, aided by two inspectors. The government schools are supported wholly by the State, the great schools only partially so. The total expenditure on education in 1895 amounted to Rs. 496,622. Of the pupils in the government and aided schools 71·31 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 3·23 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 1·40 per cent. to other Christian denominations; 24·06 per cent. are Hindoos and Mohammedans to whom no assistance is given. A small British garrison is maintained at Curepipe and Port Louis.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population, 1896, 57,387.

Public revenue in 1895	Rs: 8,273,622
Public expenditure in 1895	8,488,736
Public debt, 1895	£633,978
Paper money in circulation, 1895	Rs: 4,025,115
Total imports, 1895	29,844,320
Total exports, 1895	28,580,622
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	5,054,226
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 ...	1,278,295
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	Rs: 50,000
Commdg. Forces, Col. G. S. Schwabe	
Col. Sec., C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G....	13,500
Assist. do., Douglas Young.....	7,200
Procureur & Adv.-Gen., F. T. Piggott ...	13,500
Receiver-General, L. E. Schmidt.....	10,000
Registrar-Gen., George R. Dick	9,000
Auditor-General, E. C. Ashley	10,000
Collector of Customs, J. J. Brown	9,000
Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter ...	10,000
Surveyor-General, G. de Coriolis	8,000
Secretary of Councils, W. C. Rae	4,000
Chief Judge, Sir Eug. P. J. Léclézio.....	17,500
Puisne Judges, A. Mure, J. Rouillard, L. V. Delafaye, Q.C., Hon. F. C. Moncrieff ..... each	12,000
Bishop of Mauritius, Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh	7,200
Do. Pt. Louis, R. C., Rt. Rev. P. A. O'Neill	7,200

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.—(1.) The SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, 940 miles due north of Mauritius and about 1,100 east of Zanzibar, are governed by

an Administrator, assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council. Originally discovered by the Portuguese, they were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and finally assigned to Great Britain at the peace of 1814. Although close to the Equator they are very healthy, the death-rate being but 14.80 per 1,000. The estimated population, 1895, was 17,625. There are about 30 islands, the whole area of which is variously estimated at 78 to 160 square miles. Mahé is the largest island; and Port Victoria, the capital, is situated on a fine harbour on the N.E. side, which is visited by numerous men-of-war, and steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Co., which make it a coaling station on their monthly voyages to and from Australia. The principal exports are vanilla, cocoa-nut oil, and tortoise-shell; but the most remarkable product is the unique double cocoa-nut, *Coco de Mer*.

Revenue, 1895, Rs.233,282; Expenditure, Rs.226,004
Imports, 1894, Rs.604,000; Exports..... 764,000
Administr., Henry Cockburn Stewart ...Rs. 13,500
Judge, R. M. Brown 7,000
Collector and Treas., G. A. Banbury..... 4,000
Auditor, &c., J. Driver, B.A. ..... Rs. 3,000
Government Med. Officer (vacant) 4,000

(2.) Rodrigues, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population in 1893 estimated at 2,540. Area, between 80 and 90 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island suffers much from hurricanes; and the revenue usually has to be supplemented by a grant from Mauritius. *Magistrate*, B. H. Colin, Rs. 5,120.

(3.) Other Dependencies. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by a magistrate, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to him. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia, one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station.

Transit: Mauritius, 24 days; Seychelles, 19 days. Parcels, *viâ* Colombo, 3 lbs. 2*s*., 11 lbs. (limit) 4*s*.; telegrams, 8*s*. 9*d*. per word.

Greater Britain in the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 690 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, naval and victualling yards, and a coaling dépôt. There are also excellent hospitals. Rabbits abound, and a few pheasants, guinea-fowls, sea-swallows, partridges, and goats, which afford some sport. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; as many as 100 to 150 turtle are often "turned" during the season. The weight is from 500 to 800 lbs., and they are sold at an average price of £2 15*s*. In 1896 there were about 16 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and bananas. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom a naval officer is appointed as Captain in charge, and it is managed in all respects as if it were a man-of-war. There are no inhabitants except officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being 245 with about 60 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is of importance as a coaling station, and as a health resort for crews of vessels detained on the African coast.

Imports from U. K., 1895 ..... £3,725
Officer in Charge, Capt. J. E. Blaxland, R.N. £800
Fleet Paymaster, Abraham Turner, R.N.
Staff Surgeon, C. W. Buchanan-Hamilton.

Transit, about 28 days outward through St. Helena, and 14 days homeward. Parcels, per lb. to 11 lbs. 8*d*. Telegrams *forwarded by post* from Capetown.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W. These islands are of volcanic origin, and were discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named, and are very healthy. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long lived.

Inaccessible Island is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length: the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

The Nightingale Islands are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¼ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. These islands are visited by large numbers of seals and sea-elephants.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1888 of about 1,890. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery.

and colonized, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy; and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 30° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly pasture-land, and kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, the population being mainly of the sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1895 were wool £100,612, sheep-skins £10,028, frozen meat £6,801, and tallow £2,748. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1895 was 80,212. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of 100 men.

South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, and several other small uninhabited islands, are comprised within this colony.

Amount of public revenue, 1895	£12,518
Amount of expenditure, 1895	13,159
Total imports, 1895	71,826
Total exports, 1895	122,988
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895...	64,248
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	122,988

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor, Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. ..... (*and fees*)	£1,200
Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D.	
Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, Frederick Cragie-Halkett	450
Colonial Surgeon, S. Hamilton, F.R.C.S.I. ...	300
Colonial Chaplain, The Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A.....	300
Judge & Police Magis., T. A. Thompson	500
Government Clerk, Clerk to Councils & Shipping Master, &c., C. W. Hill..... *and fees*	250
Treasury Clerk, W. Coulson	150

Chief Town, Port Stanley.

Transit, 31 days. Parcels, per lb. to 11 lbs. 9*d* Telegrams *sent by post* from Monte Video.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 4,116, including 1,986 males and 2,130 females. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day. The lowest temperature in winter is 57°. The total rainfall (1895) was 32 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21st May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonized it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and was held by the East India Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5th May, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In those days it was a most important station on the route to India, and many highly-paid officials and wealthy merchants were settled in the island. Its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by American whalers and by a few sailing ships on their homeward voyage from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships was abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port. Its strategical importance as a coaling station for the British Navy is now recognized, and modern fortifications, with heavy guns, have recently been constructed by the Imperial Government. There is one good inlet only, on the north-west of the island — St. James's Bay — possessing a good anchorage. Oats, barley, root-crops and flax are grown. Of export trade in the ordinary sense there is none, and the natural products are not so fully developed as they might be. The cultivation of silk and cotton has been started. The fisheries might be better worked, and productive industries might be increased by the introduction of plants and trees for which the soil is adapted.

The number of vessels which called in 1894, excluding 203 boarded by island boatmen when passing, was 187.

The government of the island is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members. There is no Legislative Council, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

Capital, Jamestown. Population, 2,233.

Amount of public revenue, 1895.....	£9,762
Amount of expenditure, 1895	8,063
Amount of public debt, 31 December, 1896	(*Nil*)
Total imports, 1895.....	33,744
Total exports, 1895.....	4,314
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895	22,263
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895.....	4,205

Governor, William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.	£500
Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee.....	420
Harbour Master (Naval) and Emigration Agent, Commander Hewetson, R.N. ..... (*and fees*)	200
Colonial Surgeon, F. E. Welby.....	230
Post Master, S. P. Young	
Commanding Troops, Major E. H. Peacock...	

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days. Parcels, per lb. to 11 lbs., 8*d.*; telegraph, inland only; foreign messages *sent by post* from Teneriffe. 1*s.* 3*d.* per word.

CYPRUS,

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 15′ and 34° 35′. It is about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 41 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph cable. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is about 3,584 square miles. The population in 1891 was 209,286 persons, of whom about 23 per cent. were Mohammedans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine, silk, olives, locust-beans, and cotton. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1895 the wine and spirits exported amounted to 1,358,354 gals., the bulk of which went to Turkey and Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered severely when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire; but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4th June, 1878, the government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mohammedan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English barrister, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Mohammedan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The amount paid to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 okes of salt (an oke=2·83 lbs.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

The capital is Nikosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 12,515 in 1891; the other principal towns are Larnaka (population 7,593), Limassol (7,388), Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho.

Public revenue, 1895–96	£167,777
Public expenditure, 1895–96	113,851
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	a69,996
Exports to ditto, 1895	a77,780
Total imports, 1895	a242,068
Total exports, 1895	a274,609

a Exclusive of specie.

High Commissioner, Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec. and A.-de-C., Capt. R. B. Feilden	150
Commanding Troops,	
Chief Sec., Capt. Arthur Young	800
Receiver-General, A. M. Ashmore	700
Chief Justice, Sir William James Smith	1,000
Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton	750
Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templer	750

Distance, 3,030 miles; transit, 8 to 11 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 1*s.*; additional to 11 lbs. 5*d.* Telegrams, 6½*d.* a word, by Eastern Co. 1*s.* 7*d.*

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¾ square miles; Comino — the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889, and several islets. The population of the whole group, 31 Dec., 1895, was 172,537, exclusive of the British troops, who numbered 8,741. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants from families who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe, and usually speak Italian. There is a native order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are cotton, corn, oranges, melons, grapes, cumin seed, and early potatoes for the London market; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1891 the area under cultivation in the three islands was about 37,896 tumuli. From 4,000 to 5,000 women and children, chiefly in Gozo, are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is, however, in connection with the shipping. In 1895 there were 57,432 persons living in Valletta and the "Three Cities" on the other side of the harbour, and many persons from the neighbouring villages come in daily to work at the Port. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, with such a depth that the largest vessels can anchor alongside the very shore. It is a most important port of call for the many vessels passing to and from the East and Australasia by the Suez Canal, being just half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is also an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. Another graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892; the island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison of 9,124 (including 383 Royal Marine Artillery), besides a Maltese regiment of militia 1,138 strong. The climate, although not actually tropical, is very hot in summer. In the two hottest months (July and August) the average daily range of temperature is from 71° to 87° F., with an occasional rise to 96° or fall to 65°. In winter the range is from 48° to 58°, with an occasional fall to 41° or rise to 64°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, is a handsome old town of 7,446 inhabitants, and contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary. It has, however, been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern fortified capital of

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Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta is well provided with an educational system. In addition to the university and lyceum at Valletta, it has 112 elementary schools, 2 secondary schools, and 24 night schools for boys, all maintained by Government at a cost of £20,675 in 1895.

In ancient times, Malta was occupied in succession by Phœnicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantine Greeks, as each nation secured the command of the Mediterranean Sea. It attained to a high degree of commercial prosperity, being especially noted in Roman times for its textile fabrics. It is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of St. Paul's shipwreck in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger, of Sicily. For the next 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom; but in 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who proceeded at once to make it a stronghold of Christianity against the Turks. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by the Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights freely expended their vast revenues in fortifying the island and carrying out many useful and magnificent works, until, in 1798, they were expelled by Napoleon. The Maltese, however, rose against the French garrison, and with some help from British and Neapolitan forces, compelled it, in 1800, to capitulate. They then ceded the islands to Great Britain, and the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 10 members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—6 official and 14 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1895 the port of Valletta was entered by 3,939 vessels (tonnage, 3,512,427).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population, 25,650 in 1891.

Amount of public revenue, 1895	£305,440
Amount of expenditure, 1895	301,550
Imports (actual), 1895	802,891
Exports (actual), 1895	54,171
Imports (in transit), 1895	12,297,087
Exports (in transit), 1895	13,177,642
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	174,350
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	524
Governor and Comm. of the Troops, Gen. Sir Arthur J. Lyon-Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£5,000
Assistant Military Secretary, Captain J. S. Ewart, Cameron Highlanders	
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt. (vacant)	150
Chief Secretary to Government, Count Strickland della Catena, C.M.G.	1,000
Crown Advocate, Hon. Alfredo Naudi, LL.D.	600
Coll. of Custs. & Sup. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G.	572
Compt. of Charitable Institutions, R. Micallef	500
Public Works, P. Trapani	500
Receiver-Gen. & Dir. of Contracts, E. de Petri	500
Auditor-General, A. Sciortino	500
Postmaster-Gen., S. Camilleri	500
Superintendent of Police, Capt. C. Laprimandaye, R.N.	500
Education, A. A. Caruana, D.D.	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£1,000
Judges, Dr. L. Ganado; Dr. Baron A. Chapelle; Dr. P. Debono; Dr. Z. Ronzali; Dr. G. Pullicino	each £500

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days. Parcels, 1 lb. 8*d*., then 4*d*. per lb. to 11 lbs.—*vid* Italy, 3 lbs. 2*s*. 4*d*.; 11 lbs. 4*s*. 2*d*.; telegrams, per word, 6*d*.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1895 no fewer than 4,627 vessels entered, with a tonnage of 4,562,252. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, and beer. The estimated resident civilian population 31 Dec., 1895, was 21,387. The actual strength of the troops at that date was 5,665.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there being no executive or legislative council. The currency is that of Spain. The accounts are kept in pesetas, which are approximately the same as francs.

Amount of public revenue, 1895	£61,928
Amount of expenditure, 1895	58,411
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	518,885
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	44,037
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Pste. 125,000
Assistant Military Secretary, Major W. B. Fletcher	
Colonial Sec., Henry Moore Jackson, C.M.G.	25,000
In command of Infantry Brigade, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G. (*on special duty, South Africa*)	
Colonial Treasurer and Captain of Port, Ralph C. Williams	20,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Stephen Herbert Gatty	32,500
Attorney-General, Archibald W. Fawkes, Q.C.	23,750
Registrar of Sup. Court, E. M. Hutton, M.A.	15,000
Police Magistrate, A. M. Coll, D.C.L.	15,000
Colonial Engineer, (a R. E. Officer)	2,500
Chief of Police, John Bennett	Psts. 9,000 to 11,250
Postmistress, Miss Creswell	16,452

Distance 1,209 miles; transit 4½ days. Parcel post, 1st lb. 8*d*.; then 4*d*. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 4½*d*. per word.

See also Boundary Treaties, &c., pp. 586–91.

A list of the Foreign Countries with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls, giving the Name of the Sovereign or Ruler of each, with Statistics of the Area, Population, Products, and Commerce, and distinguishing the Amount of Trade with this Country, the Names of English Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, with their Salaries and Allowances, and of the Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls resident in London.

To many Countries their distance from England is given and, to nearly all, the time occupied in transit, the rates of Parcel Post, and cost of Telegrams.

There is a uniform Postal Rate to all parts of the world, the initial charge for letters being 2½*d.* the half-ounce; newspapers and books ½*d.* for two ounces; patterns and samples ½*d.* the two ounces, but with a minimum charge of 1*d.*; and commercial papers the same, but with a minimum charge of 2½*d.*

Many of the following Statistics have been revised specially for the Almanack by direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also indebted to some English Residents at Foreign Courts, and to the British Consuls; he has also to thank several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London for many particulars.

ABYSSINIA.

(*See also* p. 589).

Ruler (*Negus*), **Menelek of Shoa, *proclaimed* 12th March, 1889.**

A country of N. Africa (of interest to the British in connection with the Abyssinian war of 1867-8, conducted by the late Sir Robert Napier, who became Lord Napier of Magdala), situated on the highlands S.W. of the Red Sea, between 8° 20′—16° 20′ N. latitude and 25° 30′—40° 30′ E. longitude, containing the sources and upper portions of the Blue Nile and Atbara rivers. It is bounded on the North-East by the Red Sea, on the South-East by British Somaliland and the Indian Ocean, on the South and South-West by the British East Africa Protectorate, and on the North-West by Upper Egypt. Part of this territory is the Italian colony of Eritrea; the remainder, which is in the Italian "sphere of influence," is under the rule of the Negus. The area of the colony is about 50,000 square miles, with some 200,000 inhabitants, and of the whole sphere about 1,050,000 square miles, with a population estimated at about 3,000,000. An Italian protectorate was declared over the province of Tigre in 1895, but was met with opposition by the Negus; an armed occupation of the country was checked by a series of defeats on the Italian arms, culminating in the crushing disasters of Ambalagi on Dec. 7, 1895, and Adowa, on March 1, 1896. Peace with honour has been secured by the Italians, but the moral effect on European enterprise in Africa will probably even exceed the material effect on the colony of Eritrea, and it is supposed in some quarters that the Egyptian expedition of 1896 was, in a measure, undertaken to minimise this loss of prestige. Abyssinia consists of a series of plateaux, with an average elevation of 5,000 to 8,000 feet, from the surface of which rise mountain groups and ranges, the loftiest point attaining an altitude of 15,200 feet. The exports consist of ivory, gold-dust, musk, and coffee, and, now that peace has been declared between the country and Italy, Oct. 26, 1896, a reopening of trade may be expected through the Eritrean seaport of Massowah. The principal towns are Massowah, the seaport and capital of Eritrea (pop. about 8,000), and Gondar, Adowa, Aksum, and Ankober. There is a short line of railway from Massowah, which port is connected by telegraph with Saate and Perim.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895..... £10,683

AFGHANISTAN. (*See* pp. 469 and 586.)

ALGERIA.

Gov.-Gen., **M. Jules Cambon, 11 May, 1891.**

Algeria, the most important French Colonial possession, was formerly inhabited by a nest of pirates, who infested the Mediterranean and made themselves a terror to merchants. As a punishment, the city of Algiers was bombarded in 1816 by Lord Exmouth, and piracy and Christian slavery were for ever suppressed in the Eastern States of Barbary. In 1830, in consequence of a dispute between their Consul and the Dey, the French besieged and took the city, and after much fighting conquered and annexed the country, which is now considered and treated as a province of France. It is in North Africa, between Morocco and Tunis, bordering for about 630 miles upon the Mediterranean, and stretching southward into the Sahara. There are three distinct zones, viz., the fertile Tell, or maritime region; a steppe region, with shotts or sebkhas (salt swamps); and the Sahara, with its oases, portions of which lie below the level of the sea. The area is 122,910 sq. miles, exclusive of the Sahara; the population (1893) 4,124,732, including 267,672 Frenchmen and 215,793 other Europeans. The country exports wheat and other cereals, wine, alfa or esparto grass, olive oil, fruits, vegetables, and tobacco. The mineral wealth is considerable, and iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked, while large deposits of phosphates have been discovered in the province of Constantine. The live-stock is numerous, and in 1896 included 255,408 camels, 645,460 horses, mules, and asses, and 11,437,120 sheep and goats. Algiers is much frequented as a winter health resort, the average mean temperature for 13 years being Jan. 54°; Feb. 55°; March 57°; April 61°; May 66°; June 71°; July 76°; Aug. 78°; Sept. 75°; Oct. 68°; Nov. 60°; Dec. 55° Fahr. There were (October, 1896) 2,925 miles of railway. The Revenue is not equal to the cost of administration if the army of occupation, which consists of 54,000 men and 15,000 horses, is included. Algiers has become an important coaling station, and in 1895, 1,367 vessels (mainly British) called at the port.

Total Revenue, 1895	£2,093,492
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895...	267,290
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	549,362

Total imports, 1895, £10,448,493; exports, 12,311,494

CAPITAL, Algiers. Pop. (1896), 99,460.

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British Consul-General for Algeria, Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G. £1,200
Algiers—Vice-Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay 150
Arzeu—Vice-Consul, Aimé Gautray, M.D. 150
Bone—Vice-Consul, Abel de la Croix 175
Oran—Vice-Consul, Thomas Barber..... 150
Philippeville—Vice-Consul, Herbert Scratchley 70

Algiers city is 1,390 miles from London; transit, 2½ days. Parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. 1*s.* 9*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 2*d.*; 11 lbs. (limit) 2*s.* 7*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3*d.*

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000: it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two vicars (priests) appointed in turn by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ANNAM. (*See* p. 472.)

ARABIA. (*See* p. 473.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(*See also* p. 587.)

President, Dr. J. E. Uriburu, *sworn in* 22nd Jan., 1895, for three years $36,000
Provisional Vice-Pres., Gen. Julio A. Roca. $18,000.
Minister Foreign Affairs, Dr. A. Alcorta.
Interior, Dr. N. Quirno Costa.
Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. A. Bermejo.
Finance, Dr. J. J. Romero.
War and Marine, G. Villanueva, C.E.

Minister in London, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
1st Sec. of Legation, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.
2nd Secretary, Don Luis H. Dominguez.
Consul-Gen., Don Alexr. Paz, Broad St. House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Consul, A. Lumb, Broad Street House, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Miguel R. Carneiro.
Consul at Liverpool, Francisco P. Hansen.
Do. Southampton, G. Burmeister.
Do. Cardiff, I. C. Belvis.
Do. Manchester, D. Francisco Leys.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 9 territories, with a large seaboard on the east coast of South America. It is estimated to contain 1,212,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 4,200,000. By the treaty of 23rd July, 1881, with Chile, Terra del Fuego has been divided between these two Republics. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. The principal productions are wool, hides, linseed, sugar, maize, wheat, and tobacco. The other products are tallow, Paraguay tea, and excellent European and indigenous fruits. The mineral products are copper, silver, coal, and salt. The export of frozen sheep to Europe is becoming of great importance: there are at present 5 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export in the first half of the year 1894 were:—

Wool, 113,000	tons	£4,140,000
Meat, 46,000	,, ...	820,000
Wheat, 1,029,000	,, ...	4,320,000
Maize, 33,000	,, ...	
Hides, (2,194,000)	,, ...	1,180,000
Sundries,	,, ...	1,420,000
	Total	£12,280,000

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are machinery, hardware, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods. France is the largest customer; the total trade in 1892 was, with France £7,360,000; Belgium £4,280,000; Great Britain £11,100,000; Germany £5,440,000; and to other countries £11,000,000.

In 1893 there were 8,376 miles of railways in working order, connecting the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. Telegraphs, 19,600 miles, mostly government lines. Immigration is encouraged, the arrivals in 1889 reaching the unprecedented number of 218,744, mostly Italians, and in 1893 the total number of immigrants was 84,420: the language in ordinary use is Spanish. The first three sections of the Buenos Aires port works and the new port at the Ensenada have been opened for traffic.

The Argentine Republic is connected by cable with all the cities in the world. The Army consists of about 7,400 men, in addition to the National Guard of about 350,000. The military school has 150 cadets, and the school for non-commissioned officers, 120. Navy: 28 vessels, including 3 ironclads, and 4 torpedo launches. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners, 80. Public instruction is much developed: there are 2 universities, 2 schools of engineering, 2 colleges of agriculture, 27 training colleges, and 3,227 public schools, with 254,608 pupils in 1888. The climate of the Argentine Republic is temperate and healthy.

The Republic has agreed to transmit yearly to Bank of England £1,565,000 for next five years, this sum to be apportioned among the bondholders, and in sixth year to pay the interest on the Argentine External Debt in full. At the present time no correct estimate can be formed of the country's exact position. The natural resources of Argentina are very great and eventually its difficulties should all pass away.

Public revenue in 1895 (estimated).....	£8,143,650
Public expenditure, 1895 ,, ...	7,086,511
Federal external debt, March, 1894 ...	43,366,322
Imports, 1893, £19,221,000; exports ...	18,540,700
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895...	5,480,848
Exports to United Kingdom in 1895 ...	9,084,497

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop., 1895, 610,000.

British Minister, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington...£3,600
Secretary of Legation, Edward Thornton 500
2nd Secretary, (acting) B. F. Alston 330
Consul, Ronald Bridgett 1,500
Vice-Consul, Percy Staniforth 400
Bahia Blanca — Vice-Consul, Charles C. Cumming 150
Concordia—Vice-Consul, Oliver Budge ... 13
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, D. M. Munro .....
La Plata, Vice-Consul, E. T. Puleston. ... 200
Parana—Vice-Consul, 5
Rosario—Vice-Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet 700
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, J. W. Richards... 33

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit 24 days. Parcels, *vid* Hamburg, 3 lbs. 4*s.* 7*d.*; 7 lbs. 5*s.* 1*d.* or by R.M.S. 3 lbs. 2*s.* 4*d.*, 11 lbs. 4*s.* 10*d.*,; telegrams, 4*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* a word.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, *born* 18 August, 1830; *suc.* 2 Dec., 1848; *crowned* King of Hungary at Ofen, June 8, 1867; *married* April 24, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria, *born* 24 Dec. 1837, and has issue 2 daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his nephew (son of the late Archduke Charles Louis), Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Este, *born* 18 Dec., 1863.

[There are three Ministries for the *whole* Empire—Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War.]

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House, Count A. Goluchowski.
Minister of Finance, M. Benjamin de Kállay.
Minister of War, Edler von Krieghammer.
Navy (forming a department of War Office), Commander: Admiral Baron Maximilian Sterneck.

MINISTRY FOR AUSTRIA.

President and Interior, Casimir Count Badeni.
Pub. Instruct., Dr. Baron P. Gautsch.
Justice, Count T. Gleispach.
Finance, Dr. Chevalier L. de Bilinski.
Commerce, Baron H. Glanz.
Agriculture, Count T. Ledebur.
Defence, Count Zeno Welsersheimb.
Railways, Edler von Guttenberg.
Without Portfolio, Dr. E. S. Rittner.

Ambassador in London, Count Franz Deym, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W.
Councillor and 1st Sec., Count S. Clary-Aldringen.
Secretaries, Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, Count Alexander Palffy.
Attaché, Count M. Hadik.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Ladislaus Sztranyavszky.
Military Attaché, H.S.H. Maj.-Gen. Prince Louis Esterhazy.
Chancellor, Eduard K. Rüti.
Consul-General, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.
Deputy Consul-General and Director of the Commercial Department of the Embassy, Baron E. de Ferstel.
Vice-Consul, Chevalier Walter de Princig.
Secretary, J. Kohn.
Office, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The largest State, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraces an area of 261,649 English square miles, and a population (1895) of 44,448,474, viz.:—Austria proper, 115,914 sq. miles, population, 24,736,700; Hungary, 124,448 sq. miles, pop. (1890) 18,120,738; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20,177 sq. miles, pop. 1,591,036. Among the population (41,359,204 without Bosnia and Herzegovina) there were in 1890 about 18,648,000 Slavs, 10,570,000 Germans, 7,435,000 Magyars, and 2,801,000 Roumanians. According to religion, there were (1890) nearly 32,312,000 Roman Catholics, 3,888,000 Protestants, 3,190,000 Greeks and Armenians, and 1,872,000 Jews. The Empire—the official denomination of which is now Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie (the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy)—is divided into the Austrian State and the Hungarian State, each having its own Parliament, Ministry, and Administration.

The lands of the Austrian Crown are—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast-Districts (Görz, Gradisca—Trieste, and Istria), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. The lands of the Hungarian Crown embrace Hungary proper, Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia. The soil produces grain of all kinds, potatoes, beetroot, and wine. Austria ranks next to France, Italy, and Spain as a wine-growing country (Austria, 1895: 78,820,962 gallons, and 30,514,198 in Hungary, 1894); but from its inland position and other causes the wines are not so well known in this country as they deserve to be: 767,138 tons of beet-sugar were manufactured in 1895–96. Industry is almost wholly confined to the western half of the monarchy, and more especially to Vienna, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Styria is the great centre of the iron trade; Brünn is famed for its woollens, Reichenberg for woollens and cottons, Trautenau for linen, Bohemia for glass, and Vienna and Pilsen for lager beer. The mineral riches are very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, zinc, and coal; petroleum is also found in Galicia.

The Empire possesses a powerful army, amounting, on the peace footing, to 377,018 men, with 14,657 officers; and the war establishment, including a Landsturm of 1,060,300 men, consists of 2,769,714 officers and men, with 2,192 field guns. Military service is compulsory on all. The navy consists of 133 vessels, of which 10 are line-of-battle ships, 3 ironclads, 13 torpedo vessels, and 63 torpedo boats. Pola is the great naval arsenal.

In the year 1895 the imports to Austria-Hungary amounted to £65,132,000; the exports from Austria-Hungary to £63,894,899 — precious metals imported £4,512,233, exported £2,021,478. The value of some of the principal articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1895 is as follows:—Cereals, animals, and mill produce £13,057,597; sugar, £5,006,395; wood, coal, turf, £7,862,679; raw materials and manufactures of the textile industry, £6,201,994; metals, machines and vehicles, £2,521,765; chemicals, grease and oils, £2,536,673; divers other materials, £5,047,196; manufactures, £19,587,687. The share Hungary took in the trade of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy during the year 1895 is as follows:—Imports to Hungary, raw material, £9,348,750; manufactured goods, £35,941,000. Exports from Hungary, raw materials, £26,084,083; manufactured goods, £15,983,583. Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Roumania, and Russia, and through the ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1894, 19,548 miles of railway were open for traffic. The commercial marine (Austria) consisted in 1895 of 1,693 vessels, burthen 165,550 tons, and Hungary 246 vessels, burthen 66,076 tons.

Duality extends to the annual budgets. Towards the common expenses Austria contributes to the extent of 68·6 per cent.; Hungary, to that of 31·4 per cent. These common expenses were estimated for 1895 at £13,617,000.

Each of the two countries has a separate Parliament and a separate Ministry.

Austria, Revenue, 1896 (estim.)	£55,500,516
„ Expenditure, 1896 (do.)	55,380,813
Debt, Common 5%, December, 1895	229,675,020
„ Austrian, „ 1895	119,601,444
Common Floating Debt	16,128,299
Total exports, A. & H., 1895	61,873,411
Total imports, A. & H., 1895	60,619,830
Direct imports from U. K., 1895	2,149,552
Direct exports to U. K., 1895	1,221,783

[In calculating the above amounts the *florin* is reckoned at the rate of 12 to the £.]

CAPITALS, Vienna, Population, 1895, 1,526,625; Buda-Pest, 566,000.

British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G. £8,000
Sec. of Embassy, Ralph Milbanke, C.B. ... 1,000

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Military Attaché, Col. F. M. Wardrop, C.B.	£500
Naval Attachés, Capt. L. E. Wintz and Capt. A. W. Paget	
2nd Secs., F. S. Clarke	450
,, M. de C. Findlay	360
3rd Sec., Ernest A. Rennie	250
,, Colville Adrian de R. Barclay	250
Hon. Attaché, H. L. Verney John Baird.	
Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler	300
Consul-General, P. von Schoeller	100
Consul, Moriz Feldscharek	
Trieste—Consul, J. G. Haggard	800
,, *Chaplain*, Rev. C. F. Thorndike	
,, (*asst.*) Rev. J. L. Davies	
Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich	

Vienna is 955 miles, Buda-Pest 1,126, and Prague 826 from London. Transit (to Vienna) 36 hours. Parcels, *vid* Hamburg, not ex. 3 lbs. 1*s.* 5½*d.*; 3 lbs. and not ex. 7 lbs. 1*s.* 11½*d.*; *vid* Belgium, 1*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* 2*d.* Telegrams, per word, 3*d.*

Austria is charged with the administration of the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are situated between 42° 40′ to 40° 15′ N. lat. and 33° 22′ to 38° 45′ E. long. The Austrian garrison consists of 22,944 men, with a native army of 3,528, and a gendarmerie of 2,359. An entirely Austrian administration has been established. The local Revenue (1894: £1,047,310) suffices for the cost of administration, but not for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Sarajevo (Bosna-Serai). Population (1895), 38,083.

Brit. Cons.-Gen., Edwd. Bothamley Freeman £950.

Parcel post, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 5½*d.*, 7 lbs. 1*s.* 11½*d.*; 11 lbs. (limit) 2*s.* 4*d.*; or viâ Belgium, 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 2*d.*, and 2*s.* 7*d.*; telegrams, 3*d.* per word.

HUNGARY.

King, Francis-Joseph, also Emperor of Austria, crowned 8th June, 1867.

MINISTRY FOR THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY, 1895.

President, Baron Desiderius Banffy.
Ministre a latere, Baron Samuel Fosika.
Interior, M. Desiderius Perczel.
Finance, M. Ladislaus Lukács.
Instruction and Religion, M. Julius Wlassits.
Commerce, M. Ernest Daniel.
Agriculture, Ignatius Daranyi.
Justice, Alexander Erdelyi.
National Defence, Gen. Baron Geza Fejervary.
Minister for Croatia, Emerich Josipovich.

Although the term Austria-Hungary is occasionally used, Hungary itself as a State is seldom thought of. Austria alone is mentioned as covering the whole monarchy. Actually Hungary is an independent state, which has, in almost every sense, a separate and distinct existence. The Emperor of Austria is also separately crowned as King of Hungary. In 1896 there were festivities at Buda Pest to celebrate the millennium of the Hungarian State.

Hungary, with its dependent states, has an area of 322,310 sq. kilometres, about 124,448 sq. miles, that is, rather larger than the United Kingdom, with a population of 17,463,789 at the census of 1890: to this Fiume contributes 30,337, and Croatia and Slavonia 2,201,927. The country is divided into 72 counties, with 474 districts for those of Hungary. Hungarian is the official language, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. Croatia and Slavonia are annexes of the Crown of Hungary, but both countries have an autonomy for home affairs, law and public instruction. At the head of the Croatian Government is the *Banus* Khuen Héderváry, who is responsible to both the Diet of Croatia and to the Hungarian Prime Minister. In all other matters are in common, the Croatian Diet sending 40 members to the Hungarian Parliament, while the Hungarian Ministry contains a Croatian member.

The Hungarian Parliament consists of 453 members, elected for five years; of these Croatia sends 40, but they are not entitled to vote on matters connected with Hungarian laws, education, and home affairs. There is also an Upper House, consisting of the *Barones regni*, prelates, such members of the magnate families who contribute more than 3,000 florins to the land tax, the *Banus*, and three members of Croatia sent by the Diet, and fifty members nominated by the Crown. Of the inhabitants there were about 8,000,000 native Magyars at the census of 1890, but a large portion of the other nationalities speak also that tongue. Those who do not are generally the uneducated, chiefly Roumanians in Transylvania, who are there nearly as numerous as the Hungarians, the Székelys, "the most excellent Hungarian race," and the Saxons of Transylvania. In addition to Buda Pest there are five cities each containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, and thirty-two with more than 20,000 each.

Hungary excels in its agriculture. All the great plains produce vast quantities of grain. In many parts, owing to the peculiar nature of the soil, wheat grows upon land that is seldom or never manured. The returns for 1894 (excluding Croatia and Slavonia) give 49,989,780 hectolitres of wheat, 19,201,969 of rye, 19,790,745 of barley, 24,874,024 of oats, and 27,120,801 of Indian corn. The cattle number 4,879,038, sheep 10,594,831, horses 1,748,859, and swine 4,803,639. Hungary is not a manufacturing country; its exports, therefore, are chiefly of cereals, live stock or of raw materials. Amongst them wheat figures for £2,988,000, barley £2,546,000, and wheaten flour £5,634,000. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods; textile fabrics alone were valued at £12,103,000 in 1891, at £13,114,000 in 1892, at £11,924,000 in 1893, and at £13,447,000 in 1894.

In mineral productions Hungary is one of the richest countries in the world. The chief products are gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, antimony, iron, coal, "brown coal," sulphur. The mines, however, are not so well worked as they should be, and might be made a much greater source of income to the State and to individuals. Salt, which is a Government monopoly, produced £1,217,000 in 1893.

The chief articles (over 4 million florins) of import in the year 1894 (in thousand florins) were:—

Cotton stuffs	60,735	Wheat	7,17
Woollen cloth	44,869	Overleather	7,43
Wine in barrels	14,039	Ribbons	7,06
Silk fabrics	19,484	Men's clothes	8,33
Gold manufactures	4,376	Boots and shoes	7,97
Women's dress	12,944	Sawn wooden wares	7,14
Sugar, refined	10,105	Oxen	6,53
Coffee	9,259	Soling leather	4,91
Cotton yarn	7,812	Pictures on paper	6,26
Swine	6,441	Linen	6,87
Linen cloth	7,108	Books	4,55
Parts of machines	9,543	Wooden furniture	4,50

78¼ per cent. being manufactured articles.

Hungary manages its own money matters, the income and expenditure for 1894 being as follows:—

Income, 1894	£43,039,126
Expenditure, 1894	43,186,115

Showing a deficit of £146,989.

The National Debt of Hungary, 1894, was:—

I. 4 p. c. Gold Rentes	Fl.577,919,187
4 p. c. Hungarian Crown Gold Rentes	483,663,416
Other Gold Debts	205,771,743
Other debts, Paper and Silver	33,508,405
II. Debts, burdening single portfolios	33,508,405

(£176,232,189) = fl.2,114,785,912

To the common debt of Austria, Hungary pays the sum of £2,526,108 annually. As a set-off against its indebtedness the country possesses railways, mines, forests, and other national State property, valued at £219,013,985.

CAPITAL, Buda Pest. Pop. 1890, 513,000.

British Consul-General, George Greville, C.M.G. £1,200
„ *Consul*, Ignatz Brüll ..... *unp.*
Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber 500
„ *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker ..... *unp.*

For parcel and telegraphic rates *see* Austria.

BALUCHISTAN. (*See* p. 468.)

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., *born* 9 April, 1835; *suc.* 10 Dec., 1865; *mar.* 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, *b.* 23rd Aug., 1836; issue three daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his brother Philippe, Count of Flanders, *born* 24 March, 1837; *mar.* 25 April, 1867, Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *born* 17 Nov., 1845; issue one son, Albert, *born* April 8, 1879, and two daughters.

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Desmet Denaeyer.
Foreign Affairs, Paul de Favereau,
Interior and Public Instr., F. Schollaert.
Agriculture, M. Debruyn.
Indust. & Works, A. Nyssens.
War,
Justice, M. Begerem.
Railways, Posts & Teleg., and War ad int., Van den Peereboom.

Minister in London, Baron Whettnall, 18 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
Councillor, Viscount de Beughem.
First Secretary, M. J. Wauters.
2nd do., M. van Grootven.
Consul-Gen., François H. Lenders, 118 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Henri de Grelle Rogier, 130 London Wall, E.C.
Consul at Dover, Sir Wm. H. Crundall.
Vice-Consul at Harwich, William Groom.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German ibe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the omans. In 1815 the country was joined to the ingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement hich was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On ct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed elgium independent, and on June 4, 1831, Prince opold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary ing.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is ounded on the north and east by the Netherands (268 miles), on the south and west by rance (381 miles), on the east by Germany (60 miles), and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), and has a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

Belgium has an area of 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Scheldt. The other harbours are at Ostend, Nieuport, and Blankenberg.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 6,841,950 in December, 1895. It is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. It is divided into nine provinces, namely, Antwerp, Brabant, Flanders (East and West), Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (452,158) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (227,225 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (153,740), and Liège (149,789).

The population increases decennially at the rate of about 10·39 per cent. From 1861 there has been an annual excess of immigrants over emigrants. In 1894 the totals were respectively, emigrants 18,302; immigrants 24,636. There are 1,004 females to every 1,000 males; and annually 29 births and 27 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants.

French is the chief official language and that of the upper classes, but Flemish has also been adopted as an official language, and may now be used in criminal proceedings; it is spoken by the majority, and preponderates in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp; the study of it is making great progress. In 1880 45 per cent. spoke Flemish, 40 per cent. French, 8 per cent. both Flemish and French. Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1880 there existed 1,259 convents, inhabited by 4,027 monks and 20,645 nuns. Education can hardly be said to be in a satisfactory condition, for in 1880 32 out of every hundred inhabitants of 5 years of age and upwards were unable to read; and of the recruits levied in 1890, 11·48 per cent. were in a similar condition. There are four universities—Ghent (with 783 students), Liège (1,383), Brussels (1,692), and Louvain (1,800)—5,628 students in the academic year 1890-91, besides a famous Academy of Art at Antwerp, a Conservatoire of Music at Brussels, Ghent, and Liège, and numerous technical schools.

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, for although agriculture is carried on with much industry, like England it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil is divided (1889) among 1,173,169 proprietors. Of the total area 58 per cent. is under cultivation, 13 per cent. consists of meadows and pastures, 17 per cent. of forest. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1893, 19,410,000 tons), iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading manufactures are fire-arms (Liège), machinery (Seraing), iron and steel, glass (Charleroy), woollens (Verviers), cottons and linen (Ghent), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, and Bruges), hosiery (Tournai), beet-sugar (Hainaut), paper,

beer. The exports, in addition to these manufactures, include also corn, butter, eggs, vegetables, coal, building-stones, hides, tallow, and rabbits. The exports of home produce in 1895 amounted to £55,417,562. France, Germany, and England take the lead in this foreign commerce. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1895 were valued at £17,515,636, the chief articles being :—

Butter	£123,375	Iron manufactures	£462,559
Cotton manufacts.	674,378	Linen yarn & mfs.	944,051
Eggs	713,464	Gold leaves	118,624
Clocks & watches	351,583	Silk and manufs.	1,939,801
Flax	849,856	Sugar	960,437
Glass	1,004,446	Wool	442,405
Gloves	425,246	Woollen manufs.	387,303
Hides	246,694	Do. yarn	1,165,340
Hops	81,673	Zinc	280,128

The imports of British produce and manufacture amounted to £11,934,653, and included—

Animals (horses)	£155,974	Leather & manufs.	£202,193
Coals, &c.	372,846	Manure	183,533
Cotton yarn & mfs.	1,440,406	Metals & hardware	450,962
Fish	191,296	Woollen yarn & mf.	1,582,040
Linen yarn & mfs.	217,206	Skins, &c.	33,870
Machinery	652,979		

The value of foreign and colonial goods exported to Belgium included cotton, £252,977; wool, £1,928,713; coffee, £182,831; jute, £93,259; and palm oil, £193,266. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1895) of 59 vessels (54 steamers), 87,213 tons, in addition to which there were 366 fishing boats. In 1893 there were 2,828 miles of railway (2,036 being the property of the state, with a gross revenue of about £1,785 per mile); the telegraphs had a length of 3,914 miles, and the post-office carried 356 millions of letters, post-cards, &c. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,370 miles.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 69 senators and 138 representatives are elected by the people, the former for 8, the latter for 4 years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to 3 votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, and the united constituencies numbered about 1,300,000 voters, with 2,112,000 votes in 1896. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

The army, on a peace footing, numbers 43,323 men without officers with the colours (1890), while the total force upon paper appears to be 155,566. It is recruited by conscription, the term of service being thirteen years, of which from 28 months to four years are passed with the colours. Exemption can no longer be purchased. There is also a *Garde civique* of 43,647 men. Antwerp is the principal fortress. In 1888 the Chambers voted £480,000 for the construction of new forts on the Meuse: they are to be armed with guns placed in iron cupolas according to the designs of Gen. Brialmont, to whom the execution of these works was intrusted. Belgium has neither a navy nor colonies; but the King of the Belgians is at the same time "Sovereign" of the Congo Free State in Africa.

Public revenue, 1895	£14,923,704
Public expenditure, 1893	14,432,216
Public debt, 1895, of all kinds	89,861,180
Total imports, 1895 (including Transit)	116,196,930
Total exports, 1895 " "	104,194,503
Imports from U.K., 1895	11,934,653
Exports to U.K., 1895	17,515,636

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 482,158.

British Minister, Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G. £3,230
Sec. of Legation, C. F. F. Adam 500
2nd Secretary, Lord Vaux of Harrowden ... 390
" Alexander Edmund Fraser ... 345
Hon. Attaché, G. H. Cary-Elwes .....
" Edward Blount .....
Vice-Consul, Thomas E. Jeffes 300
Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Gerald R. de Courcy Perry, C.M.G. 1,400
Vice-Consul, W. Lydcotte 175
Ghent—Vice-Consul, George H. Hallett ... 150
Liège—Vice-Consul, R. S. Menzies 50
Ostend and Bruges—Vice-Consul, Comm. Broughton, R.N. 150
Spa—Vice-Consul, H. Hayemal .....

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 10 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 7 lbs. 1*s.* 8*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 2½*d.*; telegrams, per word, 2*d.*

BOKHARA. (See p. 471.)

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

(*See also* p. 586.)

President, Severo Fernandez Alonso, *proclaimed* Aug. 20, 1896 (until 1900).
Foreign Affairs, Señor Gomez.
Finance, Señor Gutierrez.
War, Señor Oblitas.
Justice, Señor Pinilla.
Interior, Señor Sanguinez.

Consul-General in London: Francisco Suarez.
Consulate, 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard, Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile in 1884. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Colombia under the name of "Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and occupies an area of 472,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 2,300,000. In the war against Chile, 1879, it equipped an army of about 6,000 men. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible, while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes: copper, lead, tin, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which are also its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks.

Public revenue, 1894–5	£515,527
Public expenditure, 1894–5	552,479
Debt, 1886, Interior, £1,768,628 / Foreign, £634,750	2,403,378

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 12,000.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London. Telegrams, 6*s.* 2*d.* per word. There is no parcel post.

BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Dr. Prudente José de Moraes, *born* 1844, *elected* November 15, 1894.
Foreign Affairs, Dionysio de Cerqueira.
Marine, Admiral Alves Barbosa.
War, General Vasquez.
Finance, Bernadino de Campos.
Agriculture, Joaquin Murtivno.
Interior, Alberto Orres.

Minister in London, A. de Souza Corrêa, 55 Curzon St., Mayfair, W.

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1st Secretary, Eduardo Lisboa.
2nd do. Raul Reydner do Amaral.
Attaché, Hippolyto P. Alves de Araiyo.
Consul in London, C. Dias Vieira, 6 Great Winchester Street.
Consul-General in Liverpool, J. C. de Pereira Pinto.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil was founded on the 15th of November, 1889, by a bloodless revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne. A provisional government was immediately formed, upon the model of that of the United States of America, under the presidency of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, and on February 24, 1891, a new Constitution was voted by the Constituent Assembly by which the President's term of office was fixed at four years. Everything went on much as usual; but the Church and the State were separated, civil marriages only made valid, and education secularised. A second revolution broke out in 1891 by which President Fonseca was unseated.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 22′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,261,000 square miles, and contains a population of 16,300,000, the greater part of mixed blood. In 1871 there were 1,800,000 slaves, but in that year the work of emancipation was commenced; children were born free, but under certain regulations were compelled to serve with their mother until they reached the age of 21. On the 13th of May, 1888, a bill was passed for the immediate and unconditional manumission of all slaves, and now not one is to be found throughout the States. There are about 1,000,000 "wild" Indians, and other uncivilised tribes; 94,580 immigrants, mostly Italians and Portuguese, arrived at Rio in 1895. In 1895 the army consisted of 29,000 men, and the navy of 5 ironclads, 9 cruisers, 5 gunboats, 1 torpedo catcher, 12 despatch boats, and a few sailing vessels. Brazil contains 20 states, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio with a shore line of 123 miles. It is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries; and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, adapted for dyeing, cabinet-work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. In the extreme south towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cotton also is being largely cultivated for export. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the central portions of the country, Rio de Janeiro, Minas, and Sao Paulo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the country, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, as the country possesses hardly any manufactories; all articles of clothing may be said to be imported. In the neighbourhood of Rio, however, there are 16 cotton-mills. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, and 1896. In 1896 there were 8,140 miles of railway open, and 4,440 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1896 about 10,205 miles; number of post offices, 2,862.

Public Revenue, 1896 (estimate)	£13,798,933
Public Expenditure, 1896 ,,	14,314,009
(of which £2,200,000 for the Army, and £1,950,000 for the Navy).	
Total Imports, 1895 (estimate)	36,000,000
Total Exports, 1895 ,,	36,000,000
PUBLIC DEBT, Dec. 31st, 1895:—	
Foreign Debt	£36,998,800
Internal Funded Debt	45,757,338
Internal Floating Debt	2,957,267
Paper Currency	27,972,489
Western Minas Loan (taken over by Government)	3,710,000
Conversion of Bank deposits	28,618,870
Indemnities to Banks	916,666
Treasury Bills	271,543
Deduct Assets	£24,719,463
Total	121,584,020

The main hindrance to financial stability is the limit placed on the taxing powers of the Federal Government; a patriotic surrender to the Government at Rio of some of their privileges by the different States would enable the Minister for Finance to declare a surplus annually.

Number of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Rio in 1895—1,507 (2,243,103 tons), 202 being British.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	£7,643,739
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	3,614,155

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population, 674,972.

Brit. Minister, E. Constantine H. Phipps, C.B.,	£4,500
Sec. of Legation, Arthur Stewart Raikes	700
2nd Sec., C. M. Marling	330
Consul-General, William George Wagstaff	1,900
Vice-Consul, C. B. Rhind	450
Bahia—Consul, Ernest C. A. Nicolini	1,200
Chaplain, Rev. C. Luckman	
Pará—Consul, Emilio Kauthack	300
Manaos—Vice-Consul, D. R. Parker	29
Maranham—Vice-Consul, Henry Airlie	375
Pernambuco—Consul, Adolph F. Howard	1,200
Vice-Consul, A. L. G. Williams	nap.
Chaplain, Rev. Wm. E. Macrae, M.A.	
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart	250
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Charles Goble	250
Paraiba—V.-Cons., A. T. Connor	20
Penedo—Consular Agent, Henry B. Cox	
Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Con., S. Bolshaw	45
Rio Grande do Sul—Con., Ralph Bernal	750

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Porto Alegre—Vice-Con., Ambrose Archer £150
St. Catherine's—V.-Cons., ... 29
Santos—Consul, Francis W. Mark 1,350
Curityba.—V.-Cons., J. F. Murray.
Paranagua—Vice-Con., Joaquim S. Gomes 10
Sao Paulo—Cons. Agent, P. C. P. Lupton. 7

Rio Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 16 days. Telegrams, per word, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* No parcel post.

BULGARIA.

Prince, H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, *born* 26 Feb., 1861; *elected* 7 July, 1887; *m.*, 20 April, 1893, Princess Maria Louise de Bourbon, d. of Robert, Duke of Parma; *b.* 17 January, 1870; and has issue—*Heir Apparent*, Boris, Prince of Tirnovo, *b.* 30 January, 1894 (2nd son, Prince Cyril, *b.* 17 Nov., 1895).
Premier & Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stoiloff.
Minister of Finance, M. Gueshoff.
Minister of Interior, M. Beneff.
Minister of War, Col. Petroff.
Minister of Ways and Communic., M. Madjaroff.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Velitchkoff.
Minister of Commerce (vacant).
Minister of Justice, M. Theodoroff.

The Principality of Bulgaria, with which is now incorporated Eastern Roumelia, is under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and was to have been governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranje, with a popular legislature and constitutional government. By modification of the Constitution 1893, there is now one Deputy to each 20,000 inhabitants. On 7th July, 1887, His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg was nominated, and is now recognized by the six great Powers as ruler. United Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Servia and Macedonia, east by the Black Sea, and on the south by the Turkish province of Adrianople, the Danube forming the northern boundary line. The union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria was proclaimed on the 18th September, 1885. Bulgaria contains the five famous Turkish fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Schumla, and Varna. Including E. Roumelia, it has a regular army of 39,093 men on a peace footing, and of 302,400 men, with 96 guns, in time of war. There is a flotilla of 16 steamers on the Danube. The exports consist principally of grain, wool, skins, and timber; the imports of iron, coals, and manufactured goods. A railway, 139 miles in length, connects Rustchuk with Varna; there is another between Tirnovo-Seimen and Bourgas; and a third connects Sofia with Constantinople; there are 1,734 miles of telegraphs. Nationalities and religions of the inhabitants (estimated in 1893):—

Nationalities.		Religions.	
Bulgarians	2,504,736	Orthodox Greek	2,605,905
Turks	569,728	Mohammedan	643,942
Greeks	60,018	Roman Catholic	22,617
Gypsies	51,754	Protestants	2,384
Jews	27,531	Jews	28,307
Germans	3,620	Armenians	6,643
Russians	1,379	Unknown	718
Various	91,450		

Eastern Roumelia, or South Bulgaria, a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, and 992,386 inhabitants; it was intended to form an autonomous province, but since the successful revolution at Philippopolis, of September 18th, 1885, the former autonomous province of Eastern Roumelia has been incorporated with the principality, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, and the accomplished fact was recognised by the arrangement of April 5th, 1886, at Constantinople, whereby the Prince of Bulgaria was appointed at the same time Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia. Among the products of the country are wheat, wine, tobacco, silk, and attar of roses. The live-stock is very considerable.

The Province, under the name of South Bulgaria, now forms an integral portion of the Principality, with the same rulers, laws, and mode of administration. Its representatives (92) take their places in the General Assembly at Sofia along with those from the Northern Province.

Bulgaria and Roumelia have an area of 38,562 square miles, with 3,310,713 (1893) inhabitants.

Public revenue, 1895	£3,579,577
Public expenditure, 1895	2,220,170
Public debt, 1894	4,429,000
Total imports, 1895	2,760,811
Total exports, 1895	3,107,421
Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1895	610,632
Exports to the U. Kingdom, 1895	567,904

Capitals, Sofia, pop. (1893), 47,000; Philippopolis, 36,033; Varna, 28,174; Rustchuk, 28,121; Shumo, 23,210; Schumla, 23,517.

British Agent & Consul-Gen., F. E. H. Elliot £2,000
Vice-Consul, ... 450
Philippopolis—Vice-Con. A. C. Wratislaw. 625
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, Wm. H. Dalziel.. 500
Varna—Vice-Consul, Alfred G. Brophy... 500
Bourgas—Consular Agent, J. Bonnal (*actg.*) 125

Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; Philippopolis, 1,505; transit, 3 days. Parcels, *vid* Cologne, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 9*d.*, 7 lbs. 3*s.* 2*d.*; *vid* Hamburg 2*s.* 5*d.* and 3*s.*; telegrams, per word, 4½*d.*

CAMBODIA. (See p. 472.)

CENTRAL AMERICA,

originally comprising one State, known, while in the possession of the Spanish Crown, as the Kingdom of Guatemala, but now divided into five independent Republics, viz., Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (including, since the treaty of 28th January, 1860, the Mosquito Territory), and Costa Rica, besides the territory of Belize, or British Honduras, situate upon the east side of the peninsula of Yucatan. It comprises the southern part of the continent of North America; and the total area is calculated in round numbers at 175,867 square miles (inclusive of British Honduras, see p. 489), with a population of 3,053,000, about a quarter of whom are whites, Creoles of European parentage, the remainder Indians and Mestizoes of mixed descent. From the year 1525, when the country was conquered by Dom Pedro de Alvarado, one of the companions of Cortes, to 1821, it remained subject to Spain, but in September of that year it effected its independence. A federal government was established, which, after some years of civil war, was upset in 1839, and the five confederated States above named proclaimed their absolute independence of each other. It possesses mines of gold, silver, copper, zinc, as well as other valuable mineral produce, with various marbles and other stone; but the real wealth of the country consists in the vegetable productions—woods, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, sarsaparilla, tobacco, &c.

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1895	£1,379,570
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	976,014

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British Minister and Consul-Gen. to the several Republics of Central America, Audley Gosling £2,000

See under COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, and SALVADOR.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

(*See also* pp. 586-87.)

President, Federico Errazuriz, *installed* 18 Sept., 1896.
Minister of the Interior, Carlos Antúnez.
Foreign Affairs, Carlos Morla Vicuna.
Finance, Justiniano Sotomayor.
Justice, Luis Claro Solar.
War, J. Domingo Amunátegui.
Public Works, Fernandez Albano.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Señor A. Buscunan, 36 Victoria Street, W.
Consul, A. G. Kendall, 148 Leadenhall St., E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 18° 28′ and 56° 35′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 40′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and but few of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 290,741 square miles, with a population (Sept. 1889) of 2,665,926, exclusive of Araucanians, Bolivian and American Indians, numbering about 50,000. The census appears to have been unsatisfactory, and the population is believed to number about 3,000,000. The boundary with Argentina has been determined by a treaty concluded at Buenos Aires on July 23rd, 1881, and recently revised and confirmed. The population increases but slowly, and immigration, although to some extent encouraged, is inconsiderable. The number of tribal Indians is small. The Araucanians on the mainland voluntarily submitted to government in 1883, but several tribes on the islands and in the densely-wooded territory of Magellanes are still virtually independent. More has been done for education than in any other state of South America. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, Chile-pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The mineral wealth is considerable; some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and three lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 40 days. There are 1,801 miles of railway open, 8,346 miles of telegraph, 484 post offices, and 5,250 miles of telephone, the last worked by an English Company. Contracts have been entered into for 600 additional miles in order to extend the trunk line through Araucania, and open up some of the mineral districts in the north as far as Huasco and Vallenar. These lines will be all Government property. A Revolution broke out in January, 1891, between the Congressionalists and the Presidential party, terminating, on August 28th, in the capture of Valparaiso by the former. The commercial marine numbers 191 vessels (40 steamers) of 90,738 tons. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 40 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The regular army annually authorised by Congress consists of 5,000 men and 600 officers; the navy consists of about 12 large and 10 small ships of war. In 1896, at the request of the governments of Chile and Argentina, Queen Victoria consented to act as arbitrator in the boundary contentions of these two countries. During 1896 the paper dollar has averaged about 12*d.*

Public revenue, Budget, 1896	£7,466,666
Public expenditure, Budget, 1896	7,216,666
Public debt, 1896, about.....	18,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 ..	3,454,332
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895.....	3,436,142
Total imports (includ. bullion), 1892...	18,376,000
Total exports (includ. bullion), 1892...	13,948,000

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population, 189,322; Valparaiso, 104,452; Concepcion, 24,180; Iquique, 15,391.

British Minister, J. G. Kennedy	£2,250
Vice-Consul, Frederic W. Kerr	100
Iquique—Consul, Herbert Hervey.....	250
Valparaiso—Consul-General, Col. J. H. Sadler	1,500
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Croker	400
Antofagasta—Vice-Consul, John Barnett	150
Arica—Vice-Consul, David Simpson	100
Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.....	100
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, George P. James	150
Carrizal—Vice-Consul, John King	25
Coquimbo—Vice-Cons., G. L. Ansted... ..	150
Coronel—Vice-Con., Alfred J. Franklin...	65
Lota—Cons. Agent,	17
Pisagua—Vice-Con., G. J. Clarke	150
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, R. Stubenrauch	50
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, W.O.Applegarth	150
Taltal—Vice-Consul, P. N. Schjolberg ...	50
Tocopilla—V.-Consul, Wm. H. Williams	50
Tome—V.-Consul, M. S. Pasmore	10
Traiguen—Vice-Cons., F. Anderton	

Santiago, distant 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit, 40 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 3*s.* 10*d.*; 7 lbs. 4*s.* 5*d.*; 11 lbs. 4*s.* 10*d.*; telegrams, per word, 6*s.* 2*d.*

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CHINA.

Reigning Emperor, Kuang Hsü (Tsai t'ien was the name of the Emperor before he succeeded to the throne; the Emperor of China on his accession always selects a new name or *Kwo Hao*, and Tsai t'ien was exchanged for Kuang *Hsü*), *born* 15 August, 1871: *suc.* 12 January, 1875; married 26th Feb., 1889.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Li Hung Chang, G.C.V.O.

Inspector-General of Customs & Posts, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, H. E. Kung Tajèn, 49 Portland Place, W.

Councillor of Legation, Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3 Harley Place, Regent's Park, W.

Secretaries, Kingcast Tsêng; Wang Sih-Kun.

Attachés, Ou Tsong-lëen; Kung Sing Chang.

China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of 1,534,953 square miles, its length from north to south being 1,860 miles by 1,520 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Mongolia and Manchuria; on the west by Turkestan, Tibet, and Burma; on the south by Burma, Tongking and the China Sea; and on the east by the Pacific Ocean, the Yellow Sea, and Corea. The northernmost part of this area is in lat. 44° 50′ N., and the southernmost point, Yulin Bay, in the Island of Hainan, in 18° 10′ N. On the east it extends to long. 126° 10′ E., on the W. to 97° 30′ E. But the possessions of China extend far beyond these limits, and include Manchuria, Mongolia, and Dzungaria in the north, and Eastern Turkestan and Tibet in the west. To the area of China Proper must be added those of her dependent territories, the whole extending to about 4,468,750 square miles, or rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe. Within these limits are four great mountain ranges, whence proceed some of the largest rivers in the world, and these, with their tributaries, furnish an unrivalled internal water-communication. The Amur, 2,400 m. in length; the Brahmaputra, which runs more than 1,000 miles within the Empire; the Hoangho, or Yellow River, which in its course of about 2,800 miles drains nearly 715,000 square miles of territory; and the great River Yangtze, which drains an area of 950,000 square miles, is said to flow nearly 3,200 miles. The most extravagant estimates of the population of this empire have been made at various times; it is generally thought that the so-called census returns of Chinese officials are untrustworthy, and that the population does not exceed a total of over 300,000,000, a recent official Yellow Book giving the number of people as 303,241,969. The density of population in some parts is very great, but the statements regarding this require to be treated with caution. Of the 10,091 foreign residents in 1895, 4,084 were British, 1,325 Americans, 875 French, 882 Germans, and 805 Portuguese; and of the 603 foreign firms in China, 361 were British and 91 German.

To this should perhaps be added Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet, and some other dependencies more or less closely connected with the empire.

No trustworthy statements as to revenue and expenditure exist. In 1875 the revenue was supposed to have amounted to £25,837,500, about 100,000,000 taels, of which about 20,000,000 was from foreign custom (the import duties in 1893 amounted to £1,221,000), 15,000,000 from salt revenue, 15,000,000 from inland transit duties, 12,500,000 from land tax, 9,500,000 from opium, and 5,000,000 from inland custom, but there are great irregularities about the collection. The debt was inconsiderable until after the conclusion of the recent war with Japan which has left China burdened with the payment of a heavy indemnity involving large foreign loans. The navy consisted of 3 ironclads, 7 cruisers, and 35 ironclad gunboats, 9 torpedo vessels built in England and Germany, and about 100 other vessels, some of which were built in the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow, but the entire northern squadron was destroyed or captured in the war, and only a few vessels of no fighting value now remain in the possession of China. The mercantile marine (1893) consisted of 133 steam and 54 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 42,448. The army at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men. The chief imports are opium, cotton and woollen stuffs, kerosene, ginseng, and rice, whilst tea, silk, and silk manufactures, camphor, and sugar constitute the bulk of the exports. Twenty-four "Treaty" ports are thrown open to foreign commerce, and the customs are managed by European officials. In 1895 the number of vessels entered and cleared at the treaty ports was 37,132, with a tonnage of 29,737,078; of these 19,579 were British (tonnage 20,525,793), and 2,684 were German (tonnage 2,442,185).

The total foreign trade of China in 1895 amounted to 323 millions of Haikwan taels (£53,250,000), which was shared by the nations of the world as under:—

Country.	Millions.	Country.	Millions.
Great Britain	44·5	U. S. A.	20·4
Hong Kong	142·9	Europe, except Russia	28·7
India	19·7	Russia	17·4
Singapore	4·4	Japan	32·0
Australasia	1·6	Macao	4·8
Mauritius	·2	Cochin China	1·9
Brit. America	1·7	Turkey in Asia	1·1
Great & Greater Brit.	215·0	Foreign Countries	105·3

The principal exports to this country from China in 1895 were tea (£1,248,507), silk (£639,422), and straw for plaiting purposes (£343,948); while the chief articles exported to China from the United Kingdom were cottons and cotton yarn (£3,742,694), woollens and worsteds (£387,819), machinery and mill work (£297,193), and metals (£279,100).

China is at length waking up to the necessity of railway communication, and although but 200 miles, from Tientsin to Shan-Hai-Kwan, are open, several other lines are authorised, and there are about 3,000 miles of telegraph. A war broke out in 1894 between China and Japan, owing to the attempt of the latter country to put an end to the unsettled state of affairs in Corea, over which country China claimed the suzerainty. Owing to the vigorous conduct of the war by Japan and the lack of organization in the Chinese forces, a speedy result was obtained, and the treaty of Shimonoseki signed on April 17, 1895. Corea was recognized as independent; the island of Formosa was ceded to, and a large indemnity (£35,000,000) exacted by, the victors. In addition to their personal advantages, Japan obtained the opening of three new treaty ports, Shashih, Soochow and Hangchow.

Gross customs revenue, 1895	£3,564,234
Total debt, 1896, about	40,000,000
Total imports, 1895	28,616,120
Total exports, 1895	23,882,000

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*Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1895... £5,363,536
*Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895 3,343,865

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.

British Minister, Major-Gen. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Sec. of Legation, Wm. Nelthorpe Beauclerk	900
Mil. Attaché, Col. G. F. Browne	
2nd Secretary, A. C. Grant-Duff	600
do. Hon. Hugh Grosvenor	400
Chinese Sec., Henry Cockburn	700
Physician, Dr. Stephen Wootton Bushell	800
Chaplain (acting), Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott	200
Amoy—Consul, C. T. Gardner, C.M.G.	1,000
Canton—Consul, Byron Brenan, C.M.G.	1,200
Vice-Consul, E. H. Fraser	700
Chefoo—Consul, T. Lowndes Bullock	800
Chinkiang—Consul, William R. Carles	800
Chungking—Consul, M. F. A. Fraser	800
Foochow—Consul, C. F. R. Allen	1,000
Pagoda Island—Vice-Con., F. S. A. Bourne	600
Hankow—Consul, Pelham Laird Warren	1,000
Ichang—Consul, William Holland	800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, Octavius Johnson	800
Kiungchow—Consul, E. L. B. Allen	800
Macao—Vice-Cons., Herbert Goffe (actg.)	350
Newchwang—Consul, Colin M. Ford	800
Ningpo—Consul, G. M. H. Playfair	800
Pakhoi—Consul, R. W. Hurst	800
Shanghai—Chief Justice of Supreme Court for China & Japan & Consul-General, Sir Nicholas John Hannen	2,100
Asst. Judge and Cons., G. Jamieson	1,200
Crown Adv., Hiram Shaw Wilkinson	500
Vice-Consuls, James Scott	900
L. C. Hopkins	650
Swatow—Consul, B. C. G. Scott	800
Tientsin—Consul, H. B. Bristow	1,100
Wenchow—Consul, W. S. Ayrton	800
Wuhu—Consul, R. W. Mansfield	800

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 40 days. Parcels to Treaty Ports, 1 lb., 10*d.*, then 6*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, 6*s.* 10*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per word.

The following statements have been drawn up for the Almanack by a gentleman long resident in the country:—

The Navy.—With the Navy, as with the Army and Revenue, it is almost impossible to draw the line between what may be called the Imperial fleet and the numerous small fleets that belong to the viceroys of the maritime provinces, for each one can have what he likes; in fact, numerous officials—such as the Salt Commissioners—keep a few well-armed gun-boats to help them in the collection of duty on the articles over which they have a monopoly. The foreign customs also possess a number of cruisers, carrying foreign officers and engineers. What is usually looked upon as the navy proper is the fleet which cruises round Chefoo, Tientsin, and Port Arthur, which is under command of a Chinese admiral. To this may be added the southern fleet, usually cruising off Shanghai or Foochow.

Shipping.—Shanghai is almost the only port in China to which steamers from Europe and Japan run *regularly*; but in the tea season steamers go up the Yangtsze to Hankow, and occasionally call at other ports—as Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow. There is a big coast trade, which is carried on mostly by British steamers; but the number of German vessels is still very greatly on the increase. The Chinese own one line of steamers, called the "China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company." This company has about fifteen steamers running on the coast, and has also a number of fine paddle-wheel boats running on the Yangtsze river between Shanghai and Hankow. Above Hankow there are small British steamers running to Ichang.

Customs.—The Imperial Maritime Customs of China, usually called the Foreign Customs, contains about 700 Europeans, of all nationalities, British predominating. The head of the service is Sir Robert Hart, Bt., G.C.M.G., who is called the Inspector-General of Customs and Posts. This service collects the customs dues and duties on all goods imported or exported in any vessel other than a Chinese junk, from or into any treaty port. It also has charge of all lighthouses and lightships, harbours, buoys, beacons, &c., and keeps its own fleet of cruisers, officered by foreigners. The head of the service resides in Peking; but at each treaty port is a resident commissioner of customs, with a staff of clerks, tide waiters, &c. The Corean customs were formerly a branch of this service, also under Sir Robert Hart.

Railways.—A railway is now open from Tientsin to Shan Hai Kuan, the point on the coast where the Great Wall touches the sea (a distance of about 200 miles), and through trains run daily. The engineers, drivers, and a few others are Europeans, but the line is the property of the Chinese Government. The line from Tientsin to Pekin, the construction of which was authorized by an Imperial edict of April 24, 1896, has been commenced, and is expected to be open for traffic in 1897. The great supporter of this, and all other railways and improvements, is Li Hung-chang, who was for some time Commander-in-chief of the Chinese army in the war with Japan (1894), and a guest of the principal nations of Europe and the United States in 1896.

Education.—Education in China cannot be said to be advanced, although all but the very lowest classes can read more or less; but of the women not ten per cent. can either read or write. Higher education consists in acquiring a knowledge of the Chinese classics. They are as a nation entirely wrapt up in themselves, and know nothing of the affairs of the peoples of other nations, whom they speak of and consider to be "barbarians;" although according to treaty that word is not, as formerly, used in official documents and despatches. There are in Peking, Tientsin, and Canton schools at which a Chinaman may obtain a fairly good foreign education, but they are little attended, in fact I think only by persons who, being required for the diplomatic service, are sent there at the expense of the Chinese Government, and are paid a small salary while there. All these schools are under the direction of Sir Robert Hart, who appoints the professors. One of them, the School for Western Learning at Peking, is financed from the Customs, and a school of medicine at Tientsin has been lately established (with an Englishman at its head) by Li Hung-chang.

COCHIN-CHINA. (See p. 472).
Telegrams, 4*s.* 11*d.* and 5*s.* 1*d.* per word.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.
President, Miguel A. Caro, 1894.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jorge Holquin.

* These figures only represent the *direct* trade with the U.K.; they should be trebled to represent approximately the actual value of commodities exchanged.

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Envoy Extraordinary, J. M. Hurtado.
Secretary of Legation, J. N. Mendez, 39 Warwick Gardens, W.
Consul-Gen., Ramon Goenaga, 5 Fenchurch St.
Vice-Consul, L. Schloss, 36 Mark Lane, E.C.
Consul in Liverpool, Don Juan V. Aycardi.
Consul at Southampton, Don Pablo Solano.

Formerly New Granada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1886—consisting of 9 Departments—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—in the most N.W. part of South America, and includes the isthmus connecting the two continents, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 83° W. long., comprising an area of 502,000 square miles, and possessing an estimated population (1895) of about 5,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been subjected to several revolutionary changes and civil wars. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the latter is by far the largest, consisting of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold (of which the output is estimated to exceed that of any of the Central American Republics), silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and precious stones. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, while in some parts tobacco, which was largely grown in years gone by, is again receiving attention; also wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there. The chief exports are coffee (11,215 tons in 1895, value £857,800), the precious metals, and india-rubber. All religions are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 10,000 men, and the navy of 3 small gunboats and one cruiser. Railroads are in their infancy, there being but 557 miles open in 1895, including the Panama line (47 miles), with about 6,500 (1894) miles of telegraph. The currency is paper, of which £2,571,863 was in circulation in 1895, the rate of exchange averaging $12 to the £.

Revenue, 1895	£1,348,300
Expenditure, 1895	1,571,783
Debt, foreign, 1895	1,913,500
,, Arrears of interest, 1879-1895	1,600,942
Debt, interior, 1895	157,675
Total imports, 1895	960,697
Total exports, 1895	1,257,367
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	1,261,903
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	434,893

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 100,000.

British Vice-Consul & Chargé d'Affaires ad int., Montagu Villiers	£1,000
Honda—Vice-Con., John Gillies	18
Medellin—Vice-Consul, William Gordon	

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, 35 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lbs. 4*s.* 5*d.*; 11 lbs. 6*s.*; telegrams, per word, Buenaventura, 5*p.*; all other places, 5*s.* 9*d.*

PANAMA,

one of the nine Departments of Colombia, occupying the isthmus which joins North to South America. The area is 31,890 square miles, the population (1893) about 280,000. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the leading industries. There are 97 primary schools, at which 3,500 children attend; and 8 public and private colleges, with 500 pupils. The once famous pearl-fisheries in the Gulf of Panama yield now but little, but other beds are being worked near the Cheriqui Islands, the production being about 15 tons of shells monthly. Each ton produces about £15 worth of pearls. In 1890 tax was paid on 60 gold and 12 manganese mines, but only 11 gold and 1 manganese are being worked, and the bullion shipments have not been encouraging. The prosperity of the State depends very largely upon its favourable geographical position, which facilitates transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The distance from Limon Bay to Panama on the latter is only 35 miles, and the highest elevation of the watershed does not exceed 278 feet. A railway 47½ miles in length, fare first class, 20*s.*, joins the two oceans, and a ship-canal was commenced in 1879 by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the diggings being begun in 1881. In March, 1889, work ceased owing to lack of funds. Up to the date of the stoppage of work 48,400,000 cubic mètres of earth and rock had been removed, leaving a balance of 30,000,000 cubic mètres to be removed *for an eight lock canal*, as proposed. The total length of the proposed Canal is 46⅓ miles; depth, 30 feet; width at bottom, 72 feet, and at surface of water, 124 feet.

The following figures taken from the report presented to the president and judges of the Court of the Seine, on July 25, 1890, by the liquidator, M. Monchicourt, will show the greatness of the enterprise:—

Total expenses at Panama	£31,330,937
Total expenses in Paris	15,628,066
Purchase of Panama Railway shares	3,730,727
Payments to the Civil Society of obligations for the lottery scheme	1,290,587
Payment to the Colombian Government	98,203
Total	£52,078,520

A new company (Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama) has been formed in Paris with a capital of 65,000,000 fr., and work was commenced at Culebra on 1st Oct., 1894. In 1897 a technical commission will proceed to the Isthmus and report on the possibility of the completion of the work. A large amount will be spent upon the wharves at Christophe Colon (Atlantic) and La Boca (Pacific), the termini.

Panama—Consul, Claude C. Mallet	£1,285
Vice-Consul, C. H. Dolby-Tyler	
Barranquilla—Vice-Consul, E. Macgregor	300
Buenaventura—Consular Agent, Ed. Blum	*unp.*
Carthagena—V.-Cons., Thos. C. Stevenson	150
Santa Martha—Vice-Con., Mansel F. Carr	5
Colon—Vice-Consul, Frederick P. Leay	800
Pedregal—Cons. Agent, T. C. S. Preedy	...
Tumaco—Cons. Agent, A. J. Woodville	...

Panama, 5,466 miles; transit, 17 (via New York, 15) days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lbs. 4*s.* 5*d.*; 11 lbs., 6*s.* Telegrams 5*s.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* per word.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Sovereign, Leopold II., King of the Belgians.
Governor-General, Colonel Wahis.
Secretary of State, M. van Etvelde.

The Congo Free State has sprung out of the discoveries of Mr. Stanley, and the explorations

carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels under the presidency of the King of the Belgians in 1876. The new State was in the course of 1884 and 1885 recognized by the leading Powers of Europe, and by the United States, conditional upon its maintaining the principles of Free Trade, and of only levying such dues upon shipping, or otherwise, for which there shall be returned an equivalent in facilitating the operations of commerce. The territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo to within a few miles below Shonzo; both banks of the river thence to Manyanga; the left bank only as far as the Equator, and thenceforth both banks. In the east it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The total area included within its limits amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a population of probably not over 8,000,000. The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this so-called State. It is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matodi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls, which it has been proposed to avoid by a railroad 300 miles in length, the first section of which, from Matadi to Tumba, is now open for traffic. Above Leopoldville the river is navigable as far as the Stanley Falls, a distance of over 900 miles. The population of this vast territory consists of numerous negro tribes, of whom none have as yet attained a superior degree of civilization, whilst some still practise cannibalism. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but the barren mountain-land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expenses for the transportation of articles of commerce ill able to bear them, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. The railway has been surveyed up to the 214th kilometre, and completed up to the 160th kil., and one year's outlay up to June, 1895, was over 6,000,000 frs. The exports consist mainly of palm-kernels, palm-oil, ground-nuts, caoutchouc, copal, ivory, wax, sesam, dyewoods, copra, hides, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant, sugar-cane, and cotton grow wild, and tobacco has been planted with success. Gold, iron, lead, copper, and other minerals have been found. The King of the Belgians has endowed this State out of his private fortune to the extent of £40,000 annually.

Receipts, 1893	£280,108
Expenditure, 1895	329,452
Imports, 1895	427,432
Exports, 1895	437,720
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	106,079
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	21,064
Boma—British Consul, W. C. Pickersgill, C.B.	1,600
Vice-Consul, L. R. S. Arthur	500

Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 7*d.*; 7 lbs. 3*s.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.* 5*d.*

COREA.

King, Li Hsi, acceded 1846.

Corea, the bone of contention in the war between Japan and China (1894–5), is an Asiatic Kingdom consisting mainly of a peninsula lying to the north-east of China, between 34° and 43° N. lat. and 125° and 130° E. long., and measuring some 600 miles from north to south, and 135 miles from east to west. The area is estimated at upwards of 80,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated between 6 and 18 millions, but reckoned according to the "last government census" at 10,528,937. Corea has only three neighbours, China, Japan, and Russia. It possesses several good natural harbours. Off its southern coast is the island of Port Hamilton, which was occupied by Great Britain in 1885, but subsequently evacuated, China at the time guaranteeing that it should not be occupied by any other power, and Russia undertaking not to occupy Corean territory under any circumstances whatsoever. The name Corea is derived through the Portuguese from *Ko-rai* (Chinese Kao-li), the title of the previous dynasty from 920–1392 A.D.; to the inhabitants themselves the country is known as Cho-sen. Buddhism grafted on spirit and ancestor worship may be said to be the religion of the country. There are a number of American and British and other Protestant missionaries in Corea; but their following is small compared with the converts of the Roman Catholic missionaries. The people are tall, robust and good-looking. They belong to the Mongolian stock, and their language is Turanian with the addition of many Chinese words. The people are idle and unprogressive, so that the commerce of the country is falling into the hands of the Japanese. The soil is very fertile, but only partially cultivated: rice, beans, and all kinds of grain are raised, as also tobacco, hemp, pea-cotton, &c.; ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by Chinese, is an important article of cultivation and revenue under Government monopoly. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and galena abound, and a concession was recently granted to an American syndicate to work the gold mines in the neighbourhood of Ping-Yang. Native manufactures are in a very primitive condition; the only article calling for special notice being an excellent quality of paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*. The country until the war of 1894-5 was considered to be subject to a rather indefinite suzerainty on the part of China, and was accustomed to send annual tribute missions to Peking; but by the Treaty of Shimonoseki Corea was declared independent of China. Owing to the total collapse of China, Japan was able to enforce all her demands and to possess herself of Corea and to regulate its internal administration. The political future of the country is quite uncertain. By recent Treaties of Commerce (that with Great Britain having been concluded in 1883), the capital, Sëoul, and the three ports of Chemulpo (Jen-chuan or Jinsen), Fusan, and Wonsan (Yuen-san or Gen-san) are open to foreign trade. The seaborne trade is almost wholly carried on in Japanese bottoms, the number of Japanese vessels cleared in 1895 being 1,230, with a tonnage of 163,999, being next approached by 67 British vessels, tonnage 108,756. In 1894 the trade of Chemulpo with Japan and China amounted to $3,088,012 and $1,894,820 respectively. The Customs administration was formerly under the management of Sir Robert Hart, the head of the Chinese Customs, and the Customs revenue, which amounted in 1891, the best year for trade, to £90,000, constitutes a large proportion of the cash revenues of the kingdom. Total exports, 1895, £396,715. Imports, £875,800.

CAPITAL, Sëoul or Söul. Population, 200,000.

Brit. Min., Maj.-Gen. Sir C. M. MacDonald (Peking).
Consul-General, John Newell Jordan £1,200
Chemulpo—Vice-Cons., W. H. Wilkinson (*acting*).

Sëoul is distant 11,560 miles; transit, 40 days; telegrams, 6*s.* 10*d.* and 7*s.* per word.

COSTA RICA, Republic of.

President, Rafael Iglesias, 8 May, 1894.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor R. Pacheco.
Minister to England, Belgium, France, and Spain, Señor M. M. Peralta, 85 Alcolá, Madrid.

Consul-Gen. in London, John A. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1892) of 243,205. The chief exports are coffee (174 850 bags, £790,000 in 1895-96), sugar, caoutchouc, metals, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, hides, cedarwood, tortoise-shell, and fruits. In 1895-96, 1,633,067 bunches of bananas were exported, valued at £240,000. The chief ports are Punta-Arenas, on the Pacific, and Port Limon, on the Atlantic. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, and machinery for drying and cleaning coffee from the United States, Germany, and England. A railway from Limon, on the Atlantic, to San José, the capital, 118 miles, and from thence to Alajuela, a further distance of 13 miles, is now open, and the chief imports and exports of the Republic are now made at Port Limon. There is a further line of railway, about 12 miles, from Punta-Arenas to Esparta on the Pacific, and a small line (4 miles) from Limon to Rio Banano. A project is now on foot to construct a line from Guasimo Station to Rio Frio, near the Lake of Nicaragua, passing through Sarapiqui and San Carlos. The line from Alajuela to Port Limon belongs to an English company styled "The Costa Rica Railway Company," and besides this a considerable amount of English capital is embarked in large tracts of lands, mines, markets, tramways, and other industries.

Public income (Budget), 1896 ..... £564,000
Public expenditure (Budget), 1896 537,918
Public debt, foreign (consolidated 1888) 2,000,000
Total imports, 1895, £770,292; exports, £1,037,680
Imports from U.K., 1895 £185,253: exports £269,083
$11·50 = £1.

Capital, San José. Population (1892), about 20,000.
British Minister, Audley Gosling (New Guatemala).
British Consul, Percy G. Harrison £200
Port Limon—Vice-Consul, Robert McAuslan 50
Puntarenas—Vice-Consul, Robt. A. Taylor *nil*

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct, 21 days; *vid* New York, 18 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 4*d.*, 7 lbs. 3*s.* 10*d.*, 11 lbs. 5*s.* 6*d.*; telegrams, per word, 4*s.* 2*d.*

DENMARK.

King, Christian IX., *born* 8 April, 1818; *suc.* 15 Nov., 1863; *married*, 26 May, 1842, Louise (*b.* 7 September, 1817), daughter of William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and has issue, 3 sons and 3 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; *married*, July 28, 1869, Louise, Crown Princess of Sweden and Norway, *b.* 31 Oct. 1851; issue (1) Christian, *b.* 1870; (2) Karl, *b.* 1872, *m.* 1896, Princess Maud of Wales; and 6 other children.
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron K. T. T. O. Reedtz Thott.
Minister of the Interior, H. E. Hörring.
Minister of Justice and for Iceland, N. R. Rump.
Public Worship and Instruction, V. Bardenfleth.
Minister of War, Col. J. G. F. v. Schnack.
Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral N. F. Ravn.
Minister of Agriculture, Knud Schested.
Minister of Finance, Kammerherr Lüttichau.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenip. in London, F. E. de Bille, 24 Pont Street, S.W.
Secretary, Count C. W. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 53 Cornwall Gardens.
Attaché, C. C. A. Gosch, 21 Stanhope Gardens.
Consul-Gen. in London, Ernest Adolf Delcomyn, 5 Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.
Consul—Hull, H. Pattinson.
Consul-General—Leith, W. O. Berry.
Consul—Liverpool, A. K. Carüe.
Ditto—Manchester, P. A. Paulsen.
Ditto—Belfast, A. M. Münster.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1866; consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,789 square miles, with a population in 1894 of (including Faroë Islands) 2,185,325, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, and colonial produce. Its chief exports are those of agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle, the latter principally to Great Britain. Denmark possesses an army of 50,522 men on the war footing; a navy consisting of 37 steam-vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 3,675 vessels, with a tonnage of 330,911. There are 1,318 miles of railway and 8,201 miles of telegraph. Copenhagen was declared a free port on 9th November, 1894.

Revenue, 1894-95 ..... £3,741,270
Reserve Fund 991,722
Expenditure, 1894-95 3,410,852
Public debt, 31st March, 1896 11,579,335
Total imports, 1895 20,224,395
Total exports, 1895 14,912,224
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 ... 3,135,122
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 9,799,328

Capital, Copenhagen. Population (1890) (including suburbs), 375,719.
British Minister, Sir C. S. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,000
Sec. of Legation, Hon. Alan Johnstone 500
3rd Sec., J. G. Ford 150
Chaplain, Rev. Mortimer E. Kennedy 200
Consul, Captain James Boyle 700
Vice-consul, C. H. Funck .....
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, C. T. Malling .....
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, G. F. Stark 10
Elsinore—V.-Con., Lorenz M. F. Schmidt 100
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, J. Nielson.
Fredericia—V.-Con., H. M. E. Rasmussen
Frederikshavn—V.-Con., Wm. Schmidt 10
Kastrup—Vice-Con., Silvio Alfred Fugl...
Korsör—Vice-Consul, P. Jorgensen.....
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, Anthon Andersen...
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, William Kruuse ... 5
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus...

Randers—Vice-Consul, A. Kraunsoë .....
Rönne (Bornholm)—Vice-Consul, J. Hintze £5
Thisted—Vice-Con., Emil A. Bendixen ... 5
Thorshavn—Vice-Consul, Louis Bergh.....
Reykjavik—Consul, Wm. G. Spence Paterson 10
Seydisfjord—Vice-Consul, Jens M. Hansen
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, Herman W. McDougal 200
,, *Chaplain*, Rev. Eyre Hutson.....
Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V.-Con., R. Armstrong 75
Frederickstad—Vice-Consul, W. B. Woods 28

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,184 inhabitants. They include the FAROE or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 12,955); ICELAND (40,458 sq. m., pop. 70,927); GREENLAND (34,000 sq. m., pop. 10,516); and 3 islands in the West Indies, ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN (142 sq. m., pop. 32,786). These latter export sugar and rum.

Exports Danish Possessions to U. K., 1894 £18,237
Imports to United Kingdom, 1895 ..... £61,947

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 39 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 5*d.* & 1*s.* 9*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* & 2*s.* 2*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 5*d.* and 2*s.* 7*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3½*d.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, General Ulises Heureaux, elected 1st Sept., 1886.
Vice-Pres., W. Figueroo.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Enriquè Henriquez.
War and Marine, General Branlio Alvarez.
Finance, Modesto Riva.
Public Works, Theofilo Cordero-Bidó.
Justice, S. E. Valverde.
Interior, R. A. Lluberes.

Cons.-Gen., Miguel Ventura, 17 Coleman St., E.C.

San Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city contains the Cathedral and Columbus's residence. It comprises an area of about 20,596 square miles, with an estimated population of 350,000. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, log-wood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. Sugar, the most recent industry, is now the most important. The minerals are gold, copper, and iron. The Revenue in 1889-90 was estimated at £593,750. The internal debt, 1886, is stated to be £312,500, but there is in addition an unacknowledged debt of £714,300, contracted in London.

CAPITAL, San Domingo. Population, 18,000.

Revenue, 1895 ..... £268,000
Expenditure, 1895 509,600
Imports, 1895 900,000
Exports, 1895 457,600
British Consul-General for Hayti and Dominican Republic, Augustus Cohen..... £1,250
Vice-Consul, Arthur Tweedy 200
Porto Plata—Vice-Cons., Charles McGregor 11

San Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 22 days. Parcels, per lb., 7*d.*, maximum 11 lbs.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Eloy Alfaro $12,000
Foreign Minister, (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Don Celso Nevares, 3 Copthall Buildings, E.C.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the original Republic of Colombia which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 26′ S. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru and Colombia), and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 120,000 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,270,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,525 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,613 feet, the Antisana, 19,335 feet, Cayambe, 19,186 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, silver specie and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 16 provinces and one territory. In 1891 there were 57 miles of railway open. An arrangement was recently made with the bondholders for the conversion of the Debt, but the Dictator, in 1895, suspended payment pending a further and less onerous arrangement; meanwhile a 10 per cent. surtax upon import dues is being collected and deposited in a Guayaquil bank. Guayaquil is the chief port: population, 1896, about 50,000. In 1890 the customs duties amounted to £460,162.

The population of the other chief towns is approximately as follows: Quito, 40,000; Cuenca, 25,000; Riobamba, 12,000; Ambato, Loja, and Latacunga, 10,000.

The GALAPAGOS ISLANDS (2,400 square miles) belong to Ecuador; only about 200 miles are susceptible of cultivation.

Public revenue, 1893 ..... $4,325,701
Public expenditure, 1893 4,433,459
Public debt, 1893 ..... £750,000
Internal debt, 1893 264,000
Total imports, 1893 ..... $2,975,718
Total exports, 1893 533,769
Total receipts from Custom House, 1893 3,509,484
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 ... £266,634
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 117,957

Average currency exchange, 1895, $10 to the £. The $ is a paper Sucre.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 40,000.

Brit. Min., Capt. H. M. Jones, V.C. (*see* Lima, Peru
Consul, Ludovico Söderström £300
Guayaquil—Consul, George Chambers ... 220

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 35 days. Telegrams, 6*s.* 2*d.* a word.

EGYPT.

Khedive or *Reigning Sovereign*, Abbas Pasha, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 14 July, 1874; *suc.* 7 Jan., 1892.
Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Ali Bey, younger brother of the Khedive.
President of Council and Minister of Interior, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Adviser on Internal Affairs, J. L. Gorst.
Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghaly.
Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.
War and Navy, Abani Pasha.

Minister of Public Works and Instruction, Fakhry Pasha.
Minister of Finance, Mazloum Pasha.
Financial Adviser to Khedive, Sir Elwin Palmer, K.C.M.G.
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-General Sir Herbert Horatio Kitchener Pasha, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
Judicial Adviser to the Khedive, Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.
Commanding British Troops, Major-General C. B. Knowles, C.B.
Director-Gen. of Customs, Alfred Caillard, C.M.G.

The position and condition of Egypt are unparalleled. Nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire, it is also autonomous and under the rule of the Khedive by Firmans of the Sultan in 1841, 1866, 1867, 1879, and 1892, subject to the annual payment of a tribute of £695,792. It is at the same time entirely dependent for its existence as a Sovereign State upon the will of stronger Powers, England at the present moment being dominant. The title of Khedive was given by Firman of 14 May, 1867, and is hereditary. In consequence of a military revolt, headed by Arabi Pasha, which the Khedive was powerless to subdue, England was most unwillingly compelled to intervene, and is now in occupation of Egypt, and for many years to come must continue to exercise a very powerful influence over the fortunes of the country. Whilst British troops were re-establishing the authority of the Khedive in Egypt, a revolution, headed by Mohammed Ahmed, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, broke out in the Egyptian territories in the Soudan. The Egyptian troops having been beaten in the field, General Gordon volunteered to proceed to Khartoum to withdraw the garrisons. He fell dying nobly at his post before an English expedition, sent somewhat tardily to his relief, could reach him. Since then the whole of the upper valley of the Nile and the vast territories which had been brought under Egyptian rule, almost as far as the Equator, have been abandoned. In 1896, however, in consequence of the growth in the power of the Dervishes, a military expedition under the Sirdar started for the south; the province of Dongola has been recovered, and, according to the report of the late Col. Stewart, a net revenue of about £45,000 per annum should accrue therefrom to the Egyptian Treasury. This revenue is derived mainly from heavy taxation on irrigation works and from the produce of date palms, and, under honest administration, the other districts of Berber, Suakim, and Khartoum should not be (if recovered) much less remunerative. Besides this, the Italians have been permitted to regard Abyssinia as within their sphere of influence, and part of that country forms the colony of Eritrea (see p. 528). Nubia, Senaar, Kordofan, Darfur, and other districts acknowledge the sway of Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi, whom the Mahdi appointed his successor when he died. The whole of these former dependencies of Egypt have an estimated area of 760,000 square miles with 11,000,000 inhabitants. The population in 1882 was 6,806,381, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.).

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. Its agricultural products consist of cotton, millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, hemp, &c. It has no metals; but salt, petroleum, nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found. The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, woollens, coffee, tobacco, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (83 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, cigarettes, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 55 per cent. is carried on with the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. with Turkey, 8 per cent. with France and Austria. There are 958 miles of railway open to traffic.

The British army of occupation, October, 1892, numbered about 3,500 men, which was increased in January, 1893, by two battalions. There is a local military and police force of about 16,000 men. One of the beneficial effects of the English occupation has been the abolition, in 1890, of the hateful *Corvée*, or forced labour system, except in cases of emergency, such as the guarding of the Nile banks during the floods. In the same year Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer) was able to announce the Conversion of the Privileged Debt, by which large economies to the Egyptian Treasury were effected.

Egypt being now the high road to India, England is compelled to take an active part in supporting the Khedive. In consequence of gross mismanagement and extravagance, the finances of the country had got into a thoroughly disorganized condition, almost hopeless. Strenuous efforts, however, have been made to bring the Revenue and Expenditure into a state of stable equilibrium, and at the present moment Egyptian Finance stands in a position of acknowledged security.

Public revenue, 1895	£E 10,567,872
Public expenditure, 1895	9,479,795
Consolidated debt, 31 Dec., 1895	£94,067,700
Annual debt charge, 1895	3,493,199
Total imports, 1895*	£E 8,389,933
Total exports, 1895*	12,632,450
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895*	2,641,773
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895*	7,312,610

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, the English Government acquiring by purchase, 25 Nov., 1875, shares to the amount of £4,000,000 (the present value being £22,627,000). The total length of the canal is 99 miles, with a width of 327 feet for 77, and 196 for the remaining 22 miles; the depth is 26 feet throughout. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war.

Traffic Returns:—

	No. of Vessels.	Nett Tons.	% British.
1890	3,425	6,783,187	77
1893	3,341	7,659,068	75
1894	3,352	8,039,175	74
1895	3,434	8,443,383	71

The Receipts in 1893 were £2,826,692; in 1894, £2,951,072; and in 1895, £3,124,148.

Capital, Cairo. Population (1882), 374,838.

Alexandria, chief port, pop. 227,064.

Cairo, British Agent, Consul-General, and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Cromer, G.C.B., O.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £5,000

* Excluding specie.

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2nd Secretaries, James Rennell Rodd, C.M.G. £620
Count J. de Salis 545
3rd Secretary, Hon. A. Stanley 350
Attaché, H. C. Norman..... 100
Consul, Raphael Borg, C.M.G. 970
Medical Adviser, Alexander Murison, M.D. ... 25
Alexandria—Con.-Gen. and Judge, Sir Charles Alfred Cookson, K.C.M.G. (*with house*) 1,000
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. D. Alban 400
„ *Chaplain* (*Scotch*), Rev. Wm. Cowan...
„ *Surgeon*, J. Mackie, C.M.G..... 475
Assouan—Cons. Agent, Boutros Sarkiss ...
Birket-es-Sab — Consul Agent, Alex. W. Murdoch 5
Damietta—Cons. Agent, A. Anhoury.....
Mansourah—Cons.-Agent, Fredk. Murdoch 5
Massowah—Vice-Consul, H. Boyle 600
Tantah—Cons. Agent, Joseph Inglis..... 5
Thebes (*Luxor*) — *Cons. Agent*, Ahmed Mustapha 50
Zag-a-zig—Vice-Consul, Salvatore Felice.. 50
Port Said—Consul, Edw. B. Gould..... 1,425
„ *Vice-Cons.*, Frederick F. Maling..... 300
Suakin—Consul, Harry H. Lamb 950
Suez—Vice-Consul, John Roper Norrish 808

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 3*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*, and 11 lbs. 3*s.* 3*d.*,; *vid* Brindisi, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 6*d.*, 7 lbs. 3*s.* 2*d.*, 11 lbs. 3*s.* 10*d.*; telegrams, per word, to Alexandria, 1*s.* 7*d.*, Suakin, 2*s.* 6*d.*, other places 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.*

FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Governor-General, Count Heiden.
Secretary of State, General Daehn.

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808, but was, nevertheless, permitted to retain its ancient native institutions. The Finns call their country "Suomenmaa," that is, "Land of Fens," and very appropriately so, for Finland is a granite plateau, about 400 feet high, abounding in morasses and lakes. The hills nowhere attain a greater height than 4,000 feet, and that only in the extreme north: the coast, considered very beautiful, is much indented, and fringed with islands and reefs. Of the total area, 11½ per cent. is covered with lakes, 54 per cent. is woodland, and only about 10 per cent. is under cultivation, and the rest waste land or coarse pastures. The area is 144,254 square miles, with a population of nearly 2,500,000 in 1895, of whom about 2,100,000 are Finns, 350,000 Swedes, and 50,000 Russians; a few Laps lead a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. Education is well cared for, and there is a flourishing university at Helsingfors, with about 2,000 students. Swedish is the language of the upper classes. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes; but Finland does not produce sufficient cereals for home consumption, and large quantities are imported from Russia. Most of the land belongs to peasant proprietors. Thanks to the picturesque scenery, the abundance of fish and game, and the number of good routes by rail or steamer, the country is now becoming a favourite resort of tourists and sportsmen. The live stock, in addition to horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, includes also the reindeer in the extreme north. Iron, copper, lead, and graphite are found, but no salt. The iron industry is of importance, and spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, and wool, distilling, the making of matches, sugar-refining, shipbuilding, saw mills, and other branches of industry are carried on with success. The forests are a great source of wealth. Immense quantities of timber are prepared for export, and owing to improved means of communication, and the use of machinery, the wood which formerly took two or three years to reach the ships, is now frequently felled, prepared, and exported in one year. The exports include timber, butter, textile fabrics, paper, and iron. There are 1,631 miles of railway; and (1894) a marine of 1,900 vessels, of 259,025 tons.

Finland is a constitutional monarchy of a somewhat antiquated type. The Diet consists of four estates:—nobles, clergy, burgesses, and peasants, and is convoked triennially, and the country is chiefly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, comprised of 22 members. There are 9 battalions of Finnish Rifles, mustering 4,933 men, with a reserve of 30,000.

Public revenue, 1892 ..... £1,673,372
Public expenditure, 1892 1,686,020
Public debt, 1895, £2,600,000; decrease of about £500,000
Imports, 1894, £5,548,000; exports, 1894 5,440,000

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Pop., 80,000, inc. garrison.

Helsingfors—Vice-Consul, Charles J. Cooke...£450
Bjorneborg—Vice-Consul, Hugo Rosenlew ... 9
Uleaborg—Vice-Consul, Otto Ravander..... 5
Abo—Vice-Consul, J. W. B. Harmston 10
Hango—Vice-Consul, K. W. Korsman .....
Narva—Vice-Consul, John Carr .....
Nikolaistad—Vice-Consul, G. Bucht .....
Wiborg—Vice-Con., E. Wolff 10
Borga—Con. Agent, S. Elmgren .....
Frederickshamn—Vice-Con., Arthur Alquist...
Kotka—Vice-Con., O. Bulow 5
Kemi—Vice-Con., Uno Höckert .....
Lovisa—Vice-Consul, Ernst Hedengren .....

Helsingfors, 1,990 miles; transit by sea 3½ days, leaving Hull every Saturday by mail-boat at 1 p.m. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 9*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* 4*d.*; telegrams, per word, 5½*d.*

FRANCE.

Pres. of the Republic, Félix Faure, *born* at Paris 31 January, 1841; elected 17 January, 1895 (in place of Jean Casimir-Périer, who resigned). Formerly a member of Chamber of Deputies and Minister of Marine £24,000
Premier and Minister of Agriculture, M. Méline.*
Minister of Finance, M. Georges Cochery.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. A. Rambaud.
Minister of Justice, M. Darlan.
Minister of War, General Billot.
Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard.

* As a general rule modern French Ministries enjoy but a short term of office. In the years since the fall of the Empire there have been thirty-five Ministries:—

1870 M. Jules Favre.
1871 M. Dufaure.
1873 Duc de Broglie.
1874 General de Cissey.
1875 M. Buffet.
1876 M. Dufaure (2).
1876 M. Jules Simon.
1877 Duc de Broglie (2).
1877 Gen. de Rochebouet.
1877 M. Dufaure (3).
1879 M. Waddington.
1879 M. Chas. de Freycinet.
1880 M. Jules Ferry.
1881 M. Léon Gambetta.
1882 M. C. de Freycinet (2).
1882 M. Duclerc.
1883 M. Fallières.
1883 M. Jules Ferry (2).
1885 M. Brisson.
1886 M. C. de Freycinet (3).
1886 M. Goblet.
1887 M. Rouvier.
1887 M. Tirard.
1888 M. Charles Floquet.
1889 M. Tirard (2).
1890 M. C. de Freycinet (4).
1892 M. Loubet.
1892-3 M. Ribot (1 & 2).
1893 M. Dupuy.
1893 M. Casimir-Périer.
1894 M. Dupuy (2).
1895 M. Ribot (3).
1895 M. Bourgeois.
1896 M. Méline.

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Minister of Commerce, M. Henri Boucher.
Minister of Interior, M. Barthou.
Minister of Public Works, M. Turrell.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux.
Minister of Colonies, M. André Lebon.
Chairman of Suez Canal Co., Prince d'Arenberg.

Ambassador in London, Baron Alphonse de Courcel, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Geoffray.
1st Secretary, Count E. de St. Genys.
2nd Secretaries, M. D. de la Chaussée; M. Doulcet.
3rd ditto, Vicomte de Manneville; M. R. de Billy.
Attaché, J. Seydoux.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Le Comte Du Pontavice de Heussey.
Naval Attaché, Commandant Richard.
Secretary Archiviste, M. Knecht.
Consulate-General, 38 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Consul-General, M. André Lequeux.
Consuls, M. Edouard Clavery; M. Gaussen.
Chancellier, M. Nettement.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 204,146 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The head of the Government is the President, elected septennially. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., evidence (1894, 859,161,798 gal.). The chief agricultural products are wheat,* barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral resources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1894, 27,006,090 French tons), pig iron (1894, 2,077,647 French tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Its oyster fisheries are an important industrial feature. The increase of population is very slow, as will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1700	19,660,320	1881	37,672,048
1801	27,349,003	1886	38,218,903
1821	30,461,873	1891	38,095,150
1846	36,039,364	1896	38,228,969
1871	36,102,921		

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom 1,130,211 are now resident there, the department of the Seine alone containing 219,003, of whom 14,970 are English, 8,276 being women; and 4,854 Americans, 2,607 being women. There are about 408,000 Frenchmen in the Colonies and in various parts of the world, and a colonial population of (according to the estimates of the French Ministry of Marine) 26,968,949; but with French protectorates 77,139,000, including France. Even the comparatively small increase of the population now shown was (as it, in fact, still is) largely due to immigration from other countries. The annual number of births has been steadily decreasing, whilst, at the same time, that of deaths has been more or less on the increase, viz.:—

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1834	937,758	—	1893	874,000	867,000
1889	880,579	794,933	1894	855,000	815,000
1890	838,019	876,000			

In 1881 there were 650,000 Protestants and about 85,000 Jews, 40,000 of whom reside in Paris.

The effective strength of the Army under the colours in 1895 was 524,509, with a gendarmerie of about 25,920 men. On a war footing the army numbers fully 2,000,000 men, with 138,301 horses and 3,000 guns. The Navy consisted in 1896 of 29 battleships (6 *building*), 9 armoured cruisers (1 *building*), 23 protected cruisers (14 *building*), 20 unprotected cruisers, 14 coast defence, 13 torpedo vessels (3 *building*), 211 torpedo boats (9 *building*), and 1 special vessel, with 2,084 officers and 43,451 men. The educational system is governmental, and presided over by a Minister of Instruction, part of the expense being defrayed by the State. In addition to the faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, the Lycées, the Colleges, the Naval and Military Schools, and the Ecole Polytechnique, the State supports numerous establishments for instruction in special branches of knowledge. The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The average length open for traffic in 1894 was 22,036 miles, the total receipts for 1894 from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £47,149,956. The length of telegraphs is 73,550 miles. There is a mercantile marine of 15,278 vessels, of 905,606 tons.

The imports consist largely of food and raw materials; the exports of manufactured goods. The most important among the former are cereals and flour, wine (the imports of which exceed the exports), wool, raw silk, timber, hides and skins, cotton, coal, live animals, cotton yarns and manufactures. The exports rank thus:—woollens, wines, silks, hides and skins, raw silk, leather wares, haberdashery, &c., cheese and butter. Of the total trade 20 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Belgium, 9 per cent. with Germany, 7½ per cent. with the United States, and 7 per cent. with Italy.

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1895 were:—

Brandy	£1,139,884	Fruit	£650,547
Butter	2,443,734	Gloves	779,755
Clocks and Watches	772,595	Lace	681,857
Corn, all kinds	574,536	Leather & Hides	1,067,179
Cotton Manufacts.	472,728	Silk, all kinds	11,937,145
Eggs	1,009,580	Skins and Fur	403,607
Fish, £368,060; Poultry and Rabbits	378,614	Sugar	1,736,041
Flowers, Artificial, and Feathers	699,060	Wines	2,887,409
		Wool	1,060,369
		Woollen Manftrs.	6,373,340

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1895 were:—

Coals, &c.	£2,576,210	Machinery	£1,165,933
Cotton Yarn	454,191	Metals & Hardware	994,689
Cotton Manftrs.	636,069	Silk and Manftrs.	372,750
Linen and Manftrs.	326,458	Woollen Manf., &c.	1,814,020
Leather and Hides	420,299	Yarn, Alpaca, &c.	430,800

* France is the largest wheat-growing country in the world, the average crop for the last three years amounting to 378,769,000 bushels (and for 1894, 333,967,675), whilst that of Russia only amounts to 201,280,000 bushels.

The National Debt is stupendous, the nominal capital of the Funded Debt amounting in 1894 to £1,241,410,101 (the total of the Floating Debt being £51,653,672), the heaviest debt ever yet incurred by any nation in the world.

The Interest on the Funded Debt paid in 1893 was as follows:—

Perpetual 3 per Cents.	£12,221,611
Perpetual 4½ per Cents. (now 3 p.c.)	18,257,163
Redeemable 3 per Cents.	4,813,481
Total	£35,292,255

Revenue, 1895	£136,965,970
Total Expenditure, Budget 1895 (including Military £25,080,000 and Naval 10,369,589)	£
Total value of imports, 1895	148,725,000
Total value of exports, 1895	134,480,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1894	20,120,880
Exports to United Kingdom, 1894	38,407,840

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1896), 2,511,955.

Ambassador Extr. and Min. Plenip., His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund J. Monson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1896)	£9,000
Secretary of Embassy, M. le M. Gosselin, C.B.	1,200
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. F. R. Dawson	500
Naval do., Capt. Wintz, R.N.	500
Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company, H. Austin Lee, C.B.	1,500
2nd Sec., T. B. Clarke-Thornhill	450
,, Walter Townley	360
,, Frederic D. Harford	360
3rd Sec., R. W. Graham	250
,, J. M. C. Cheetham	
,, (*acting*) R. D. Norton	
Hon. Attaché, Douglas Ainslie.	
,, Hon. B. Russell.	
Consul, A. Percy Inglis	1,000
Vice-Consul, G. Falconer Atlee	150
Ajaccio—Consul, Malcolm H. Drummond	550
Bastia—Vice-Cons., Arthur C. Southwell	5
Bordeaux—Consul, William Ward	950
,, *Vice-Consul*, William John Norcop	*unp.*
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap	6
Bayonne—V.-Consul, Capt. R. P. Leeson	100
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, H. Bellairs	50
Pau—Vice-Consul,	45
Brest—Consul, W. R. Hoare	800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Frederick Bonar	*unp.*
Calais—Consul, William Keene	750
,, *Vice-Consul*, William Thomsett	100
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer	150
Cayenne—Consul, Sidney J. A. Churchill	1,075
,, *Vice-Consul*, Leon Wacongne	*unp.*
Cherbourg—Consul, Martyn Cecil Gurney	600
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. C. Haag	*unp.*
St. Malo—Vice-Consul, Hon. E. H. Major	100
Dakar—Consul, Col. A. Maclean	800
Dunkirk—Consul, Edward Taylor	725
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. Sigerson	
Havre—Consul-Gen., E. Cecil Hertslet	1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Soulsby Rowell	150
Caen—Vice-Consul, Frank Lethbridge	150
Dieppe—V.-Consul, H. W. Lee-Jortin	150
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, Alfred Handisyde	5
Honfleur—Vice-Cons., J. R. D. Charlesson	100
Trouville, Alan F. O'Neill	25
La Rochelle—Consul, R. S. Warburton	800
Sables d'Olonne—Vice-Consul, Théophile Lelièvre	
St. Nazaire and Nantes—Vice-Consul, Harry Elford Dickie	£300
Tonnay-Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat	80
Marseilles—Consul, Chas. G. G. Perceval	1,300
,, *Vice-Consul*, Charles A. S. Perceval	
,, *Chaplain*, Rev. T. C. Skeggs	
Cette—Vice-Consul, Gustave Espitalier	55
Hyères—Vice-Consul, G. Corbett	5
Lyons—Vice-Consul, W. L. Nott	50
Toulon—Vice-Consul, L. J. B. V. Jouve	65
Martinique—Consul, William Lawless	400
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, James Japp	200
New Caledonia—Cons., Capt. S. H. Harford	1,050
,, *Vice-Consul*, Robert Erskine	*unp.*
Nice—Consul, Sir James Charles Harris	650
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lucien J. Jerome	*unp.*
Cannes—Vice-Consul, John Taylor	73
Mentone—Vice-Consul, Charles Palmaro	30
Pondicherry and Karikal—Consular Agent, Capt. L. H. Hawkes (*acting*)	
Réunion—Consul, Courtenay W. Bennett	1,150
Rouen—Consul, Lieut. H. E. O'Neill, R.N.	500
Saigon—Consul, Charles F. Tremlett	420
Tahiti—Consul, R. T. Simons	750
,, *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Brander	*unp.*

DEPENDENCIES.—The following extract from the *Times* of Oct. 20, 1896, shows the growth of French possessions, 1884-1896:—

	1884.	1896.
In Africa	600,000	3,100,000
In Asia	56,000	282,000
In Oceania	9,000	9,000
Total	665,000	3,391,000

It will thus be seen that her Colonial Empire has increased by 2,726,000 square miles, or to nearly four times its original extent. The province of ALGERIA in North Africa (*see* p. 528) is in several respects looked upon as an integral part of France, whilst TUNIS (*see* p. 575) is a French "Protectorate." On the SENEGAL great efforts have been made to found an African Empire. The road to the Niger has been secured by forts, a treaty of commerce and amity has been concluded with the Sultan of Sego, and a steamer has actually been launched upon the Niger. A railway, connecting the Senegal with that river, is being constructed. Senegal, and the Basin of the Casamance, and the rivers to the south, have an area of about 20,000 sq. miles and a population of about 1,000,000 inhabitants. The SOUDAN, with Fouta Djallon (about 5,000 sq. miles and 600,000 inhabitants) and the basins of the upper Senegal and the middle Niger, have a total area of about 440,000 sq. miles and a population of about 3,500,000. On the Ivory Coast France maintains the trading posts of AXIM and GRAND BASSAM with the KROO country and the basins of the San Pedro and Rio Fresco; and farther east, on the Slave Coast, she has secured a protectorate over KOTONOO (and Porto Novo and GRAND POPO. The French arms have been successful in a contest with the King of DAHOMEY, whose territory may now be considered French. The territory of the GABOON, Ogowe, and Congo as defined at the Berlin Congress, embraces 174,340 square miles, with about 1,700,000 inhabitants. In Eastern Africa France possesses the Island of RÉUNION, which has a trade of about £1,570,000 (764 sq. miles, pop. 165,915); the COMORO Islands (760 sq. miles, pop. 64,000), and the islands of MAYOTTE, Nossi Bé, Diego

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Suarez, and Ste. Marie off the coast of MADAGASCAR (*see* p. 558), which large island has been lately conquered and is now a colony (1896). Farther in the north France has occupied OBOK, and the whole Gulf of TAJURA opposite Aden. Altogether the African possessions and Protectorates of France extend over 3,000,000 square miles, with about 12,000,000 inhabitants.

In Asia there remain to her PONDICHERRY, CHANDERNAGORE, and a few others of her once-important possessions in India, having together an area of 196 square miles, and a population of 283,053. In Farther India France has firmly established her rule in COCHIN CHINA (*see* p. 472), has forced her protectorate upon CAMBODIA (32,380 sq. miles, pop. 1,500,000) in 1857 (*see* p. 472), and upon the old Empire of Annam in 1884, the northern portion of which is known as TONGKING, and has been absolutely surrendered (*see* p. 565). These recent acquisitions give French Asia about 282,000 square miles, with 18,500,000 inhabitants.

In America France possesses in the small islets of ST. PIERRE and Miquelon (90 sq. miles, pop. 6,629) an excellent basis for her Newfoundland fisheries; in MARTINIQUE and Guadaloupe (1,103 sq. miles, pop. 341,017)—two of the most fertile West India islands—also the small island of ST. BARTHOLOMEW, with a portion of St. Martin, LA Desirade, Marie Galante, and Miquelon Langlade, and in CAYENNE or French Guiana (46,880 sq. miles, pop. 25,796) a wide territory in South America.

In the Pacific Ocean the French colonies consist of two groups—NEW CALEDONIA, with the LOYALTY ISLANDS, in the west (7,654 sq. miles, pop. 62,753, with a total trade of £601,272); and TAHITI, or the Society Islands (whence fibre is exported), with the Marquesas, the Low Archipelago or Tuamotu, and the Austral Isles or Tubuai (1,412 sq. miles, pop. 25,745), in the east. Also Fortuna and the Kerguelen Islands (180 sq. miles). Uver, or Wallis (37 square miles, pop. 4,000), to the N.E. of Fiji, was annexed in 1886. Clipperton, in the Northern Pacific, is merely an uninhabited islet of 2 square miles. By a convention between Great Britain and France of 24 Oct., 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 sq. miles, pop. 70,000) should be secured by means of a mixed Commission composed of naval officers belonging to the English and French naval stations in the Pacific.

The total area of French colonies, dependencies, and protectorates amounts thus to about 3,391,000 square miles, with a population of about 31,000,000; and it is worthy of note that within all these territories the number of Frenchmen does not probably exceed half a million. Algeria and Tunis are, however, excepted. The trade of the French Colonies (excepting the returns for Algeria and Tunis, which more than double these figures) in 1895 amounted to £8,760,000 for imports (of which £3,800,000 came from the home country), and £10,080,000 for exports, of which £4,720,000 went to France.

Exports from Colonies to U. K., 1894 ... £918,975
Imports to Colonies from U. K., 1894 ... £e88,739

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 8 to 9 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 4*d.*, 7 lbs. 1*s.* 9*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 2*d.*; telegrams, per word, 2*d.*

See also ALGERIA, p. 528; MADAGASCAR, p. 558; TUNIS, p. 575; FRENCH ASIA, p. 472; and TREATY MAP OF SIAM and the MEKONG, p. 590.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William II. (King of Prussia), son of the Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain. *Born* 27th January, 1859; *succeeded* his father 15th June, 1888; *married* 27th February, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, *born* 22nd October, 1858 (*issue*, 6 sons and a daughter).
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince William, *born* 6 May, 1882.
Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Premier, Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.
Sec. of State For. Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein.
Sec. of State, Interior, Dr. von Boetticher.
Sec. of State, Navy, Vice-Admiral Hollmann.
Sec. of State, Justice, Herr Nieberding.
Sec. of State, Finance, Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.
Sec. of State, Posts, Dr. von Stephan.

Ambassador in London, Graf von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Councillor of Embassy, Prince Hans of Hohenlohe-Oehringen.
2nd Secretary, Ruecker Jenisch.
3rd ditto, Count H. Hatzfeldt.
Attachés, Baron Eckhardtstein; Baron W. Mirbach; Herr von Oppell.
Military and Naval Attaché, Capt. E. Guelich.
Consul-Gen., P. L. W. Jordan, 49 Finsbury Square.
Vice-Consul, Herr Lange.
Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the Embassy, William Adolph Schmettau.
Chancellers, F. R. Moebius, F. Spies, F. Fischer.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16th April, 1871, is confederate, under the presidentship of the King of Prussia, who bears the hereditary title of German Emperor. He has the right and the duty of representing the Empire for all purposes of international law, of declaring war, making peace and treaties, &c. He is the commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy in peace as well as in war, except the military forces of Saxony, Bavaria and Würtemberg, which form—but in *peace* time only—separate corps under the command of their respective kings. He names and dismisses the officers and functionaries of the Empire. His edicts, made in the name of the Empire, must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who, as the First Minister of the Empire, is by his signature responsible for them. The third factor of Government is the *Bundesrath*, formed of delegates of the confederated governments, and the *Reichstag*, or legislative parliament, consisting of one deputy to about every hundred thousand inhabitants of the Empire.

The departments especially belonging to the legislation, administration, or control of the Empire and its government are—all matters connected with the navy, post, and telegraphy, passports, emigration, colonization, political laws of the citizens, the whole civil law, coinage, banking, commerce, navigation, the railways, &c. The bills promulgated by the *Bundesrath* and the *Reichstag* in accordance, and sanctioned by the Emperor, are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire, and annul *eo ipso* all possible regulations contradictory to them in the different States.

This large Empire of Central Europe, situate in lat. 47° 18′—55° 52′ N. and long. 5° 50′—22° 50′ E., comprises the following 25 States, and a Reichsland (*see* p. 550):—

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	English sq. miles.	Pop. 1895	Increase upon 1885-90 per cent.
1. Prussia	134,531	31,849,795	6·3
Heligoland	¼	2,086	
2. Bavaria	29,634	5,797,414	3·6
3. Saxony	5,856	3,783,014	8·0
4. Würtemberg	7,619	2,080,898	2·0
5. Baden	5,891	1,725,470	4·1
6. Hesse	3,000	1,039,388	4·7
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,197	596,883	3·2
8. Saxe-Weimar	1,404	338,887	3·9
9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,144	101,513	3·6
10. Oldenburg	2,508	373,739	5·3
11. Brunswick	1,441	431,986	7·5
12. Saxe-Meiningen	964	234,005	4·5
13. Saxe-Altenburg	517	180,012	5·4
14. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	765	216,624	4·9
15. Anhalt	917	293,123	7·8
16. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	337	78,248	3·6
17. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	367	88,593	3·2
18. Waldeck	438	57,782	0·9
19. Reuss (elder line)	123	67,454	7·5
20. Reuss (younger line)	323	131,469	9·7
21. Schaumburg-Lippe	133	41,224	5·3
22. Lippe	475	134,617	4·8
23. Lübeck	116	83,324	8·9
24. Bremen	100	196,278	8·8
25. Hamburg	160	681,632	9·5
26. Alsace-Lorraine	5,668	1,641,220	2·4
Total German Empire	211,168	52,246,589	5·7

According to religious confessions there were (1890) 31,026,810 Protestants (62·8 per cent.), 17,671,929 Catholics (35·8 per cent.), 567,884 Jews (1·1 per cent.).

German is spoken by the bulk of the inhabitants, but there reside within the limits of the Empire over 3,240,000 persons of other nationalities, viz. 2,922,411 Poles and 121,345 Lithuanians in the eastern parts of Prussia; 117,883 Wends in Lusatia, 50,000 Czechians on the Bohemian frontier, 140,000 Danes in Schleswig, and 280,000 Wallones and French to the west of the Rhine. On the other hand, about 13,500,000 Germans live in Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Russia.

Since the close of the great European War there has been a large emigration of Germans to every part of the world; it has been computed that seven millions are resident in the United States. There are German Colonies in all the South American States, Jamaica, Australia, and South Africa; this will to some extent account for the great extension of German commerce.

There are in Germany 26 towns of over 100,000 inhabitants — viz., Berlin (1,677,135), Munich (350,594), Breslau (355,186), Hamburg (568,666), Leipzig (385,308), Cologne (281,681), Dresden (322,953), Magdeburg (202,234), Frankfort-on-the-Main (180,130), Hanover (174,455), Königsberg (161,666), Düsseldorf (144,662), Altona (143,249), Nuremberg (142,590), Stuttgart (139,817), Chemnitz (138,954), Elberfeld (125,899), Bremen (125,684), Strassburg (123,500), Dantzig (120,338), Barmen (116,144), Stettin (116,228), Crefeld (105,376), Aix la Chapelle (103,470), Halle (101,401), Brunswick (101,047).

Emigration.—Between 1871-91 1,992,188 Germans emigrated, of whom 1,896,963 went to the United States. In 1881 the number of emigrants reached the exceptional figure of 210,547; in 1886 it had sunk down to 79,875; in 1887 it rose to 99,712; sunk in 1890 to 91,925, reaching 115,362 in 1891, falling in 1892 to 112,208, in 1893 to 84,458, in 1894 to 40,964, and in 1895 to 37,498.

Education.—There are (1895) 21 universities in the Empire, with 2,430 professors and teachers, attended by about 31,556 matriculated students. Education is general and compulsory.

Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1882, 43 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 36 per cent. by mining and industries, 10 per cent. by commerce and transportation. Of the total area in 1883 48·7 per cent. are cultivated, 20·3 per cent. consist of meadows and pastures, 25·7 per cent. are covered with forest. The agricultural produce no longer suffices to support the population. The produce of the mines was valued in 1888 at £24,735,350, in 1889 at £27,790,000, and in 1894 at £33,757,550, and included 76,741,100 tons of coal, 22,064,600 tons of lignite, 12,392,100 tons of iron ore, 2,378,500 tons of mineral salts, besides copper, lead, zinc, &c. The Lower Rhine (Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen), Alsace (Mülhausen), Saxony (Chemnitz), Westphalia, and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1895 were the following:—

Butter	£565,003	Hides & leather	£708,570
Caoutchouc	266,887	Iron mfs.	510,662
China, &c.	216,976	Musical instruments	563,018
Chemical manufs.	852,926	Oil seed cake	180,090
Coffee (Raw)	120,350	Paper & pasteb'rd.	586,835
Corn of all kinds	971,551	Seeds of all kinds	377,905
Cotton mfs. & yarn	824,191	Sugar	9,323,370
Eggs	916,521	Wine, spirits, and beer	155,080
Farinaceous substances	277,980	Wood & timber	985,031
Flax & hemp	296,148	Wool & manufacts.	1,676,070
Glass	742,210	Zinc	414,752

During the same period the chief articles of import from the United Kingdom were:—

Apparel	£116,094	Leather	£323,521
Bags and sacks, empty	46,963	Linen (yarn, &c.)	531,818
Caoutchouc manufs.	151,967	Machinery	1,602,831
Chemical products	248,973	Manure	329,576
Coal, &c.	1,940,092	Oil, seed, &c.	369,288
Cotton yarn	1,979,511	Stationery other than paper	75,970
Cotton manufacts.	1,305,202	Stones	121,479
Hardware	100,381	Wool & yarn	4,050,490
Herrings	1,092,676	Woollen manufs.	1,027,921
Iron, &c.	1,113,966	Yarn, Alpaca, &c.	1,019,850

The mercantile marine in 1895 consisted of 3,665 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,553,902, manned by 40,984 men; of these 1,043 were steamers, with a tonnage of 893,046.

The total length of the railways in the Empire on 1st May, 1894, extended to 45,078 kilometers, of which 90 per cent. belong to the State. At the end of 1894 the length of telegraph lines was 127,240 kilometers, the number of telegraph offices being 19,896, and 56,687,915 telegrams being sent and received. In 1894 there were 30,063 post-offices, with 166,993 employés, and 2,157,593,000 letters, &c., were conveyed.

The National Debt, 1895, is £110,061,890. The funds created from the French war indemnity for building the Reichstag, and for invalids and war purposes, amounted (31 March, 1893), to about £22,609,366.

The strength of the German Army on the peace footing amounted in the year 1895 to 584,734, including the Bavarian Army, and is made up of —22,618 officers, 77,981 non-commissioned officers, 479,229 privates, 2,072 doctors, 1,102 paymasters, &c., 579 veterinary surgeons, 1,060 armourers.

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93 saddlers, with 97,280 horses, and 1,914 guns, The numbers of the army on the war footing cannot be so definitely determined, but the field army has 744,031 men and 19,391 officers, 242,415 horses and 2,040 guns; the dépôt troops, "*Ersatztruppen*," number 296,614 men, 4,796 officers, with 31,373 horses and 444 guns; the garrison troops, "*Besatzungstruppen*," with 416,032 men, 11,240 officers, 38,943 horses, and 324 guns. The "*Landsturm*," a last reserve, is not included in the above, but it is not organized in time of peace. Service in the army is compulsory, and Germany is prepared to place more than 3,350,000 men in the field fully armed in time of war. In October, 1892, a new army bill was presented to the Reichstag by which 4,400,000 men will be available in 1916.

The IMPERIAL NAVY in 1896 consisted of 21 battleships (3 *building*), 1 armoured cruiser (*building*), 7 protected cruisers (6 *building*), 22 unprotected cruisers, 11 coast defence, 5 torpedo vessels, 105 torpedo boats (9 *building*), and 1 special service, with 511 guns, including 33 ironclads, mounting 168 guns, and 17 cruisers, with 22,398 men.

The North Sea and Baltic Canal, opened 20 June, 1895, cost the Empire about £9,000,000.

Total expenditure, 1896-97	£62,961,038
(£27,190,545 for the Army, and £4,372,069 for the Navy.)	
Estimated revenue, 1896-97	62,961,039
Total imports (Zollverein), 1895	212,305,000
Total exports (Zollverein), 1895	171,215,000
Imports from the U. K., 1895	32,736,651
Exports to the U. K., 1895	26,992,559
British Ambassador at Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G.C.M.G.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy,	1,000
Mil. Attaché, Lieut.-Col. James M. Grierson	800
Naval Attaché, Capt. A. W. Paget, R.N.	500
2nd Secretaries, James Beethom Whitehead	450
C. A. Spring-Rice	390
3rd Secretary, Earl Granville	250
" Hon. R. D. Acton	150
Hon. Attaché, Gerald Lascelles.	
Consul-General, Julius L. Schwabach	35
Vice-Consul, Hans von Bleichröder	*unp.*
Dantzig—Consul, Hy. T. Carew-Hunt	800
" *Vice-Consul*, Edward A. Grandt	*unp.*
Breslau—Vice-Consul, Hermann Humbert	5
Königsberg—Vice-Cons., Edwd. A. E. Hay	100
Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch	100
Pillau—Vice-Consul, R. Lietke	22
Düsseldorf—Consul, Thomas R. Mulvany	250
" *Vice-Consul*, F. W. Lucan	
Cologne—Vice-Consul, C. A. Niessen	22
Frankfort—Con.-Gen., Sir Chas. Oppenheimer	250
Vice-Consul, Hugo Kessler	*unp.*
Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Hon. C. S. Dundas	1,400
" *Vice-Consul*, George A. Pogson	150
Brake—Vice-Consul, Karl Gross	45
Bremen—Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes	110
Bremerhaven—V.-Con., Johannes Schwoon	150
Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, George Starke	50
Emden—Vice-Consul, Franz D. Ihnen	5
Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollesen	11
Harburg—Vice-Consul, F. F. Hodgkinson	100
Husum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen	
Kiel—Vice-Consul, Christian Kruse	10
Lübeck—Vice-Con., Heinrich L. Behncke	50
Papenburg—Vice-Consul, C. Bruns	
Rostock—Vice-Consul, Charles Lesenburg	5
Tonning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker	25
Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podeus	10
Stettin—Consul, Wilfred Powell	750
" *Vice-Consul*, James Stevenson	*unp.*
Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Edward Rose	100

PRUSSIA.

King, William II., German Emperor, *born* 27 Jan., 1859; *suc.* 15 June, 1888; *married*, 27 Feb., 1881, Augusta Victoria (*born* 22 Oct., 1858), daughter of the late Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein (*issue*, 6 sons and a daughter).

Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, William (German Crown Prince), *born* 6 May, 1882.

Premier & Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.

Minister of State and Interior, Baron von der Recke.

Vice-President, Dr. von Boetticher.

War, General von Gossler.

Public Works, Herr Thielen.

Finances, Dr. Miquel.

Agric., Woods, & Forests, Freiherr von Hammerstein.

Commerce and Mines, Herr Brefeld.

Justice, Dr. Schönstedt.

Instruction and Worship, Dr. Bosse.

Prussia is an extensive Kingdom of Central Europe, comprising the larger portion of Germany, situate in lat. 49° 7′—55° 52′ N. and long. 5° 50′—22° 50′ E. On the 14th June, 1895, the population was as follows:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,281	1,979,387
2. West Prussia	9,851	1,469,932
3. Brandenburg	15,405	4,410,829
4. Pomerania	11,626	1,574,950
5. Posen	11,182	1,773,036
6. Silesia	15,562	4,357,555
7. Saxony	9,746	2,704,539
8. Schleswig-Holstein	7,299	1,298,192
Heligoland	¾	...
9. Hanover	14,855	2,406,546
10. Westphalia	7,802	2,669,415
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,060	1,736,961
12. Rhenish Province	10,421	5,043,979
13. Hohenzollern	441	65,888
Total	134,531¼	31,349,795

Of the above 36·1 lived by agriculture and fishery

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Riesen-gebirge, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,235 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 10,000,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Its minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jaspar, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle constitute the principal sources of employment and wealth of the rural population of the entire monarchy. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and largely exported. The western division is noted for its excellent fruits and vegetables, and the Rhenish provinces stand pre-eminent for their wines. Prussia has upwards of 100 mineral springs, possessing various properties and qualities. Its manufactures consist chiefly of linens, for which Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia have long been noted. The cotton works are extensive. Besides these there are numerous manufactories of silk,

woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c.; woollens are made in almost every town and large village. Next in importance are leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, and dyestuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, &c.; and from the Rhenish provinces, wine.

For the work of education there are about 34,000 elementary schools, attended by about 4,900,000 scholars. There are also 547 high schools, in addition to numerous technical schools.

There are ten celebrated universities in Prussia, attended by about 14,635 matriculated students in 1892; and the whole of the educational establishments are under the immediate control of the "Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs." The Royal Family belong to the Evangelical Church ('Evangelical' is a sort of compromise between Lutheran and Calvinist); and the majority of the population consists of Evangelicals (Protestants), who numbered 19,232,449 in 1890; of Catholics there were 10,252,818, and of Jews 372,059.

The amount of taxable property in 1896 was £3,000,000,000, 1,150,000 persons being assessed, and property to the value of £1,000,000,000 being exempted.

Public revenue, 1895-96	£94,973,000
Expenditure, 1895-96	94,973,000
Total debt, 31 March, 1896	317,693,000

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population, 1895, 1,677,135.

Berlin, transit, 27 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs., 1*s.* and 1*s.* 4*d.*; 3 to 7 lbs., 1*s.* 7*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.*; 11 lbs. 2*s.* and 2*s.* 2*d.*; telegrams, per word, 2*d.*

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Prince Hermann Ernst von Hohenlohe-Langenburg (1894), *b.* Aug. 31, 1832.
Minister of State, Herr von Puttkamer.

Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, was restored to Germany, after a sanguinary war with France, by the Treaty of Versailles in 1871. It embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron, and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing.

The new province is called a "Reichsland," or imperial territory, and is governed by a "Statthalter," appointed by the Emperor. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,668 square miles. The population in 1895 was 1,641,220. French was spoken by about 210,000 persons.

The principal towns are Strassburg (135,608), Mülhausen (82,986), and Metz (59,794).

Revenue (1896-97)	£2,715,581
Debt (1896-97) (Rentes £36,592)	1,219,755

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Frederick, *born* 29 April, 1831; *suc.* 22 May, 1871; *married*, 22 April, 1854, Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg, *born*, 17 April, 1838.
Heir Apparent, Prince Friedrich, *born* 19 August, 1856; *married*, 2 July, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; *born*, 26 July, 1865.
Prime Minister, Herr von Koseritz.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 293,298. Budget, 1895-96, £650,450; Credit (1895), £217,242.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population, 42,375.

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick, *born* 9 Sept., 1826; *Regent*, 24 April, 1852; *Grand Duke*, 5 Sept., 1856; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1856, Louise, *born* 3 Dec., 1838, daughter of Emperor William I. of Germany.
Heir Apparent, Frederick, *born* 9 July, 1857; *m.* 20 Sept., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, *born* 5 Nov., 1864.
President of Ministry, Dr. W. Nokk.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It is divided into four districts, viz., Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe, and comprises an area of 5,893 square miles. 3,231 of which are under cultivation—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce. The population in 1895 was 1,725,470, nearly two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and more than one-third Protestants (Jews 26,735). One-half of the people are engaged in agriculture, the other half mostly in manufactures. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery. Elementary instruction is compulsory. There are 1,629 elementary schools, 56 colleges, a technical academy, and two universities, in addition to several technical, agricultural, normal, and other schools, including 2 state establishments for art. There are 946 miles of railway, almost entirely belonging to the State, constructed at a cost of over £22,000,000.

Budget, 1896	£3,369,800
Debt Jan. 1, 1894 (chiefly railways)	16,799,900

CAPITAL, Karlsruhe. Population, (1892) 73,684
British Chargé d'Aff., G. Buchanan (Darmstadt).
Mannheim—Consul, Ferdinand Ladenburg ... £10

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, *born* 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 10 June, 1886.
Regent and Heir Presumptive, Prince Luitpold, *born* 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 14 June, 1886; *mar.* 15 April, 1844, Archduchess Augusta of Austria-Tuscany, who *died* 26 April, 1864.
Ministers of State—President, Baron von Crailsheim, Dr. Baron von Riedel (*Finance*), Baron von Feilitzsch (*Interior*), Baron von Leonrod (*Justice*), Lt.-Gen. Freiherr von Asch (*War*), Ritter von Landmann (*Instruction*).

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 33′ N. lat. and 9°—13° 48′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,632 square miles, and a population (in 1895) of 5,797,414 (3,959,077 were Roman Catholics, 1,569,176 Protestants, and 53,885 Jews). Bavaria contributes two *corps d'armée* to the forces

of the German Empire, and a division at Metz; their strength is about 56,865 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in Lower Franconia and in the Palatinate. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. There are three Universities, viz., Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen.

Budget, 1895–96 ..... £17,267,825
Public debt (including railway debt)... 66,562,516

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1892), 350,594.

British Minister Resident, Victor Drummond £1,700
2nd Secretary, Sir B. Boothby, Bart..... 420
Consul, John S. Smith 18

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, *born* 8 May, 1837; *elected* 21 Oct., 1885.
Minister of State, Dr. Otto.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,441 English square miles, and a population (1895) of 434,213, of whom 411,377 are Protestants; 19,508 Roman Catholics, and 1,836 Jews. Budget, 1896-97, Income, £646,500; Expenditure, £636,340; debt, £3,100,291.

CAPITAL, Brunswick. Population, 115,138.

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis V., *born* 25 Nov., 1868; *suc.* 13 Mar., 1892; *m.* 19 April, 1894, Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg, *b.* 25 Nov. 1876.
President of Ministry, J. Finger.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population (in 1895) of 1,033,388, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The southern portion is traversed by the Rhine, and the Main forms part of its boundary. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Giessen has a university.

Budget, 1894–95 ..... £1,382,648
Public debt, 1894 (mostly for railways) 1,955,456

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population (1895), 63,769.

British Chargé d'Affaires, George William Buchanan (Darmstadt) £700
Consul-Gen., Sir Charles Oppenheimer (at Frankfort).

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis III., *b.* 19 March, 1851; *suc.* 15 April, 1883; *married*, 24 Jan., 1879, to Princess Anastasia, dau. of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, *born* 28 July, 1860.
Heir Apparent, Hereditary Grand Duke Fredk. Francis Michael, *born* 9 April, 1882.
Minister of State, A. von Bülow.

A maritime State of Northern Germany, on the Baltic, comprising an area of 5,197 square miles, with a population of 596,883. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue, £1,080,000; debt (1894), £5,153,585.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 36,388.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick William, *born* 17 Oct., 1819; *suc.* 6 Sept., 1860; *mar.* 28 June, 1843, Princess Augusta of Cambridge, *b.* 19 July, 1822.
Heir Apparent, Adolphus Fred., *b.* 22 July, 1848; *married*, 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, *born* 7 Sept., 1857.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting of two detached pieces, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,144 square miles; population, 101,513. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

CAPITAL, Neu-Strelitz. Population, 10,343.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Peter, *born* 8 July, 1827; *suc.* 27 February, 1853; *married*, 10 February, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, *born* 26 March, 1826.
Heir Apparent, Frederic Augustus, *b.* 16 Nov., 1852; *married*, Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A maritime State of North Germany, situate on the North Sea and the Weser, with an area of 2,508 square miles and a population of 373,739. Revenue, 1894, £705,000; expenditure, £550,000; debt, 1894, £2,127,655.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 23,118.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Alfred (H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh), *born* 6 August, 1844; *suc.* 22 Aug., 1893; *mar.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Alexander II., Emperor of Russia.
Children: 1. Alfred, hereditary prince, *b.* 15 Oct., 1874; 2. Marie, Princess, *b.* 29 Oct., 1875, *mar.* 10 Jan., 1893, to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; 3. Victoria Melita, Princess, *b.* 25 Nov. 1876, *mar.* 19 April, 1894, Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse; 4. Alexandra, Princess, *b.* 1 Sept., 1878, *mar.* April 20, 1896, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; 5. Beatrice, Princess, *b.* 20 April, 1884.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 765 English sq. miles, and a population (1895) of 216,624, the majority of whom are Protestants. The country is distinguished by beautiful forests and castles of the Duke (Reinhardsbrunn and Rosenau, favourite retreat of Queen Victoria). The capital, Gotha (population 31,670), is the seat of the oldest life assurance company in Germany; also of the famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes. Coburg (the other capital) has 18,688 inhabitants. The Crown revenue for the year 1894 was £46,000; that of the State (1895) £139,940.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. £700
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. F. W. T. Tudsbery, B.A.

SAXE-WEIMAR.

Grand Duke, Charles Alexander, *born* 24 June, 1818; *suc.* 8 July, 1853; *married* 8 Oct., 1842, Princess Sofia of the Netherlands, *born* 8 April, 1824.
Heir Apparent, William, *born* 10 June, 1876.

Area, 1,388 square miles. Population (1895) 338,887. Income and expenditure, 1896, £402,347.

CAPITAL, Weimar. Population, 1895, 26,670.

SAXONY.

King, Albert, *born* 23 April, 1828; *suc.* 29 Oct., 1873; *mar.* 18 June, 1853, Caroline, dau. of the late Prince Gustave de Wasa, *b.* 5 Aug., 1833.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Field-Marshal Prince George, *b.* 8 Aug., 1832; *mar.* 11 May, 1859, Maria Anna Infanta of Portugal, who *d.* 5 Feb., 1884.

Ministers of State, Dr. Schurig, Herr von Metsch, Herr von der Planitz, Herr von Seydewitz.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population of 3,783,014 (1895 census), among whom are 114,198 Roman Catholics, and 9,368 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation; its agricultural products consist of the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits of all kinds suited to the climate. The potato harvest in the year 1892 yielded 28,316,465 lbs. The forests supply timber of excellent quality, and in such abundance as to render them a great source of industry and wealth. The minerals are another great source of wealth, the ores being both rich and abundant. The mines consist of silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides coal, marble, porcelain-earth, and various gems—as topazes, chrysolites, amethysts, cornelians, &c. The smelting is centralized in large establishments belonging to the State. Manufacturing industry has been greatly developed, and in some branches carried to a high degree of perfection. The special manufactures of Saxony are: Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, and bottle glass; to these may be added musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, and cigars. The government factory at Meissen continues to produce the famous Meissen porcelain. The great fairs of Leipzig, although well attended, have lost much of their former importance. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden, Leipzig, the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 3,104 matriculated students in 1892); Freiberg, in the mining district; Zwickau, and Chemnitz, the Manchester of Saxony.

Saxony furnishes the 12th Army Corps of 41,226 officers and men.

Revenue and expendit., Budget, 1894-95 £10,005,000
Amount of public debt (chiefly for railways), January, 1893 33,476,000

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1894), 289,844.

Brit. Minister Resident, George Strachey ... £1,150
Consul, H. Palmié 65
Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron C. C. B. von Tauchnitz 15

Transit, 32 hours; postage, &c., same as Berlin.

WALDECK.

Prince, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, Wasziegen, &c., *born* 20 Jan., 1865; *suc.* 12 May, 1893. His sisters are:—Pauline, *b.* 1855; *m.* 7 May, 1881, to the Hereditary Prince of Bentheim-Steinfurt; Emma, *b.* 2 Aug., 1858, *m.* 7 Jan., 1879, to the late King of Holland, now Queen-Regent of the Netherlands; Helena F. Augusta, *b.* 17 Feb., 1861, *married* 27 April, 1882, the late Duke of Albany; Elizabeth, *born* 6 Sept., 1873; and a half-brother, *b.* 26 June, 1892.

A Principality in the north-west of Germany, with an area of 438 square miles, and 57,782 inhabitants. The Budget for 1894 gives an income and expenditure of £63,092 each. There is also a Debt of £106,515.

CAPITAL, Arolsen. Population, 2,442.

Brit. Chargé d'Affaires, Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Coburg).

WÜRTEMBERG.

King, William II., *born* 25 Feb., 1848; *succeeded* 6 October, 1891; *mar.* 15 Feb., 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who *died* 30 April, 1882; *remar.* 8 April, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.

Heir Presumptive, Duke William of Würtemberg, *born* 20 July, 1828, formerly General in the Austrian service, *m.*

President of Ministry, Baron Dr. von Mittnacht.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,528 English square miles, and a population (in 1895) of 2,080,898, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. Würtemberg furnishes the 13th Corps to the German Army, consisting of 23,260 men on a peace footing. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, fire-arms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton, and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

Budget, 1896-97 ..... £3,587,216
Total amount of public debt, April, 1895 (including £21,260,485 for railways) ... 23,055,733

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population, 139,817.

Brit. Min. Res., Victor A. W. Drummond (Munich)
Consul, Albert Kaulla £25

THE HANSE TOWNS.

The Hanse Towns comprise the three Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, each with a small rural territory, and are situated in the North of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

The commerce between the Hanse Towns and Great Britain is very large; the imports from the United Kingdom to Hamburg alone in 1895 (excluding bullion) amounting to £20,005,000. In October, 1888, Hamburg and Bremen, following the example set by Lübeck several years previously, joined the German Customs Union. They

retain, however, their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire.

HAMBURG possesses an area of 160 square miles, and had a total population in 1895 of 681,632.

Burgomaster, 1896, Dr. Monckeberg.

Public revenue in 1895	£3,581,503
Public expenditure in 1895	3,658,055
Public debt, 1895	16,291,364
Total imports, 1895 (exclud. bullion)	142,630,000
Total exports, 1895 "	123,325,000
British Consul-Gen., Hon. Charles S. Dundas	£1,400
Vice-Consul, George Ambrose Pogson	150

Hamburg, transit, 24 hours.

BREMEN possesses an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 196,278.

Burgomaster, Dr. Pauli.

Public revenue, 1894-95	£856,159
Public expenditure, 1894-95	1,276,788
Total value of imports, 1894	34,724,267
Total value of exports, 1894	33,605,486
British Vice-Consul, Robert Boyes	£110
Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons., Johannes Schwoon	150

LÜBECK possesses an area of 115 square miles, with a population in 1895 of 83,324.

Burgomaster, 1893-94, Dr. H. Th. Behn.

Revenue, 1892, £169,986; Expenditure,	£178,242
do. 1893, £183,535; do.	185,150
do. 1894, £252,735; do.	244,625
Public debt, 1894	979,881
Total value of imports, 1894	14,775,000
do. exports, 1894	11,870,000
Brit. Vice-Consul, Heinrich Leo Behncke	£50

GERMAN COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The *Times* for Oct. 20, 1896, estimates the German possessions in Africa at 920,920 square miles, and in the North Pacific at 102,150, being a total of 1,023,070 square miles: German statisticians estimate their possessions to possess about the same area for 1895 in the following way:—

I. The AFRICAN POSSESSIONS: TOGOLAND (23,166 square miles, pop. 850,000) and the CAMEROONS (181,074 square miles, pop. 4,500,000) in the west. DAMARALAND with GREAT NAMAQUALAND in the south-west (324,704 sq. miles, pop. 250,000), and the large tract of country between Lake Nyassa and the Victoria Nyanza called GERMAN EAST AFRICA (384,079 sq. miles, pop. 3,750,000).

II. KAISER WILHELMSLAND, in New Guinea, with the SOLOMON ISLANDS and the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO (86,371 sq. miles, pop. 400,000), and the MARSHALL ISLANDS in the Pacific (144 sq. miles, pop. 16,000).

The total expenditure upon these Colonies for 1896-97 is estimated at £302,712, which is met by a revenue of £90,000 and imperial grants of £222,712, and their trade is given in the following table:—

	Imports, 1894-95.	Exports, 1894-95.
Togoland	£112,032	£144,719
Cameroons	316,260	204,056
South-West Africa	95,065	6,238
East Africa	353,080	240,242
New Guinea, &c.	12,350	23,500
	£889,387	£618,755
Imports from above to U. K., 1895		£49,238
Exports to above from U. K., 1895		82,199

GREECE.

King, George, second son of the present King of Denmark, *born* 24 Dec., 1845; *elected* King of the Hellenes, 30 (18) March, 1863; *married* 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, *born* 3 Sept., 1851, issue 5 sons and a daughter.

Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, *born* 2 Aug., 1868; *married* 27 Oct., 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, *born* 14 June, 1870.

Prime Min., and Finance, M. Theodoros Delyannis.
Foreign Affairs, M. Scouzés.
Interior, M. Mavromichalis.
Marine, M. Levides.
Education and Religion, M. Petrides.
War, M. Smolentz.
Justice, M. Varvoglis.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. D. Metaxas, 58 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.
Consul-General, M. L. Messinesis, Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.
Consul and Secretary, J. M. Joannides.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40′—40° 10′ N. and long. 18° 20′—25° 50′ E., comprising an area of 24,977 square miles, with a population (in 1889) of 2,187,208. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into sixteen provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar. Its exports consist of currants, olive oil, wine, lead from the mines of Laurium, and sponges. The army in 1896 consisted of 26,642 officers and men. The navy consists of 3 first-class ironclads, 2 training-ships, 1 torpedo cruiser, 3 minor vessels, and some 20 torpedo boats and small craft, with 3,222 men and officers. There are 582 miles of railway open for traffic. There is a ship canal, cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. Telegraphs, 4,569 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 5,809 sailing vessels, tonnage 223,158, and 103 steamers, tonnage 58,237.

Revenue, 1896 (estimated)	£3,810,488
Expenditure, 1896 (estimated)	3,636,941
Public debt, 1896, about	33,000,000
Total imports, 1895	4,272,883
Total exports, 1895	2,846,250
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	860,193
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	1,241,406

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1896, 140,000.

British Minister, E. H. Egerton, C.B.	£3,500
Sec. of Legation, Arthur Leveson-Gower	500
2nd Secretary, Vincent E. H. Corbett	390
3rd do. John Charles Tudor Vaughan	250
Chaplain, Rev. F. R. Elliot	100
Vice-Consul, Thomas G. Dickson	50
Translator, Anthony Martelaos	200
Corfu—Consul, Hanmer Lewis Dupuis	750
" *Vice-Consul*, Otho Alexander	*unp.*
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders	100
Zante—Vice-Consul, A. L. Crowe	65
Patras—Consul, Frederick B. Wood	250
" *Vice-Consul*, George W. Crowe	*unp.*

Calamata — Vice-Consul, Demetrius A. Leondaritti £7
Pirgos—Vice-Consul, Charles Fauquier ... 10
Piræus—Consul, E. G. B. Maxse 650
„ *Vice-Consul*, John Joannidis ..... *unp.*
Ergasteria—Vice-Con., Spiridon Desposito 40
Volo—Vice-Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin..... 300
Syra—Consul, W. H. Cottrell 150
„ *Vice-Consul*, Edward Bonavia ..... *unp.*
Milo—Consular Agent, Andrew Gialeraki.. *unp.*
Seriphos—Consular Agent, E. Grohmann. 8

Athens, transit, 5¼ days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 10*d.*; 7 lbs. (limit), 3*s.* and 3*s.* 3*d.*; telegrams, per word, 7*d.*

GUATEMALA, Republic of.

President, General Reina Barrios.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Jorge Muñoz.
Consul-Gen., Col. José Saborio, 150 Leadenhall St.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situate in N. lat. from 13° 40′ to 17° 40′, and in W. long. from 88° 15′ to 92° 30′, and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1892 of 1,510,000. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. There are 132 miles of railway open, and the Interoceanic Railway connecting San José (Pacific) with Port Barrios (Atlantic) was commenced in September, 1892; when completed the capital, New Guatemala, will be within 290 hours of London. About 2,219 miles of telegraph are in working order. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, valued at £1,940,569 in 1894; the other articles are hides, indigo, sugar, india-rubber, mahogany, sarsaparilla, and fruits.

Revenue, 1894 ..... £1,248,200
Expenditure, 1894 1,070,544
Public debt, internal and external, 1894 2,665,800
Exports, 1894, £2,032,498; imports (1891) 1,202,046
Imports from U.K., 1895 £4[illegible]8; exports £283,011

Capital, New Guatemala. Pop., 74,000.
British Minister, Audley Gosling £2,000
Attaché, R. Feilden Gosling.
Consul, James Frederick Roberts 500
Vice-Consul, C. Fleischmann.
Pro-Consul, Charles Winter.
Livingston—Vice-Consul, Joseph Michovsky... 150
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, John Milne.

Telegrams, 3*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per word.

HAWAIIAN (or Sandwich) ISLANDS.

President of Republic, Sanford B. Dole, *elected* 4 July, 1894 (for six years).

Consul-General in London, Manley Hopkins, 32 Cornhill, E.C.

A rich, beautiful, and most interesting chain of islands, situate in the North Pacific Ocean, forming the Republic of Hawaii, extending from south-east to north-west, in lat. 19°—22° 15′ N. and long. 154° 48′—160° 20′ W., discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. They consist of 13 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. All are very mountainous, and appear to be chiefly of volcanic origin: they occupy a united area of 6,587 square miles, with a population, in 1896, of 107,000, of whom 75,000 are Hawaiians, 24,000 Japanese, 15,000 Chinese, 9,000 Portuguese, and 14,000 whites of European and American descent. Hawaii (Owyhee), the largest of the group, contains two stupendous volcanic mountains, Mauna Loa, which is still in activity, and Mauna Kea, each rising to nearly 14,000 feet. In 1881 there was a vast eruption and a river of lava that threatened to destroy the town of Hilo, and a similar eruption occurred in 1887, when the lava fortunately did little damage, and found its way into the open sea. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, while the exports consist mainly of sugar, rice, bananas, coffee, wool, hides, &c. The islands are well situated for trade, being in the route between America, China, and Australasia. There is a commercial marine of 52 vessels of 21,678 tons; railways, 53 miles. Honolulu is lighted by electricity, and is well supplied with tramways and telephones.

Public revenue, 1896 (estimated) $1,879,528
Public expenditure, 1896 (estimated) ... 1,872,409
Public debt, Jan. 1, 1896 3,764,335
Total value of imports, 1895 5,339,765
Total value of exports, 1895 8,474,138

Capital, Honolulu. Population (1896), 28,061.
British Commissioner and Consul-General, Albert George Sidney Hawes £1,400
Vice-Consul, Thomas Rain Walker.

Honolulu, transit, 20 days. Parcels, 1*s.* per lb. to 11 lbs.

HAYTI, Republic of.

President, Theresias Augustin Simon Sam, *elect.* 31 March, 1896 ..... £4,800
Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. Hane.

Minister in London, Louis Joseph Janvier, *Chargé d'Affaires*, 5 Albany Court Yard, W.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch Street.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 9,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37′—20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20′—74° 28′; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of about 1,210,600. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits: it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, China and Japan. Puerto Plata, on the eastern side of the island, is the principal sea-port of the Dominican Republic.

Revenue, customs only, 1895-96..... £1,409,500
Expenditure, 1895-96 1,924,000
Debt (external, 1895) 886,600
„ (internal, 1895)..... 3,170,000
Imports, 1892, at Puerto Plata..... 80,465
Exports, 1892, from do. 107,777
Imports from U. K., whole island, 1895 372,528
Exports to U. K., whole island, 1895 ... 53,216

Capital, Port-au-Prince. Population, 60,000.
British Consul-Gen., Augustus Cohen..... £1,250
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, Ernest L. Dutton 25

Transit, 15 days.

HONDURAS, Republic of.

President, Policarpo Bonilla, 1 Feb. 1895.
Foreign Affairs, C. Bonilla.
Consulate-Gen., London, 34 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Consul—Manchester, H. M. Langley.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 42,658 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito Territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population in 1889 was 431,917, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose and Lima wood. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, 37½ miles, which it is intended to develop into an inter-oceanic railway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Revenue, July, 1889, to July, 1890 ..... £518,860
Expenditure, July, 1889, to July, 1890 ... 519,036
Debt (internal), 1889 227,650
Debt (exterior) (no interest paid) 5,985,108
Imports from U.K. 1895, £52,587; exports, £11,337

Capital, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1894), 15,000.

British Minister, Audley Gosling (New Guatemala).
Amapala—British Consul, J. Rössner ..... *unp.*
Puerto Cortes (Omoa)—Cons. R. J. Maclachlan £100
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, William J. Bain.
Tegucigalpa—Consul, Samuel Humber 200
Truxillo—Consul, William Melhado 5
Yuscaran—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, 18 to 20 days. Telegrams, per word, 3*s.* 9*d.*

ITALY.

King, Humbert, *born* 14 March, 1844; *succeeded* 9 January, 1878; *married*, 22 April, 1868, Princess Margaret of Savoy (*born* 20 November, 1851), daughter of the late Duke of Genoa.
Heir Apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, *born* 11 November, 1869, *married*, 24 Oct. 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro.
Premier & Minister of the Interior, Marquis di Rudini.
Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti-Venosta.
Justice, Signor Costa.
War, General Pelloux.
Marine, Admiral Brin.
Public Instruction, Signor Gianturco.
Treasury, Signor Luzzatti Luigi.
Finance, Signor Branca.
Agriculture, Count Guicciardini.
Public Works, Signor Prinetti.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Sineo.

Ambassador in London, General Annibale Ferrero, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
1st Secretary, Count F. Bottaro Costa.
Secretary, Count A. Del Vaglio.
Attachés, Count Bosdari; Signor P. Montagliari.
Naval Attaché, Count G. Lovatelli.
Archivist, Signor Manetti.
Consul-General, Sir J. Montefiore, 44 Finsbury Sq.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 35° 38′ 30″—46° 40′ 30″ N. and long. 6° 30′—18° 30′ E., and comprises a total area of 110,623 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,346 islands), with a population in 1893 of 30,535,848. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Republic of San Marino. In 1870 the complete unity of the country under one crown was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy. The small community of San Marino, enclosed within the Italian Dominions, alone retains its independent form of government. The Kingdom is divided for administrative purposes into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines: the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. Its wines are numerous and celebrated. The finest olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Fruits abound, and are of exquisite flavour, such as grapes, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, dates, melons, pistachio-nuts, all of which are largely exported. The supply of sea and fresh-water fish is considerable. Sardines, tunny, and anchovies are exported. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. The total mineral produce is valued at £2,972,081 (1892), of which sulphur alone absorbed £1,860,000. The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom: in 1892 there were 7,983 miles open for traffic, and 23,665 miles of telegraph wire. The commercial marine (1892) consists of 6,624 vessels (316 steamers), of 811,264 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienne earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc, and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. The army in 1891, including the local and active militia, had a total nominal strength of 2,448,308 men on the war footing.

The Force is divided into Regular Army in peace, 279,982, in war, 839,354; movable militia, 449,016; local militia, 1,559,938. The NAVY in 1896 consisted of 13 battleships (2 *building*), 1 armoured cruiser (5 *building*), 15 protected cruisers (1 *building*), 1 unprotected cruiser, 15 torpedo vessels (3 *building*), 1 destroyer (*building*), 140 torpedo boats (1 *building*), and 2 special vessels. Spezia is the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, and is much more securely fortified than any other port.

FINANCE.—The expenditure on the army in 1895-6 was £9,040,000, and on the navy £3,960,000, while the annual charge on the National Debt is about £23,000,000.

Public revenue, 1895–96	£67,963,444
Public expenditure, 1895–96	67,573,788
Public debt, 1894	492,000,000
Total imports, including transit, 1890	71,905,383
Total exports, ,, ,, ,,	51,171,079
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	6,211,337
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	3,132,720

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1890), 423,217.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£7,000
Secretary of Embassy, Hon. H. G. Edwardes	900
Milit. Attaché, Col. Charles Needham	500
and Secretaries, Fairfax Cartwright	450
Hugh M. Ellicombe	420
3rd do., Hon. Theo. Russell	250
Hon. Attaché, Beauchamp Browne.	
Consul, Alexander Roesler Franz	250
Civita-Vecchia—Vice-Consul, L. Sperandio	150
Brindisi, Consul, S. G. Cocoto	150
Gallipoli—V.-Con., A. Zarb	135
Taranto—V.-Con.,	350
Cagliari—Consul, Eugène Pernis	150
Vice-Consul, Henry R. Pernis.	
Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro—Vice-Consul, Antonio Armeni	40
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni	5
Terranova—V.-Con., Gerolamo Tamponi.	5
Florence, Consul-General, Major W. Percy Chapman	800
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci	*unp.*
Ancona—V.-Consul, Albert P. Tomassini	150
Elba—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Tonietti	50
Leghorn—Vice-Consul, M. Carmichael	550
Venice—V.-Consul, Edward de Zuccato	200
Genoa—Consul, Charles Alfred Payton	1,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edmund G. Reader	*unp.*
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., Henry de B. Daly	21
San Remo—V.-Consul, John Congreve	20
Savona—Vice-Consul, Ottavio Ponzone	200
Spezia—Vice-Consul, Joseph H. Towsey	400
Turin—Vice-Consul, Giacinto Cassinis	30
Milan—Consul, F. Armstrong	400
Naples and Southern Italy—Consul, Edward Neville Rolfe	850
,, *Vice-Consul*, Julius Wolffsohn	*unp.*
Bari—Vice-Consul, Emil Berner	60
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin	7
Castellamare—V.-Cons., J. Drinkwater	50
Catanzaro—V.-Cons., Pasquale Cricelli	
Gioja—Vice-Consul, Angelo Briglia	20
Manfredonia—V.-Consul, Carlo Cafarelli	
Monopoli—Vice-Consul, Luigi F. Pepe	
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. R. Kerrich	7
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio	5
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, J. R. Pigott	850
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. M. de Garston	*unp.*
Catania—Vice-Consul, Arthur W. Elford	105
Girgenti—Vice-Consul, Edward A. Oates	35
Licata—Vice-Consul, Alphonse Giglio	32
Marsala—V.-Consul, C. F. Gray	£100
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, Vito F. Verderame	15
Messina—Vice-Consul, Geo. Pignatorre	550
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti	24
Scoglitti—Vice-Consul, Cesare Porcelli	5
Syracuse—Vice-Consul, Nicola Bisani	30
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Giuseppe Bresmes	5
Trapani—Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino	45

COLONIES.—Italy has long been ambitious to come into possession of colonies, and since the annexation of Tunis by France she looks upon Tripoli and Barca as her possible share should the Turkish Empire ultimately break to pieces. For the present, however, her colonial possessions are confined to ERITREA (see p. 528) on the Red Sea, while the whole of ABYSSINIA (see p. 528) is recognised as being within her "sphere of influence."

ROME—*Sovereign Pontiff*, Leo XIII., *born* 2 March, 1810; *elected* 20 February, 1878.
Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, appointed 1887.

Rome, transit, 44 hours. Parcels, *vid* France, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 8*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* 1*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 6*d.*; *vid* Belgium, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 4*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* 9*d.*, 11 lbs. 3*s.* 2*d.*; telegrams, 3*d.* per word.

JAPAN.*

Emperor, Mutsuhito, *born* 3 Nov., 1852; *mar.* Haruko, 9 Feb., 1869; *succeeded* 13 Feb., 1867; *crowned* 13 Oct., 1868; married 1869, and has issue 1 son and 3 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Prince Yoshihito, *born* 31st Aug., 1879; installed Crown Prince 3 Nov., 1889.
Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Count Matsukata.
Foreign Affairs, Count Okuma.
Interior, Count Kabayama.
War and Colonisation, Viscount Takashima.
Marine, The Marquess Saigo.
Justice, M. Keigo Kiyoura.
Education, The Marquess Hachisuka.
Agriculture and Commerce, Viscount Yenomoto.
Communications, Viscount Nomura.
Imperial Household, Count Hijikata.

Minister in London, M. Takaaki Kato, 8 Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.
Secretary of Legation, Gonsuke Hayashi.
Secretary, Enjiro Yamaya.
Naval Attaché, Captain Yendo.
Military Attaché, Major Shiba.
Attaché, Kametaro Iijima.
Consul, Minoji Arakawa, 84 Bishopsgate Street.
Consul at Liverpool, James L. Bowes.
,, *at Glasgow*, A. R. Brown.

This ancient and extensive Empire, splendidly victorious (1894–5) in a war with China, consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshiu, or Niphon (which in Japan gives name to the whole empire), Shikoku, Kiu-Siu, and Hokkaïdô or Yéso, situate to the north of Niphon, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, excluding the temporarily occupied

* An exhaustive article on the country after its victory over China appeared in the 1896 issue, pp. 595-602.

territory, comprises an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population in 1896 of 41,390,000.

	Kwazoku, or Nobles	Sinoku, formerly Warriors (Samurai)	Heimin (ordinary citizens)	Total.
Central Niphon	3,001	480,311	15,548,120	16,031,432
Eastern Niphon	45	253,605	6,063,124	6,316,774
Western Niphon	623	307,464	9,056,381	9,374,468
Sikoku ...	11	136,069	2,771,200	2,907,280
Kiu-Siu ...	207	801,684	5,579,371	6,379,262
Hokkaïdô, or Yéso	18	47,184	331,877	379,697
	3,905	2,024,317	39,360,091	41,383,313

Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 121st of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilisation and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system under which the country was governed by numerous Lords has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State, and since the revolution of 1868 she has shown a most remarkable power of adopting Western knowledge and experience. A wise and enlightened ruler is at the head of the nation, and the first national Parliament, the outcome of the constitution granted to the people by the Emperor, promulgated 11th Feb., 1889, met for the first time in November, 1890. The feudal lords, who have lost all their powers of government, still retain their high social positions, and a new aristocracy with these as its basis has been formed; it consists of five grades, corresponding to the European titles of Prince (not imperial), Marquis, Count, &c. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tôkiô, is 12,370 ft. high, dormant since 1707. Japan is liable to frequent and disastrous earthquakes. On October 28, 1891, an earthquake occurred by which 9,960 persons were killed, 20,000 injured, and 130,000 houses destroyed; again in 1896 a tidal wave destroyed 7,475 houses, and killed 26,990 people, in addition to 25,137 injured. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound, whilst agate, carnelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, and there is a fair supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat, and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. The fruits are abundant, but for the most part of inferior quality. The chief manufactures are those of silk and cotton, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze. The chief imports are raw cotton from China and India, and piece goods, metals, woollens, drugs, and machinery from Europe. Sugar is largely imported from China. The chief exports are silk, rice, tea, fish, copper, and matches. There were 2,118 miles of railway open March 1, 1895, and 1,072 are in course of construction.

The army consisted of 273,268 officers and men at the end of 1893; the navy at the same date consisted of 4 battleships, 8 armoured cruisers, 7 protected cruisers, and 13 other cruisers, in addition to 15 gunboats, 60 torpedo-boats, and a few miscellaneous craft; it was manned by 14,852 officers and men. The mercantile marine consists (1895) of 1,739 vessels, of which 1,017 are steamers. Under treaties with Great Britain and several other powers, the ports of Yedo (Tôkiô), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo, and Osaka (on the Inland Sea), Hakodate (in Yezo), Niigata, and Nagasaki, are open to trade. The trade of Japan in 1895 was distributed thus:—

Great and Greater Britain	£10,609,167	China	£3,833,521
United States, A.	6,819,432	France	3,218,452
		Germany	1,635,121

The principal articles imported by the United Kingdom from Japan in 1895 were:—Copper, £159,089; silk, £168,629; rice, £127,983; straw, £108,710; and the principal articles exported to Japan from this country in 1895 were:—Arms, £379,622; machinery, £458,084; chemicals, £108,608; metals, £624,823; cotton yarn, £358,516; cottons, £960,317; woollens and worsteds, £539,423.

Of the 1,528 foreign vessels (tonnage 1,993,420) that entered Japanese ports (1893), 777 were British (tonnage 1,307,838). The value of the silver yen or dollar has fluctuated greatly during the past two years, and is now equivalent to about 2*s.* 2*d.*

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (1895), 1,312,153. Other cities are—Osaka, 490,003; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 339,836; Nagoya, 209,270; Kobé, 153,382; and Yokohama, 187,202.

The total cost of the war with China was about $225,000,000, of which $30,000,000 was repaid by indemnity.

Estimated public revenue, 1896-97	£15,000,000
Estimated public expenditure, 1896-97 (£2,411,000 for the navy, and £1,794,501 for the army)	16,460,000
Total debt, March, 1896	56,415,141
Total imports, 1895	13,526,710
Total exports, 1895	14,624,025
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	4,638,207
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	1,143,382

Brit. Env. Extradry., Min. Plenipotentiary, & Con.-Gen., Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K.C.M.G. £4,000
Sec. of Legation, Gerard A. Lowther 800
Military Attaché, Col. E. H. Sartorius, C.B., *V.C.*
Japanese Secretary, J. H. Gubbins 990
2nd Sec., Ralph Paget 500
Chaplain, Ven. Archd. Alex. Croft Shaw ... *hon.*
Vice-Consul, E. M. Hobart-Hampden 350
Medical Officer, Edwin Baelz 350
Hakodate & Niigata—Consul, W. J. Kenny 700
Hiogo and Osaka—Consul, John C. Hall ... 900
Vice-Consul, R. de B. Layard 600
Nagasaki—Consul, ... 850

Yokohama—Consul, James Troup.....£1,000
Formosa: Tainan—Consul, H. A. C. Bonar.. 800
Tamsui—Consul, J. H. Longford 800

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 43 days (or *vid* Vancouver, 30 days). Parcels, to some places, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 10*d.*, 7 lbs. 3*s.* 6*d.*, 11 lbs. 5*s.* 2*d.*; telegrams, per word, from 8*s.* to 10*s.* 8*d.*

JERUSALEM—PALESTINE.

Turkish Governor, Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, appointed 10 November, 1890.

Palestine, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of human kind, and in the affections of the Christian world, has fallen upon evil days. Her ancient glories are departed, and although the country still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits, its resources remain undeveloped owing to the lack of enterprise, the want of good roads, and the poverty of the inhabitants. Its population has dwindled away, as is proved by the numerous ruins scattered over the country, until now it probably does not exceed 620,000. In and about Jerusalem, the Jews number from 45,000 to 50,000, and in the whole of Palestine from 80,000 to 100,000.

Geographically Palestine consists of a maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah, which forms its backbone, the remarkable depression through which the Jordan wends its course towards the Dead Sea, and the elevated region lying to the east of the Jordan. The popular notion that Palestine is a barren country, not capable of yielding rich harvests, is a mistaken one. Its appearance is barren only during the dry season, when the grasses which cover the greater part of it are dried up, and the herdsmen retire with their flocks of sheep and goats to the loftier mountains. The alluvial lowland to the south of Mount Carmel is as fruitful as ever, and it only needs an honest and vigorous administration to restore Palestine to its former fruitful condition. The entire area is computed to be about 11,000 square miles.

Palestine comprises the independent Mutessariflick of Jerusalem (el Kuds), together with districts belonging to two other provinces, viz.: the vilayets of Beyrut and Damascus. The stream Nahr el Auja, which enters the sea a few miles north of Jaffa, forming the boundary between the district of Jerusalem and the first-named vilayet, the country to the east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea being subordinate to the vilayet of Damascus. Arabic is the language commonly spoken, and 80 per cent. of the population are Mohammedans. There are, however, many Greeks, Jews, and Franks of all nations and denominations. A railway was opened connecting Jaffa (Joppa) and Jerusalem in 1892.

The principal ports are Acre, Haifa, and Jaffa, and their exports amount annually to over £500,000, consisting principally of sesame, fruits, barley, olive oil, maize, and articles of Christian veneration, these latter weighing 2,700 cwts. The imports were valued at £650,000. Austria takes the lead in this commerce.

Jerusalem—Consul, John Dickson £1,150
Jaffa—Consular Agent, Haim Amzalak 15

Transit, 10 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* 8*d.*, 11 lbs. 3*s.* 1*d.*; telegrams, 6½*d.* per word.

KHIVA. (See p. 471.)

LIBERIA.

President, His Excel. J. J. Cheesman, 4 Jan. 1892.
Vice-President, Hon. W. D. Coleman.
Secretary of State, Hon. G. W. Gibson.
Secretary of Treasury, Hon. A. Barclay.
Attorney-General, F. E. R. Johnson.
Postmaster-General, Hon. S. Ferdinand Dennis.
Con.-Gen. in London, H. Hayman, 3 Coleman St., E.C.
Consul, Sigismund Sinauer De Stein.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river Cavalla, S.E., and Manna, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 250 miles from the seaboard. The population consists of 25,000 emigrants from America and their descendants, and aborigines, numbering in all nearly 1,500,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, sugar, wax, ginger, palm-kernels, palm-oil, indigo, hides, ivory, and gold-dust. About 2,000,000 lbs. of these were exported in 1891. Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised by the United States and the European Powers since 1847 as an independent State.

Revenue, 1888... £35,000. Expenditure... £33,000
Chief Town, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.
British Consul (acting), Col. Frederick Cardew, C.M.G. (Sierra Leone).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, 19 days. Parcel Post, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 10*d.*; over 3 lbs., under 7 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.*; under 11 lbs. 5*s.* 2*d.* Telegrams *forwarded by post* from Sierra Leone.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., *born* 5 Oct., 1840; *suc.* 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Tyrol and Switzerland. It has an area of 61 square miles, with (1896) 9,434 inhabitants, who pay no taxes and are not liable to conscription. Revenue, 1895...£10,538; debt (1890), £5,280.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, *b.* 24 July, 1817; *suc.*, 23 November, 1890; *mar.* (2ndly) 23 April, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau, *born* 25 Dec., 1833.
Heir, William Alexander, *b.* 22 April, 1852; *m.* 21 June, 1893, Princess Maria Anna of Braganza.
Minister of State, M. Eyschen.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23rd, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1895) 217,583, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1895 was £416,547, and there was a debt (Jan. 1, 1896) of £472,424. There are 270 miles of railway. The army numbers about 325 men. The capital, Luxemburg (pop. 19,909), is a dismantled fortress.

British Envoy, Henry Howard, C.B. (The Hague).

Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 3*d.*, 7 lbs., 1*s.* 8*d.*, 11 lbs., 2*s.*; telegrams, per word, 2½*d.*

MADAGASCAR.

(*French Colony.*)

Resident-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Gallieni.

The third largest island in the world, situated to the east of the African continent, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, and surrounded by the waters of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11° 57′—25° 38′ S., and long. 43° 15′—50° 30′ E. It is 975 miles in length, and 350 at

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its greatest width, contains an area of about 230,000 square miles, nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland, and has a population of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000. There are some traditions of an aboriginal race of pigmies; but, broadly speaking, the inhabitants of Madagascar are one people, speaking one language (though with many variations of dialect) related to the Malayo-Polynesian. Excluding the aboriginal element, the Malagasy may be divided into (1) the lowland tribes, the Sakalava on the west coast and the Betsimisaraka on the east; (2) the midland or forest tribes; and (3) the highland or inland tribes, including the Hova and the Betsileo. The Hova are the dominant tribe. Their dialect was reduced to writing, about the year 1820, by missionaries of the London Missionary Society, who also introduced the art of printing, in 1826. Christian missions have been very successful in the island, the Protestants numbering about 450,000, and the Roman Catholics about 50,000. Polygamy still prevails among the less civilised tribes, but with the central tribes monogamy is the rule. An impress of Arab influence is noticeable in the native calendar, and doubtless the island was known to Arab and Indian traders hundreds of years before it was discovered, in 1506, by the Portuguese, who named it St. Lawrence. Insignificant attempts to plant establishments in Madagascar were made by the Portuguese, and subsequently by the Dutch and English. The first French colony was planted in 1642 by a company, called the "Société de l'Orient," under the patronage of Cardinal de Richelieu. In 1654 the French Company of the East Indies made Madagascar their head-quarters; but notwithstanding all efforts, the colony languished and had to be practically abandoned in 1686. France, however, retained her claims to the island. As a dependency of Mauritius the French Settlements in Madagascar passed to the British crown by the Treaty of Paris (1814), and in the year 1816 diplomatic and commercial relations were entered into between Great Britain and Radama I., King of the Hovas, who was acknowledged as sovereign of the whole island. The British claims were disputed in 1817 by the French, who in the following year occupied the island of Ste. Marie. Nosibé was occupied by them in 1840, and Diego Suarez was taken possession of as a naval station in 1885. In 1885 was the first serious attempt to establish a French protectorate over the island. At the end of this war the Malagasy agreed to pay an indemnity of £400,000, but declined to admit the political rights claimed by France. Difficulties arose in regard to the exequaturs to be issued to Consuls of other foreign nations in Madagascar, which were finally settled by the recognition of the French protectorate. A declaration, signed between Great Britain and France, August 5, 1890, recognised on the part of Great Britain the French protectorate and its consequences over the island of Madagascar, guaranteed religious tolerance and complete protection to missionaries of both countries, and maintained unimpaired the rights and immunities of British subjects. In 1894 the French Government determined to enforce its political claims on the Hova Government. A French envoy arrived at the capital on the 18th Oct. with an ultimatum, which was refused, and a force of 15,000 men was despatched to Madagascar in May, 1895, to march on the capital by the route, more than 200 miles long, from Mojunga on the west coast. After suffering great hardships and loss from fever to the amount of nearly half the force employed, the French, under General Duchesne, without meeting very serious opposition from the Hova forces, numbering 20,000 men, occupied the capital on 30 September, and the next day a treaty was signed by the queen, by which all the French claims were admitted. The establishment of a French protectorate was preferred to absolute annexation, but in 1895 the island was declared a French *Colony*, although it is rather a possession, as, apart from the officials, there are probably not 100 Frenchmen in the island. The Prime Minister, Rainilairivony, who was made prisoner and deported, died at Algiers in 1896. The island is reputed rich in minerals, and the production of gold is increasing; copper, iron, coal, galena and lead are also found. The lowlands of Madagascar are fertile, and rice is cultivated in enormous quantities, while manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, which also flourishes in the uplands of the interior, and vanilla are grown with excellent results, and coffee and tea have been planted. Silk can be produced successfully. There is a large supply of india-rubber, caoutchouc and gum-copal, as well as timber of many varieties in the forests. In the interior large numbers of cattle are bred. Unfortunately the low country is very unhealthy, while the inland plateaux are not very fertile. The principal exports are cattle, hides, india-rubber, gum-copal, wax, raffia sugar, vanilla, coffee, rice, orchilla-weed, straw hats, silk shawls called *lamba*, and lamba woven of the raffia-fibre, coloured with native dyes. Amongst imports the chief are unbleached American sheetings, English imitations of the same, prints, calicoes, muslins, flannels, cheap silks, beads, plate tin, paraffin oil, and preserved provisions. There is a 10 % *ad valorem* duty on all imports. The legal coinage is the silver 5-franc piece.

CAPITAL, Antananarivo, with a population of about 100,000, distant seven days' journey, by palanquin, from the chief port of entry, Tamatave, with which there is communication by a Government telegraph, and by French mails, running weekly.

The other ports are, Mojanga, Tolia, Faradofay (Fort Dauphin), Mananjara, Mahanoro, and Vatomandry.

Estimated military expenditure, 1897	£384,000
Estimated civil expenditure	80,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	63,215
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	139,005

Tamatave—Brit. Cons., Anatole Sauzier (acting)
Judicial Vice-Consul, Anatole Sauzier £720
Antananarivo—V.-C., T. P. Porter (*acting*) 250
Mojunga—Vice-Con., Stratton C. Knott ... 100

Distant from Marseilles, 5,310 miles. Parcels to some places, 3 lbs., 3*s.* 1*d.*; 7 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.* 11*d.*; telegrams, 5*s.* 8*d.* per word.

MALACCA.

Malacca, or the Malay Peninsula, has a southerly extension of about 900 miles, an area of 81,800 square miles, and about 1,250,000 inhabitants, including large numbers of Chinese. The country is hilly, densely wooded, abounding in game, and famous for its tin mines. The Isthmus of Krah, in about 11° N. lat., has been examined with a view to the construction of a ship-canal, which would much shorten the passage between India and China; but competent authorities have declared the scheme to be impracticable. The greater portion of the peninsula owns allegiance

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to Siam. Along its western coast are the British "Straits Settlements," and the Protected Malay States (see p. 476). The independent portion of the Malay Peninsula is occupied by a number of Mohammedan Malay States.

Parcels, 1st lb. 9*d*., then 6*d*. per lb. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 5*s*. 5*d*. and 5*s*. 7*d*.

MEXICO, Federal Republic of.

President of the Republic, Porfirio Diaz, acceded 1 Dec., 1884 (re-elected 3rd time 1896 *until* 1900).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.
Minister in England, Manuel Iturbè, 87 Cromwell Road, S.W.
Chargé d' Affaires, Don Cayetano Romero.
Financial Agent, Don Luis Camacho, Bloomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
Consul, Don Adolfo Bulle, Broad St. House, E.C.
Liverpool—Consul-General, Don P. Garcia Conde.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°—32' N. lat. and 87°—117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 2 territories (Lower California, almost separated from the main portion by the Gulf of California), and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 30 political divisions, comprehending an area of 751,177 square miles, with an estimated population of (1889) 10,447,974, of whom "only about 3,500,000 are taxable." The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Tampico are the chief seaports on the Gulf of Mexico, Mazatlan and Guaymas on the Pacific. There were 6,673 miles of railway open in 1895, and 37,126 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in six days from New York without change of carriage. The National Railway *vid* Laredo taking five days to New York is also open. A third route *vid* Eagle Pass (International Railway) is also completed. An efficient railway system will doubtless powerfully assist in developing the vast resources of this rich country. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, pulse, Chile-pepper, sugar, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, indigo, grapes, and all kinds of fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque;" other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 70 per cent. consist of silver and gold; flax and hemp, coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance. The army in 1888 was composed of about 27,000 men. The navy is limited to 7 small vessels, of about 200 to 300 tons, used for the prevention of smuggling. The following figures are officially supplied, the reckoning in Mexico being at the old gold rate of $5 to the £, the actual value, Sept. 1895, being 26 pence to the Mexican $.

Estimated revenue, 1895-96	$45,102,000
Estimated expenditure, 1895-96	45,010,000
Total exports, 1894-95	£20,854,953
Total imports, 1894-95	34,000,440
Public debt, Internal, 1890	£10,500,000
External	6,200,000
	16,700,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	1,655,567
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	467,334

Capital, Mexico. Pop. 344,377 (census 1895).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bt., C.B.	£3,750
Sec. of Legation, Francis William Stronge	500
Translator, A. J. J. Baker	300
Consul, Lionel Edward Greeley Carden	1,100
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., E. C. Creel	
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. O. J. Crewe-Read	
Guaymas—Vice-Cons., A. Bustamante	
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, Chas. Woolrich	50
Monterey—Vice-Cons., J. C. Middleton	
Porfirio Diaz—Vice-Cons., H. Ivor Thomas	
San Blas & Tepic—Vice-Consul, F. J. Parkinson	
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson	
Tampico—Vice-Cons., G. W. E. Griffith	200
Vera Cruz—Consul, Arthur Chapman	1,200
Vice-Consul, G. E. Powell	
Frontera—Vice-Consul, Michael Girard	
Laguna de Terminos—V.-C., German Hahn	20
Minatitlan—Vice-Cons., Jas. Wright	8
Progreso—Vice-Consul, J. Waddle	20
Tuxpam—Vice-Consul, H. A. Forrest	

Transit, 14 days. Parcels, per lb. 8*d*. to 11 lbs.; telegrams, per word, 1*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*. 6*d*., and 2*s*. 8*d*.

MONACO.

Sovereign Prince, Albert, *born* 13 November, 1848; *suc.* 10 Sept., 1889; *mar.* 1869, Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton (the Pope declared the marriage a nullity, 1880); 2*ndly*, Oct. 1889, the Duchesse de Richelieu, *born* 10 February, 1858.
Heir, Prince Louis, *born* 12 July, 1870.
Governor-General, Olivier de Ritt.

Consul-General in London, Charles Piesse, 2 New Bond Street, W.
Vice-Con., Theodore Lumley, 37 Conduit St., W.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the gambling establishment, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1886) 12,548 inhabitants. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is an army of 126 men.
British Consul, Sir James Charles Harris (Nice).
" *Vice-Consul*, Edward Smith (Monaco) £42
English Chaplain (1895), Rev. F. Stewart.

Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s*. 4*d*., 7 lbs. 1*s*. 9*d*., 11 lbs. 2*s*. 2*d*.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas (or Nikita), *born* 7 October, 1841; *succeeded* his uncle, Prince Danilo, 14 Aug. 1860; *m.* 1860, Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Vukotich, *b.* 4 May, 1847; issue 3 sons, 6 daughters.
Heir Apparent, Danilo Alexander, *b.* 29 June, 1871.
Pres. of State Council, Voivode Bozo Petrovitch.
Foreign Affairs, Voivode Gavro Vukovitch.

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A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, which claim was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. It has an area of 3,486 square miles, and a population of about 220,000, of whom 10,000 are Mohammedans, 4,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, sumac, sardines, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides, and tobacco. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation, but the fields are no larger than an ordinary tennis lawn.

The Prince's body-guard numbers 150 men; but in war every male above the age of 17 years is forced to serve in the army, which musters about 35,000 men. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 150 coasting vessels.

Revenue, 1895	about	£65,000
Public Debt, 1895	„	80,000
Total Imports, 1895		57,260
Total Exports, 1895	about	86,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895		18,500
Exports to United Kingdom		2,000

CAPITAL, Cetigne. Population, 1,200.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G. ..... £1,200.

Distant about 1,100 miles; transit, average 6 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* & 2*s.* 4*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 7*d.* & 2*s.* 9*d.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.* & 3*s.* 2*d.*; telegrams, per word, 4*d.*

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Abdul Aziz, *b.* 1879, *s.* June, 1894.
Grand Vizier, Sid Hamed Abu Musa.
Minister of For. Affairs, Sid Mohammed Tassi.
Acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, Sid Mohammed Libady, *app.* Sept. 1896.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1°—11° 40′ W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Tafilet, Tuat, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid;" but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contains 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 4,500,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 300,000, and reside chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, oil, esparto, and hemp; among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. It is a country of great natural resources, which only need developing. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of fourteen nations reside), El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casa Blanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Tangier is by submarine cable of Eastern Telegraph Company to Gibraltar, and by Spanish Government telegraph to Tarifa. The exports are almonds (£52,174 in 1893), maize, beans (£303,166 in 1893), peas (£36,778 in 1893), oil, wool (£186,047 in 1893), dates, oxen, fowls, eggs, carpets, slippers, goat-skins, leather, grain, ostrich-feathers, gums, esparto; and the imports, cotton, linen, muslin, and woollen goods, tea, coffee, sugar, candles, cloth, silk, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, Sultan's bodyguard, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *Al Moghreb-al-Aksa*, a French paper, *Le Réveil du Maroc*, and three newspapers in Spanish are published at Tangier. There are three capitals, of which Fez, population 120,000, is the principal; Morocco, 50,000; and Mequinez, 56,000.

Income and expenditure, each about	£1,700,000
Imports, 1893	1,863,183
Exports, 1893	1,549,051
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	765,693
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	404,400
British Envoy, Sir Arth. Nicolson, K.C.I.E.	£2,360
Hon. Attachés, E. J. Morant; Geo. Seymour.	
Interpreter and Dragoman, A. Irwin	450
Clerk, A. M. Madden	150
Consul, with local rank of 2nd Secretary, Herbert E. White	600
Fez—Vice-Consul, James McIver Macleod	500
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Lewis Forde	80
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. S. Bewicke	195
Dar-al-Baida—Cons., Allan Maclean	730
Vice-Consul, Capt. C. F. Cromie	300
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, Robt. A. Spinney	135
Mogador—V.-Cons., R. L. N. Johnston	100
Rabat—Vice-Consul, John Frost	70
Saffi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot	90

Parcels, Tangier, 8*d.* first lb.; 5*d.* subsequent lbs. to 11 lbs.; other places, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.* 3*d*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.* and 2*s.* 10*d.*; 11 lbs. 2*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.*; telegrams, per word, Tangier 6*d.*

MUSCAT. (*See* p. 473.)

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS. *See* SAMOA.

NEPAL. (*See* p. 468.)

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND), KINGDOM OF.

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* 31st August, 1880, a minor; *succeeded* her late father, King William III., 23 Nov., 1890.
Queen Regent, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* 2 August, 1858; *married* the late King 7 Jan., 1879, who died 23 November, 1890. Proclaimed Regent 20 Nov., 1890.
Premier & Min. for Foreign Affairs, J. Röell.
Interior, S. van Houten.
Colonies, J. H. Bergsma.
Justice, W. van der Kaay.
Finance, J. P. Sprenger van Eyk.
War, Lt.-Gen. C. D. H. Schneider.
Marine, H. M. van der Wyck.
Waterways, Commerce, & Industry, Ph. W. van der Sleyden.

Minister in Lond., Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.
Secretary, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.
Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer.
Consul-Gen., John W. May, 40 Finsbury Circus.
Consul, H. S. J. Maas, 40 Finsbury Circus.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, including part of the Duchy of Limburg, and containing a total area of 12,582 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1893, of 4,732,912. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the Dutch Reformed Church; and the remainder are

Roman Catholics, and a small number of Jews, mainly in large towns, such as Amsterdam, where there are about 70,000. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of watercourses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. There are 1,652 miles of railway open (1894), and 12,351 miles of telegraph. The chief native products are cattle, sheep, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, chicory, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping bricks, butterine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, silks, and "geneva." Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, flax, butter and margarine, cheese, cattle, sheep, geneva. The royal navy consisted, on Jan. 1, 1894, of 121 men-of-war (21 of them ironclads); and the army, on the war footing, of 2,688 officers and 50,966 men, with a militia (Schuttery) numbering about 43,716 more. The mercantile marine, on the 1st Jan., 1894, consisted of 154 steamers, tonnage 499,000, and 442 sailing vessels, with 335,000 tonnage, employing 17,100 men.

Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, a quarter of the value of which is represented by agricultural produce, but much of the merchandise sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in the year 1895:—

Animals (Horses)..	£66,972	Leather	£119,592
Caoutchouc manufs.	66,798	Linen	107,358
Chemical products	140,595	Machinery	407,171
Coal, &c.	396,922	Oil, seed, &c.	96,884
Cotton yarn	1,046,929	Sugar.....	73,236
Cotton manufts ..	907,312	Woollen manufts.	620,047
Grease, &c.	251,380	Woollen yarn	345,542
Metals, hardware	1,101,822	Yarn (alpaca, &c.)..	170,972

The chief exports to the U. K. for 1895 were:—

Books	£103,341	Iron and steel, &c.	£1,088,428
Butter	939,346	Lace	349,992
Cheese	774,790	Margarine	2,371,111
Chemical manufts.	291,447	Meat	320,821
China, &c.	233,580	Painters' colours, &c.	378,875
Cocoa, &c.	255,816	Paper, prints, &c.	1,167,458
Corn, all kinds	190,036	Skins, furs, &c.....	321,217
Cotton manufts., &c.	1,005,298	Sugar.....	1,594,464
Dye stuffs, &c.	591,101	Silk manufts., &c.	1,856,326
Farinaceous sub., &c.	178,220	Tobacco	233,130
Fish	256,797	Toys	336,783
Flax	188,695	Wool manufactrs...	2,854,651
Fruit	173,438	Wine	315,975
Glass manufrs., &c.	252,944	Geneva	58,161
Gloves	942,102	Yeast, dried	228,014
Hides and leather.	539,716	Zinc manufts., &c..	489,628

Revenue, 1896-7, estimated £10,904,858
Expenditure, 1896-7, estimated 11,530,222
(£1,978,028 for the army; £1,798 690 for navy, and £114,061 for colonies.)
Public debt in 1895 91,494,013
Total imports in 1893 117,391,666
Total exports in 1893 93,050,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895... 11,272,258
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 28,419,477
Commercial Capitals, Amsterdam, population (1895) 450,189; and Rotterdam, population (1895), 268,202.
Court Capital, The Hague. Pop. (1895) 180,454
British Minister, Henry Howard, C.B. £4,000
Secretary of Legation, Godfrey D. Bland..... 500
2nd Secretary, A. R. Peel 345
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford .....
Vice-Consul, Rev. Edward Brine, B.A. 70
Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. Cherry Robinson 400
Vice-Consul, Charles Robinson ..... *unp.*
Groningen—Vice-Consul, U. J. Schilthuis £5
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein ... 15
Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. Van Neck ... 15
Texel—V.-Con., Joan R. G. C. Westenberg 5
Batavia (Java)—Consul, ... 300
Samarang—Vice-Cons., D. D. Fraser..... 25
Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, A. J. Warren ... 88
Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Jesurun..... 30
Paramaribo—See *Surinam*.
Rotterdam—Consul, Henry Turing 500
Brouwershaven—Cons. Agent, J. de Kater 15
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, E. Boonen..... 25
Flushing—V.-Cons., Pieter L. de Bruyne 200
Hellevoetsluis and Brielle—Cons. Agent, Johannes Magdalenus Mes 15
Maasluis—Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager ... 5
Terneuzen—Cons. A., J. A. van Rompu... 31
Surinam—Consul, S. J. A. Churchill 1,075
Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. F. S. Terry ..... unp.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, J. C. Weidner..... 26

Dependencies.—The Dutch possessions in the East Indies are very considerable, comprising the whole of the Sunda Islands, with the exception of a small portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with Western New Guinea, with an area of 718,000 square miles, and a population of 28,500,000, of whom as many as 21,459,450 live in the islands of Java and Madura, and 405,727 in the Moluccas. Included in this estimate are many districts in the interior of Sumatra, where the Achin rebellion is giving the home government much trouble, Borneo, Celebes, and other islands, in which Dutch sovereignty is merely nominal. In Java and Madura the so-called "culture system" has been introduced with much success, for it has secured a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 1,384 officers and 33,339 men, with a reserve of 393 officers and men, one half of whom are Europeans. The colonial revenue for 1895 is estimated at £10,395,976 and is largely derived from the sale of coffee, salt, sugar, bark, and tin; whilst the estimated expenditure is £11,399,133. The exports, in addition to the above, include also sugar, tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted in 1893 to £17,916,666, while the imports for the same year amounted to £14,250,000.

In South America the colony of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles and about 57,000 inhabitants; and in the West Indies Curaçao and 5 other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 44,153.

Exports from colonies to U.K., 1895 £907,3[illegible]
Imports to colonies from U.K..... 2,129,4[illegible]

Transit, 15 to 18 hours. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1[illegible] 7 lbs. 1*s.* 8*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*; telegrams, per word, 2*d.*

NICARAGUA, Republic of.

President, Señor José Santos Zelaya, June, 1893.
Foreign Affairs, Manuel Coronel Matus.
War, General Domingo Silva.
Finance, Luciano Gomez.
Public Works, Francisco Rumirez Mairina.
Home & Interior, Erasmus Calderon.
Minister in England, M. Crisanto Medina.
Consul-General, Frederick Isaac, 22 Great Winchester Street, E.C.

The largest State of Central America, with a

long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population of 310,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood, and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos who are mostly in a savage state. In 1891 there were 93 miles of railway open, and several lines projected, with 1,591 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A Ship Canal connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic (see p. 539) was commenced in Oct., 1890. The interest on the foreign loan has been reduced to 4 per cent.

Public revenue, 1895	about	£300,000
Public expenditure, 1895	„	400,000
Public debt, 1891, internal		290,667
Do. external six p. c. (now four p. c.)		285,000
Imports, 1890, £462,929; Exports, about		700,000
Imports from U.K., 1895, £253,752; exports,		£89,264

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 20,000; Leon, about 60,000; Granada, 30,000; Rivas, 10,000; Multagalpa, 8,000.

British Minister, Audley Gosling (New Guatemala).
Managua—Consul, Chas. Ed. Nicol.
Greytown—Consul, Herbert F. Bingham .. £200
Bluefields—Vice-Consul, ... 12
Granada—Consul, Marshall Vaughan 100
Corinto—Consular Agent, Henry Palazio.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 25 days. Telegrams, San Juan del Sur, per word, 3*s.* 11*d.*; all other places, 4*s.* 2*d.*

NORWAY.

(For SWEDEN see p. 572.)

King, Oscar II., *born* 21 January, 1829; *suc.* 18 September, 1872; *married* 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, *born* 9 July, 1836 (and has issue four sons).
Heir Apparent, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wermland. Crown Prince, *b.* 16 June, 1858; *m.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862.

MINISTRY (14th Oct., 1895).

I. Council of State at Christiania.

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of State and Chief for the Department of Justice and Police, Dr. G. F. Hagerup.
Department of Defence, Col. C. W. E. B. Olsön.
Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, J. L. R. Sverdrup.
Interior, T. v. W. Engelhart.
Public Works, P. Nilsen.
Finance and Customs, B. Kildal.
Revision, H. Smedal.
State Secretary, H. Lehmann.

II. Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.

Minister of State, G. W. W. Gram; *Ministers*, F. Stang Lund; O. J. Olsen.
General Secretary, H. Schlytter.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Count Lewenhaupt (see p. 572).

Norway, an independent kingdom, since 1814 united with Sweden under the same King of the House of Bernadotte (the fundamental law of the 17th of May (4th of November), 1814, the Act of Union with Sweden of the 6th of August, 1815). The Parliament of 114 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsthing" and "Lagthing." The western and northern portion of the peninsula is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 124,500 square miles, with a population of 2,001,000. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains. Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and butter. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at £2,473,899 in 1895. The mineral products are similar to, but far less valuable than, those of Sweden. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, and pulp-making are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of forest produce were valued at £2,401,476 in 1895, the value of wood-pulp alone being £741,608. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, fish, oil and other products of the fisheries, pulp, skins and furs, nails, textile manufactures, minerals, ice, condensed milk, margarine, butter, cattle, &c. The principal articles imported to Great Britain from Norway in 1895 were:

Fish	£430,707	Paper & Rags	£1,117,000
Ice	279,336	Timber	1,367,389

and the principal articles exported to Norway from this country

Coal	£489,574	Metals	£240,301
Cottons	255,178	Wool & Woollens	191,642

The navy consists of 56 steamers (4 being monitors) and 214 guns. The mercantile marine, 31 Dec., 1895, consisted of 7,270 vessels, of 1,604,965 tons. The army by law consists of 18,000 men of the line, and cannot be increased without the consent of the Storthing, but the number of trained men and officers under different names is about 36,000. Military service is obligatory and personal after the completion of the twenty-third year. The period of service is five years in the line, four years in the "landværn," and four years in the "landstorm." The administration of Norway is entirely distinct from that of Sweden, and it retains its own laws. The debt was incurred chiefly in the construction of railways (1073 miles open). The length of telegraphs belonging to the state in January, 1896, was 5,199 miles.

Revenue, 1896–97	Estimated	£3,562,775
Expenditure, 1896–97	do.	3,562,775
Public debt, 1 July, 1896		7,946,775
Total imports, 1895		12,241,740
Total exports, 1895		7,559,471
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895		2,532,050
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895		3,831,727

CAPITAL, Christiania. Population (1896), 182,856.

British Minister (to Norway and Sweden), Hon. F. Pakenham £3,400
Consul-General, ... 1,000
Vice-Consul, A. S. Macgregor 200
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig . 5
Bergen—V.-Consul, Albert N. Gran 15

Bodö—Vice-Consul, Otto Koch... .....
Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand Reinhardt £5
Christiansund—V.-Con., Gram Parelius 5
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Karl Gram 5
Drōbak—Cons. Ag., Augustus Lehmann
Egersund—Vice-Consul, O. M. Puntervold 5
Farsund—Vice-Consul, Peter I. Sundt ... 5
Flekkefiord—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde 5
Frederickshald—V.-C., W. Klein .....
Frederickstad—V.-C., Carsten Thiis 15
Hammerfest—V.-C., George Robertson... 5
Haugesund—Vice-Cons., Johan Jacobsen 5
Kragerō—Vice-Consul, Tom Parker 5
Laurvig—Vice-Con., Frederick Dahm ... 5
Lofoden—Vice-Cons., Henry J. Church...
Mandal—Vice-Con., Törnes F. Andorsen 5
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahl.....
Mosjöen—Vice-Consul, Erik Bathen .....
Moss—Vice-Consul, Jörgen H. Vogt .....
Namsos—V.-Con., Johan Sommerschield 5
Porsgrund.—V-C., James Franklin 5
Risör—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne..... 5
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, Eric Berentsen 5
Tönsberg—Cons. Agent, Alf. Monsen 5
Tromsö—Vice-Consul, J. H. Giæver 5
Trondhjem—V.-Consul, R. F. Kjeldsberg 15
Vadsö—V.-C., Bernhard Akermand .....
Vardö—V.-C., ... 5

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours. Parcels, not ex. 3 lbs. 10½*d.*, 7 lbs. 1*s.* 5½*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 1*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3½*d.*

OMAN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee, *suc.* 4 June, 1888.

Omān is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Gulf of Persia, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea, an area of 81,000 square miles, and a population of 1,600,000. The small territory of Gwadar on the Mekran coast also belongs to it. Zanzibar, on the African coast, was a dependency of Omān until 1856. The country rises from a bare and burning coast until in Jebel Akhdar it attains an elevation of 10,000 feet. In the interior, however, among the Bedouins, the authority of the Sultan is hardly even nominal.

The population of Omān is chiefly Arab, but there is besides a considerable foreign element, consisting of Banians and Khojas from Western India, Persians, East Africans, and Nubians. The chief productions are dates, grain, fruit, and sugar; and the fisheries are very productive. The revenue is about 180,000 dollars. The exports consist of dates, cloth, salt, fruits, pearls, dried fish, and matting. The imports are—sugar, rice, piece-goods, coffee, wheat, raw silk, cotton, &c. Omān has no independent coinage; the East India rupee and (Austrian) Maria Theresa dollar are the current coins, the latter being the most used. The rainfall is very scanty, averaging about 6 inches annually.

Muscat, the capital, with 60,000 inhabitants, trades with India, the Persian Gulf, Batavia, Zanzibar, and Yemen, but has little direct intercourse with Europe.

Total exports, 1895–96 ..... $1,419,450
,, imports, 1895–96 2,288,760
British Consul, Lieut. F. G. Beville 80
Transit, 24 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, M. T. Steyn, 21 Feb., 1896, for 5 years.
Government Secretary, P. J. Blignaut.
Chairman of the Volksraad, C. W. H. van der Post.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, M. de Villiers.

Consul-General in London, Sir William Dunn, Bart., M.P., 43 Broad Street Avenue, E.C.

A South African Republic, situated to the N. of the Cape Colony, and bounded, E. by British Basutoland and Natal, N. by the Transvaal, and W. by Griqualand West; it has an area of 48,326 square miles, with a population of 207,503, of whom 77,716 are whites. It was founded by Dutch emigrants from the Cape Colony. The country was proclaimed British territory by Sir Harry Smith in 1848, but, by the convention entered into on the 23rd of February, 1854, between Sir George Clerk, Her Majesty's special commissioner, and the representatives of the people, the inhabitants were declared "to all intents and purposes a free and independent people and their Government to be treated thenceforth as a free and independent Government."

The Orange Free State is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part especially is admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal and gold mines exist. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, grain, &c. It possesses State property valued at nearly £1,000,000.

The legislative power is vested in the Volksraad, comprising 58 members, elected by the various constituencies into which the State is divided.

Public revenue, 1894–95 ..... £306,[illegible]
Public expenditure, 1894–95 ..... 319,22[illegible]
Public debt, 1895 ..... about 55,00[illegible]
Exports, 1895 ..... 1,515,[illegible]
Imports, 1895 ..... about 1,000,00[illegible]

Capital, Bloemfontein. Pop. (1892), 5,817.

A fund of £200,000 has been established, the interest of which, amounting to £12,000 yearly, is devoted solely to educational purposes, while the Government is also a shareholder to the amount of £70,000 in the National Bank, a flourishing institution with a paid-up capital of £100,000.

Parcels, per lb. 1*s.*, limit 11 lbs.; telegrams per word, 5*s.* 2*d.*

PARAGUAY, Republic of.

President, Señor Egueguiza, (25 Nov., 1894). £1,900
Foreign Secretary, José Segundo Decoud.
Minister Plenipotentiary to London and Paris, Señor Eusebio Machain.

Consul-General in England, Christopher James, 28, Eldon Street, E.C.
Consul in London, A. F. Baillie.
Consul-General, Glasgow, John Galloway.

One of the most rising States of South America, and, except Bolivia, styled by some as the "Garden of South America," the only one without any seaboard, situate between 22° 4′—27° 30′ S. lat. and 54° 32′—61° 20′ W. long. Its area is computed at 145,400 square miles, or about one-fifth larger than the United Kingdom, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population of about 600,000. Now that it has a settled government, Paraguay may be considered one of the most promising countries of South America; its capabilities are practically exhaustless, and the climate favourable to Europeans; the average of the thermometer for 1887 was 73°. The chief

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crops are maize, rice, coffee, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and oranges. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices or gums, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber; there is also the valuable tree Quebracho, used for tanning, and the valuable shrub called "Yerba Mate," or Paraguay tea-plant—one of its principal articles of commerce; there are an immense number of hardwood and other timber trees; medicinal plants also are very numerous. Stock-raising is the chief industry, and, there being excellent pasturage, it is capable of great development. The chief articles of export are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerbamaté, and timber. The army, 60,000 men strong in the war of 1865-72, has been reduced to 30,000 men, but there is at present no navy. A railway, 155 miles in length, belonging to an English Company, is open, but is said to be unprofitable. Revenue, 1895, $5,120 247; Expenditure, $4,992,006. Imports, 1895, £492,010; Exports, £424,290.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 35,000.

British Minister, Hon. W. A. C. Barrington (Buenos Aires).

Consul, W. J. Holmes £600

Parcels, 3 lbs. 4*s.* 8*d.*, 7 lbs (limit) 5*s.* 3*d.*; telegrams, per word, 4*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

PERSIA (See p. 469).

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Señor Nicholas Pierola, *installed* 8 Sept. 1895, for four years.

1st Vice-President, Guillermo E. Billinghurst.

2nd do., Augusto Seminario y Vascones.

Premier & Justice, Dr. P. Manuel Olaechea.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique de la Riva-Agüero.

Interior, Lorenzo Arrieta.

Finance and Commerce, Ignacio Rey.

War, Colonel Ibarra.

Minister to England and France, Señor Don José F. Canevaro (*Legation:* 3 Park Place, S.W.).

Secretary, Don Alejandro N. Puente.

Attachés, José Maria Valle Riestra; Carlos del Castillo y Boza.

Consul in London, Don Eduardo Lembcke.

Vice-Consul, Don Eduardo Higginson.

Consul-General at Southampton, H. Guillaume.

Do., Liverpool, F. Alfonso Pezet.

Peru is an important maritime Republic of South America, situated between parallels 1° and 19° S. latitude and between 68° and 81° 20′ 45″ longitude W. On the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean, having a coast-line of 1,300 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Republics of Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by the Brazils and Bolivia, and on the south by Bolivia and Chile.

The most northern port on the Pacific is Tumbez. *The boundary line commences a short distance north of that port; it runs southwards as far as the river Macara, following its course until about lat. 3°, long. 79° W.; thence it rises in a north-easterly direction by Andoas to Santa Rosa, which is the extreme northern part of Peru. The line then passes from the river Napo to the Brazilian frontier, which commences at the confluence of the Apaporis with the Yapura 1° 31′ 29″ S. lat., 69° 24′ 55″ W. long., thence to the point of juncture of the river Catüché with the Putumayo 2° 55′ 12″ S. lat., 69° 40′ 28″ W. long.; it thence descends, cutting the Putumayo three times, to San Antonio, 4° 13′ 21″ S. lat., 69° 54′ W. long., as fixed by the Peruvian-Brazilian Commission of 1873. The Commission of 1874 fixed the eastern boundary as follows:—The line descends the river Guaporé and Mamoré, which form the Madera, to a point half-way between the Amazon and the mouth of the Manoré, 65° 2′ S. lat.; thence it passes east to west to the river Yavari, 6° 59′ 29″ S. lat., 74° 26′ 6″ W. long., ascending that river to the Maranon (Amazon). The boundaries between Peru and Bolivia are not definitely fixed, but it is understood the line follows the river Beni to the Andes, traversing Lake Titicaca, and thence follows the Andes until it reaches the river Camerones, which river now forms the boundary between Peru and Chile, as determined by the treaty of peace between those countries in 1883.

The total area of Peru is about 455,000 square miles, being as large as England, France, Spain, and Portugal together; and its population, of which no census has been taken since 1876, is about 2,972,000, including 350,000 Indians. The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to and about 60 miles distant from the Pacific coast. The region between is sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of cultivation in the highest degree by irrigation. The valleys running to the coast are very fertile, and the mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper, coal, and petroleum are conspicuous. The interior provinces, i.e., those on the eastern side of the Andes, are of vast extent and fertility, with a climate ranging from temperate to tropical. These regions are intersected by numerous fine rivers, forming the head streams of the Amazon, by which there is uninterrupted communication with the Atlantic. Gold is found in most of the interior and southern regions. The medicinal productions of the interior are of great value, comprising cinchona or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. Coffee, cocoa, india-rubber, &c., are indigenous to the country. Important mines of gold, silver, and copper exist, some of which are now being worked. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast are famous as the sources whence Europe has been supplied with Peruvian guano. The deposits at Huanillos in Chile, conceded to the Peruvian Corporation, are being worked, and give a high-class guano.

An arrangement was concluded in October, 1889, by the Peruvian Government for the cancelling of its external debt, in pursuance of which the State railways, the guano, the large silver mines of Cerro de Pasco, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The total length of the railways held by the Peruvian Corporation and now open and working is 772 miles. There is also water communication on Lake Titicaca with Bolivia, the Peruvian Corporation owning 3 steamers, the largest being 571 tons; the navigation of the lake and of the river Desaguadero has been improved, two dredgers being at work. About 46 miles of railways are held by private companies.

The army on a peace footing consists of about 3,500 men, with a police force of about 2,400, and there are 4 war-ships. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, ironware and cutlery, woollen goods, and machinery. The chief exports are guano, cotton, hides, goat skins, sheep, and alpaca wool, sugar, silver, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, rubbers, and cinchona.

*The Republic has boundary questions with Chile (see p. 590), Bolivia and Ecuador.

Public revenue, 1895	$8,598,178
Public expenditure, 1895	8,004,316
Total imports, 1893	10,668,385
Total exports, 1893	17,138,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	£763,519
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	£1,371,088

CAPITAL, Lima. Population, 105,000.

British Minister, Captain H. M. Jones, *VC*	£2,300
Vice-Consul, Robert A. Clay	*unp.*
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Hartley	10
Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, Geo. E. Steel	5
Lambayeque and Eten—V.-C., Wm. V. Fry	10
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Robilliard	150
Payta—Vice-Consul, Alexander Blacker.	105
Pisco—Vice-Consul, J. J. Venn	
Salaverry—Vice-Consul, J. Dalman (*actg.*)	
Callao—Consul, Alfred St. John	1,100
,, *Vice-Consul*, George G. Wilson	400

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, 30 days, or *vid* New York and Colon 23 days. Telegrams, per word, 6*s.* 2*d.*

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Carlos, *born* 28 September, 1863; *suc.* 19 Oct., 1889; *m.* 22 May, 1886, Amélie, dau. of the late Comte de Paris, *born* 28 Sept., 1865 (*issue*, 2 sons).
Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Luiz Filippe, Duque of Braganza, *born* 21 March, 1887.
Premier, and Finance, E. R. Hintze Ribeiro.
Foreign Affairs, Luiz de Soveral.
Interior, J. Franco Castello Branco.
Justice, Antonio d'Azevedo.
War, Colonel José de Moraes Sarmento.
Marine and Colonies, Jacintho Candido da Silva.
Public Works, Campos Henriques.

Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen. in London, Senhor Frederico Arouca, 12 Gloucester Place, W.
1st Sec., A. de Castro.
2nd Sec., Dom F. Lobo d'Almeida.
1st Sec. attached to Legation, Gen. L. de Quillinan.
Attaché, Baron da Costa Ricci.
Chancellor, C. de Affonseca.
Financial Agent, Albilio Lobo.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a part of the great Iberian Peninsula; it lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,606 square miles, with a population in 1890 of 5,082,247, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 401,624) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 4,708,178. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnuts, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last from its hardness and purity is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. There is a commercial marine of 36 steamers and 433 sailing vessels, about 110,000 tonnage. Railways, 1,420 miles in extent, were open for traffic in 1892, and there are 8,079 miles of telegraph wire. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt, which now amounts to about £31 a head of the population.

In January, 1892, the King announced that, in view of the financial condition of the country, his Majesty had resolved to relinquish, for the benefit of the Treasury, one-fifth of the amount of his civil list.

The army in 1896 consisted of about 30,000 men on a peace footing, and of 125,057 men with 264 guns on a war footing; and the navy of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 4,898 sailors.

Estimated revenue, 1896–97	£11,044,305
Estimated expenditure, 1896–97	10,972,401
National debt, Consolidated 30 Oct., 1896	148,490,103
Floating debt, 30 November, 1894	5,669,900
Total imports, 1893	8,854,480
Total exports, 1893	6,508,494
Imports from U.K. (exclud. cols.), 1895	1,815,973
Exports to U. K. (exclud. cols.), 1895	2,491,926

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1890), 307,661.

Brit. Min., Sir H. MacDonell, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£3,750
Secretary of Legation, C. Conway Thornton	500
2nd Sec., Stephen Leech	343
3rd &c., Hugh E. MacDonell	150
Translator, James Duff	300
Consul, Francis Henry Cowper	1,150
Belem—V.-Cons., Anthony Ffrench Duff	5
Faro—Vice-Consul, Francisco J. Tavares	20
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Francisco J. Pereira	20
Tavira—Vice-Consul, José F. P. Padinha	5
Villa Nova de Portimão—V.-Consul, J. D. Serpa	25
Villa Real de San Antonio—Vice-Consul, Francisco José L. Tavares	75
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, G. W. Crawford	700
Vice-Consul, Henry Mercer Bell	*unp.*
Loanda—Consul, W. C. Pickersgill, C.B.	1,600
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Nightingale	
Macao (China)—V.-C., Herb. Goffe (*actg.*)	350
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Con., N. Oliver.	
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. S. Pemberton	
Mozambique—Consul, W. A. Churchill	800
Beira—Consul, Alexander C. Ross	850
Chinde—Vice-Consul, J. G. King	
Lorenço Marques—Consul, R. Casement	850
Quilimane—Vice-Con., R. Belcher	650
Oporto—Consul, Capt. F. H. Newton	850
,, *Vice-Consul*, Honorius Grant	150
Caminha—Vice-Con.	5
Figueira—Vice-Consul, Charles Laidley	5
Vianno—Vice-Consul, João Castro	5
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, Wm. Read.	150
Fayal—Vice-Consul, A. W. R. Dart	150
Flores—Vice-Consul, James McKay	60
Graciosa—Vice-Consul, Carlos Leão	*unp.*
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo	5
Terceira—Vice-Consul, J. J. de S. Freitas	25
St. Vincent—Consul, W. Rice	150
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. G. B. Langdon	
St. Jago—Cons. Agent, J. R. da Silva	

DEPENDENCIES.—These, in proportion to the mother-country, are of very great extent. The island of MADEIRA, on the N. W. coast of Africa, is much frequented by invalids from England, and is especially recommended for consumptives: there are excellent hotels, communication with the country is frequent, and there is every convenience in the way of English doctors, chaplains,

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and other English necessaries. Other Portuguese possessions are the CAPE VERD ISLANDS, off the West Coast of Africa (population 107,026); PORTUGUESE GUINEA (11,600 sq. m., pop. *circ.* 1,500,000), between the Casamanca river and the "Rivière du Sud," includes the BISSAGOS ISLANDS (capital, Bolama, where there is a governor and a garrison). BISSAO, at the mouth of the river Jeba, is the principal trading depôt, and at WHYDAH, the seaport of Dahomey (French), there is a Portuguese fort; the fertile islands of ST. THOMAS and PRINCIPE, in the Gulf of Guinea (417 sq. miles, pop. 22,000); the Kingdom of ANGOLA, on the west coast of South Africa, which includes the territory of Landana and Cabenda to the north of the Congo, and the whole of the coast to the south of that river as far as Cape Frio, and has Loanda for its capital (517,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,500,000); the Province of MOZAMBIQUE, with the Lower Zambezi river, SOFALA, and DELAGOA Bay, on the East Coast of Africa (310,000 sq. m., pop. 1,500,000); GOA, DAMAN, and DIU in India (1,516 sq. miles, pop. 637,426); part of the island of TIMOR, in the East Indian Archipelago (6,294 sq. miles, pop. 300,000), and MACAO, in China, at the mouth of the Canton river (5 sq. miles, pop. 68,086). The possessions enumerated have an area of 204,848 square miles, with 2,548,872 inhabitants. In this estimate account is taken only of territories within which Portugal actually exercises some jurisdiction. Thus, whilst official statements give an extension of 659,000 square miles to Angola and Mozambique, the area is here reduced to 195,200 square miles.

Imports from Colonies to U. K., 1895...	£278,834
Exports from U. K. to Colonies, 1895 ..	1,230,774

Lisbon, dist. 1,110 m.; transit, 3 days. Parcels to some places, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 7*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 5*d.*; telegrams, 4½*d.* word.

ROUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, *born* 20 April, 1839; *elected Hereditary Prince* 26 March, 1866; *confirmed* 24 Oct. 1866; *proclaimed* King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; *crowned* 22 May, 1881; *mar.* 15 Nov. 1869, Elizabeth (Carmen-Sylva), dau. of the late Hermann von Wied, *born* 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, *born* 24 August, 1865; proclaimed Heir Presumptive 26 Mar., 1889; *mar.* 10 Jan. '93 to Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and has *issue* Carol, *born* 15 Oct. 1893, and Elizabeth, *b.* 1894.

Prem. and Min. of For. Affairs, M. Demeter Sturdza.
Interior, M. Fleva.
Finance, M. George Cantacuzene.
War, General Budisteano.
Instruction, M. Poni.
State Lands, Pallade.
Public Works, M. Stoicesco.
Justice, M. Statesco.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. de Balaceano, 28 Victoria St., S.W.
Councillor of Legation, D. Nedeyano.
Chancelier, Frank Long.
Consul-General in London, Capt. James Inman, 68 Basinghall Street, E.C.

The Kingdom of Roumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but which by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, were recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26th March, 1881, Roumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 46,314 square miles, with a population of about 5,500,500. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (4,529,000); Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle, sheep, and horses, of which immense numbers are reared on its far-stretching pastures. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. The total length of railways is nearly 1,700 miles, and there are 223 telegraph offices with 9,915 miles of wire.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube: the British representative is Lieutenant-Colonel Trotter, Consul-General. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum. On November 10, 1892, a large dock was opened at Ibraila (Brahilov), and in 1896 a canal through the "Iron Gates" rendered the hitherto dangerous part perfectly navigable.

The field army consists, on the peace footing, of 30,000 men, but in time of war this can be raised to 158,000, and there is a militia in addition. There is also a small navy of 12 steamers.

Public revenue, 1894–95	£7,214,098
Public expenditure, 1894–95	7,816,897
Public debt, 1894	47,585,630
Total imports, 1894	16,885,591
Total exports, 1894	11,767,935
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 ...	944,034
Exports to U. K. (chiefly corn), 1895 ...	2,118,505

CAPITAL, Bucharest. Population, 221,805.

British Min., Sir G. H. Wyndham, K.C.M.G.	£2,400
2nd Sec., Translator & V.-Cons., H. E. Browne	175
Galatz—Con.-Gen., Lt.-Col. H. Trotter, C.B.	1,150
,, *Vice-Consul*, Andrew P. Bennett	400
Crajova—Vice-Consul, Michail A. Dimos	5
Ibraila—Vice-Consul, W. B. Churchward	650
Kustendjie—Vice-Con., Peter F. C. Zohrab	500
Sulina—Vice-Con., Lionel Chas. Liddell	600

Transit, 3 days. Parcels (*vid* Cologne), 3 lbs. 2*s.* 4*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* 5*d.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.* 2*d.*; (*vid* Hamburg) 3 lbs. 2*s.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 7*d.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.*; telegrams, per word, 4*d.*

ROUMELIA, EASTERN. *See* Bulgaria, p. 535.

RUSSIA.

Emperor, Nicholas II., *b.* 18 May, 1868; *suc.* 20 Oct., *O.S.* (1 Nov., *N.S.*) 1894; *m.* 14 (26) Nov., 1894, Princess Alix of Hesse (Alexandra Feodorovna), granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and has issue a daughter, Olga, *b.* 15 Nov. 1895.

Heir Presumptive, Grand Duke George (Tsarevich).
Min. of Imp. Household, Count Voronzow Dachkow.
President of the Council of Ministers, M. Dournovo.
Foreign Affairs, (vacant)
Finance, M. de Witte.
Interior, M. Goremykin.
Public Instruction, Count Dellanoff.

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Public Works, Prince Khilkoff.
War, General Vannovsky.
Marine, Admiral Tirtoff.
Justice, M. Muravieff.

Ambassador in London, Actual Privy-Councillor de Staal, Chesham House, S.W.
Councillor, M. P. Lessar.
1st Secretary, Count P. Pahlen.
2nd Secretaries, N. Gourko; D. Gereczow.
Attachés, M. A. de Stoeckl; M. E. Demidoff; Prince de San Donato.
Military Attaché, Colonel Yermoloff.
Naval Attaché, Captain Y. Grigorovitch.
Consul-General, Alexander de Volborth, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Agent of Ministry of Finances, Gabriel Kamensky, 21 Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.
Assist. do., Gregory Wilenkin.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28′—76° 33′ N. and 17° 40′—64° 30′ E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until lately included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

	English Square Miles.	Population in 1885.
Europe in Russia:—		
Russia Proper (50 govs.)	1,897,610	81,725,185
Poland	49,142	7,960,304
Finland	144,211	2,176,421
Asiatic Russia:—		
Caucasus	182,449	7,284,547
Central Asia	1,364,124	5,327,098
Siberia	4,823,112	4,313,680
	8,450,681	108,787,235

Total population at close of 1893, 124,000,000.

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of nearly a million and a half. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (861,303), Moscow (753,469), Warsaw (454,298), and Odessa (240,000). The various nationalities in 1882 were represented about as follows:—Russ, 69,770,000; Poles, 6,010,000; Lithuanians, 2,910,000; Germans, 1,120,000; Swedes, 270,000; Tajiks (Persians), &c., 1,125,000; Armenians, 800,000; Jews, 2,954,000; Caucasians, 2,850,000; Finns, 2,000,000; Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; Mongols, 530,000; various, 584,000. The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there are:—Greek Catholics (including Dissenters), 72,990,000; Roman Catholics, 8,910,000; Protestants, 4,766,000; Jews, 2,954,000 (a very competent authority gives the number of Jews as being nearer four millions); Mohammedans, 11,814,000; and Pagans, 450,000. European Russia consists of an immense plain; throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna, and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries; and the surface along the southern borders is mountainous, rising in many places far above the limit of perpetual snow.

A great portion of Russian territory is totally unfit for cultivation; in the north the barren *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, producing only moss; of Finland lakes, see description in Almanack, p. 544; and in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst all the interior provinces and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests. The country between the Baltic and Black Seas, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereals raised are wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, and especially rye, the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes and tobacco. The forests of European Russia are extensive, occupying an area of 460,000,000 acres. The fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash trees predominate. The Ural Mountains (forming the boundary between Europe and Asia), which contain nearly all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry; producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. The naphtha springs on the Caspian are annually increasing in importance, and already flood certain European markets with petroleum. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). Mariupol, Rostoff, and Taganrog being the outlets.

England is an excellent customer; nearly all her purchases are articles of native produce. The exports in 1895 to the United Kingdom amounted to £24,736,919, the chief articles being:—

Butter	£633,696	Hides and leather	£57,3[illegible]
Corn, wheat	5,788,941	Oil-seed cake	402,4[illegible]
,, oats	2,763,851	Ore	144,8[illegible]
,, barley	2,634,256	Petroleum, &c.	635,4[illegible]
Bristles	124,880	Seeds, all kinds	1,163,[illegible]
Flax	2,152,175	Wood and timber	3,[illegible]
Hemp	316,325	Wool, &c.	3[illegible]

On the other hand, Russia purchases but a small amount of goods produced in the United Kingdom, the total amount for the year 189[illegible] being but £10,686,333; the chief articles were:—

Alkali	£62,084	Implements & tools	£[illegible]
Coals, &c.	892,978	Machinery, all sorts	[illegible]
Chemical products	118,098	Manure	[illegible]
Cotton yarn and manufactures	336,256	Metals, all kinds	[illegible]
Herrings	236,746	Wool yarn and manufactures	[illegible]

With metallurgical and engineering factories Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths, and mixed fabrics are also produced. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

The Russian Army has been reorganised since the Turkish War. On a peace footing over 800,000 men, with 3,400 guns, are supposed to be under arms; in European Russia, 420,000 combatants, with 2,800 guns; in the Caucasus, 250,34[illegible] combatants and 300 guns; and in Asia, 131,1[illegible] combatants, with 196 guns. On a war footing it includes altogether 2,532,496 men, with 3,400 guns. The Navy (for which an expenditure of £6,200,000 was estimated for 1897) consists of the Baltic fleet, that of the Black Sea, and of certain flo-

tillas comprising 10 battleships (8 *building*), 9 armoured cruisers (2 *building*), 2 protected cruisers (3 *building*), 3 unprotected cruisers, 12 coast defence (4 *building*), 16 torpedo vessels (1 *building*), 5 torpedo-boat destroyers, 152 torpedo boats (20 *building*), and 4 special vessels (1 *building*), with an armament of 1,348 guns.

Of railways, there were open, November, 1892, 18,670 miles. There are 5,980 post-offices, carrying, in 1887, 280,000,000 letters, &c. Of telegraphs there are 3,790 offices, with 91,000 miles of line.

The sea-going commercial marine consisted in 1893 of 948 sailing vessels and 242 steamers, of 100 tons and upwards, with a total tonnage of 492,201.

Revenue, 1896 (Estimate)	£141,827,916
Expenditure, 1896 „	141,827,916
Debt, bearing interest, 1st Jan. 1894	648,177,083
„ bearing no interest, 1894	80,156,250
Debt, total, 1894	728,333,333
Interest, &c., on total debt, 1894	28,750,000
Total imports, 1895	51,853,516
Total exports, 1895	74,868,408
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	10,686,333
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	24,736,919

CAPITAL, St. Petersburg. Population, 956,226.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	£7,800
Secretary of Embassy, W. E. Goschen	1,050
Milit. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. H. Waters, M.V.O.	800
Commercial Secretary, E. FitzGerald Law	1,000
2nd Secretaries, Charles L. des Graz	475
„ Hon. L. D. Carnegie	465
„ Evelyn Grant-Duff	430
Hon. Attaché, Chas. Bigham	
Consul-General & Translator, John Michell	1,275
Vice-Consul, J. Whishaw	*unp.*
Abo—Vice-Consul, J. W. B. Harmston	10
Archangel—Vice-Consul, Henry Cooke	150
Björneborg—Vice-Consul, Hugo Rosenlew	9
Borga—Consular Agent, S. A. Elmgren	
Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick	52
Fredericksham—Vice-Consul, A. Alquist	
Hango—Vice-Consul, K. W. Korsman.	
Helsingfors—Vice-Consul, Chas. J. Cooke	450
Kemi—Vice-Consul, Uno Höckert	
Kotka—Vice-Consul, Olaf Bülow	5
Lovisa—Vice-Consul, E. Hedengren	
Moscow—Consul, Arthur F. H. Medhurst	150
Narva—Vice-Consul, J. Carr	
Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, George Bucht	
Revel—Vice-C., Baron E. G. de Soucanton	30
Uleaborg—Vice-Consul, Otto Ravander	5
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, Eugène Wolff	10
Batoum—Consul, Patrick William Joseph Stevens	1,050
Novorossisk—Vice-Consul, T. Sterne	150
Poti—Vice-Consul, Arthur Gardner	100
Odessa—Cons.-Gen., Col. C. E. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G.	1,350
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. G. Mackie	300
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, Chas. Martin.	25
Kieff—Consul, Harry Paton Smith	50
Nicolaieff—V.-C., A. W. W. Woodhouse	550
Sebastopol—Vice-C., Capt. Alex. Murray	525
Riga—Consul, Arthur Woodhouse	900
„ *Vice-Consul*, William Breslau	*unp.*
Libau—Vice-Consul, C. J. Hill	150
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. E. Cattley	5
Windau—Vice-Consul, Carl Schenck	20
Taganrog—Consul, H. W. Hunt	850
„ *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Hunt.	
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, H. R. Lowe	150
Ghenichesk—Cons. Agent, P. G. Costalá.	26
Kertch—Vice-Consul, J. O. Wardrop	550
Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton.	£250
Rostov—Vice-Consul, W. R. Martin.	
Warsaw—Consul-General, Henry Grant	1,150

St. Petersburg, *vid* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days. Telegrams, per word, 5½*d.*

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Rafael A. Gutierrez, *elected* June, 1894.
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Dr. Jacinto Castellanos.
War and Marine, General Estanislao Perez.
Finance, Dr. Cornelio Lemus.
Interior, Dr. Prudentio Alfaro.
Minister in England, M. Crisanto Medina.
Cons.-Gen., Luis A. Campbell, 8 Jeffrey Sq., E.C.
Vice-Consul, Man. de Montis, 8 Jeffrey Sq., E.C.

Salvador, the smallest, though in point of population the second, of the Central American Republics, extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles. It contains an area of about 7,228 English square miles, and a population in 1886 of 651,130. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. Its mineral resources are being developed, and in Cabañas gold has been discovered, carrying 79 ounces of free-milling gold to the ton. A railway 34½ miles in length connects Acajutla with Ateos, 21 miles from capital, and is being extended to Sta. Ana, the coffee centre; another line has been commenced from the port of La Union to San Miguel. The only river of importance is the Lempa. Earthquakes are frequent; the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873.

Revenue, 1895	£876,985
Expenditure, 1895	846,670
Imports, 1895	350,000
Exports, 1895	1,385,000
Internal Public Debt, 1895	$11,617,905
External Public Debt, 1891	£288,000

Imports from U.K., 1895, £433,300; exports, 203,319

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Population, *circ.* 25,000.

British Minister. Audley Gosling (New Guatemala).	
Consul, Walter E. Coldwell	£200
San Miguel & La Union—V.-Cons., S. Nixon	*unp.*

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 23 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 3*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lbs. 5*s.* 3*d.*; 11 lbs. 7*s.* Telegrams, Libertad 3*s.* 6*d.*; other places 3*s.* 9*d.*

SAMOA (NAVIGATORS ISLANDS).

King, Malietoa Laupepa, reinstated 9 Nov., 1889.	
Chief Justice, Henry Ide (American)	£1,200
Municipal President,	£1,000

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific, near Fiji and Tonga, the largest of which are Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila. The group has an area of 1,076 square miles and 36,240 inhabitants. Apia in Upolu, is the seat of government and the centre of trade, which is mainly in the hands of a German firm. The only export is copra.

By a treaty signed at Berlin, 14th June, 1889, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have guaranteed the independence of Samoa, and provided for its government, the Chief Justice and Municipal President being nominated by the three Treaty Powers. The Municipality of Apia is under an elected Municipal Council of six members, whose resolutions have to be submitted to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers sitting as a Consular Board. A Land Commission, appointed by the Treaty Powers for two years to investigate all titles and claims to land in Samoa, completed its work in 1894. There is steamship communica-

tion monthly from America, and three times a month from Australia and New Zealand.

Total imports, 1895 ..... £83,768
Total exports, 1895 51,351
Imports from Great Britain & Cols., 1895 53,196

British Consul, and H.M. Deputy Commissioner (Western Pacific), T. B. Cusack-Smith £700

Transit from London *vid* America, 26 days. Parcels (which should be sent *vid* New Zealand), 1 lb. 1*s.* 2*d.*; then, 10*d.* per lb. to 11 lbs.

SAN MARINO.

A small "Republic" in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), of whom two act jointly as Regents. The area is 33 square miles, the population 8,000. There is an "army" commanded by several "generals," and titles and decorations, it is said, are bestowed freely for a consideration. The village of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has a castle, fortified by King Berengar of Lombardy, a fine church, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the protection of Italy.

SERVIA.

King, Alexander (Obrenovitch), *b.* (2) 14 August, 1876; succeeded his father, King Milan (who abdicated), 6 March, 1889. Took royal authority into his own hands (1st) 13th April, 1893.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Stojan Novakovitch.
Interior, M. Dimitri Marinkovitch.
Public Works, Col. Kosta Radisavljevitch.
Finance, M. Stefan D. Popovitch.
Justice, M. Aaron Ninchitch.
Public Instruction, M. Lioubomir Kovachevitch.
War, Colonel Dragoutin Franassovitch.
Commerce, M. Vouchko Stoyanovitch.

Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. in London, M. Chedomille Mijatovitch, 27 Pembroke Gdns., S.W.
Consul-General in London, H. W. Christmas, 42A Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Consul in Manchester, Otto Baerlein.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, governed by an hereditary sovereign. By the constitution of 1889 a "Skupstchina," a parliament elected by ballot, represented the people. This constitution was suspended 21 May, 1894, by Royal decree and that of 1869 provisionally restored. It is separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1895 of 2,314,153. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing the remains of formerly extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a somewhat primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, and silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent. The production of wine has suffered severely from Phylloxera and bad seasons, and of late the country has been compelled to import grapes and wine from Macedonia. The cultivation of prunes is very extensive, and these are sent chiefly to Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the United States. The live stock (1895) included 166,940 horses, 910,726 cattle, 3,566,713 sheep and goats, and 894,564 pigs. Lead, zinc, quicksilver, antimony, copper, iron, and coal are found. Carpet-weaving and embroidery, and the making of jewellery and filigree work, are of some importance. The imports consist in the main of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the exports of dried prunes (11·6 per cent.), pigs and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. The direct trade of Servia with the U. K. is small: the imports in 1895 were valued at £97,400, and the exports nil. There were (1894) 624 kilometres of railway, and 3,174 kilometres of telegraph, with 111 post offices and 392 kils. of telephone. The army, on a peace footing, numbers 13,000 men, with 144 guns. On a war footing it includes a field force (70,000 men, 264 guns), dépôts (25,000 men, 36 guns), a reserve (58,000 men, 220 guns), and a levy-en-masse. Every man between 18 and 50 years of age can be called to arms. Education is compulsory and free, and has been making rapid strides of late years.

Revenue, Budget for 1896 .. ..£2,668,000
Expenditure, Budget for 1896..... 2,640,000
Public debt, 1896..... 14,420,464
Total imports, 1895 1,120,580
Total exports, 1895..... 1,735,617

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 1895, 57,572.

Brit. Minister, Edmund D. V. Fane.....£2,050
Consul, Ranald D. G. Macdonald..... 500

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days. Parcel post, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 10*d.* and 2*s.* 2*d.*, 7 lbs. 2*s.* 5*d.* and 2*s.* 7*d.*, 11 lbs. 2*s.* 10*d.* and 3*s.*; telegrams, per word, 4*d.*

SIAM. (See p. 470.)

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(*French Possession.*)

British Consul at Tahiti, R. T. Simons £750
Vice-Consul, A. J. Brander.
Imports, 1894, £105,557; Exports £105,384

Parcels, 3 lbs. 5*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lbs. 5*s.* 11*d.*; 11 lbs. 6*s.* 4*d.*

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* 17 May, 1886 (after the death of his father, 25 Nov., 1885).
Regent, Queen Maria Christina, Archduchess of Austria, widow of King Alfonso XII., and mother of the King; *born* 21 July, 1858; sworn in as Regent, 26 Nov., 1885.
Heiress Presumptive, The Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes (Princess of Asturias), *born* 11 September, 1880.
Prime Minister (without portfolio), Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo.
Foreign Affairs, The Duke de Tetuan.
Colonies, Tomas Castellanos.
Justice, Count Tejada Valdosera.
War, General Marcelo de Azcarraga.
Marine, Vice-Admiral José Maria Beranger.
Interior, Fernando Cós-Gayon.
Finance, Juan Navarro Reverter.
Agriculture and Commerce, Linares Rivas.

Ambassador in London, Conde de Casa Valencia, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Sec. of Embassy, Don Francisco de Reynoso.
2nd Secretary, Don Eranisco de Zea Bermuder.
3rd Secretary, Don Carlos Crespi de Valldaura.
Diplomatic do., Don Manuel Walls.
Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Rivera.
Naval Attaché, General Camara.
Consul-Gen., Don Urbano Montejo, 21 Billiter St.
Financial Delegate, Nicasio E. Jauralde, 37 New Broad Street, E.C.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the Ancient Provinces, still best understood, are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary and Balearic Isles, comprising an area of 196,173 English square miles, and a population in 1887 of 17,550,216. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated table-land, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper, and lead, and as capital is attracted its resources will be developed. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jeres, the well-known sherry, and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante; these are the best known, but there are many others which only require to be brought before the English public in order to secure a market. Now that the country is in a more settled condition, there is little doubt that it will attract travellers, and then become better known. Most of the principal towns now possess very fair hotel accommodation. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery, and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c.; trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home trade is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1895 were:—

Copper ore	£1,372,234	Nuts	£145,909
Cork and wood	135,890	Quicksilver	273,525
Almonds	181,320	Esparto, &c.	296,540
Grapes	353,569	Wine	882,167
Iron ore	2,431,134	Onions	211,386
Lead	894,349	Pyrites (iron and copper)	952,253
Oranges & lemons	1,860,202	Silver ore	210,441
Raisins	461,922		

And the chief imports from the United Kingdom:—

Alkali	£109,920	Linens, &c.	£197,095
Chemical products	76,500	Machinery, all sorts	411,390
Coal and coke	856,936	Manure	341,081
Cotton manufacts.	268,270	Metals, all sorts	303,027
Jute	72,627	Wool, &c.	306,690

The army on the peace footing consists of 120,000 men. On a war footing it is raised to 180,000 men, with 510 guns. The colonial forces, including militia, number 236,000. Service is compulsory on all for 8 years in Spain, or 4 years in the colonies. The navy consists of 126 steam vessels, including 7 ironclads, and about 22,000 men. During 1895, 36,965 vessels (tonnage 25,779,442) entered and cleared at Spanish ports.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 6,070 miles have been completed, and there are 14,710 miles of telegraph.

The national debt has of late years been in a large measure consolidated, and now amounts to £237,658,372, on which interest is paid mostly at the rate of 4 per cent. In 1836 an Extraordinary Budget was passed, appropriating a sum of £8,842,000, realisable in six years as follows: £2,880,000 for the navy; £2,229,027 for the army; and £2,489,929 for the payment of the railway subventions; the remainder to pay off the Rothschild advance of 1870, and the Tobacco Company's advance of 1887. The total sum is derived from an advance of £3,562,000 from the Rothschilds on the security of the Almaden quicksilver mines; £2,400,000 from the Tobacco Company for a renewal of this concession, and from a new tax on navigation calculated to produce £2,880,000 in six years, the proceeds of which are to be devoted exclusively to naval expenditure.

Public revenue, 1896–7	£30,950,650
Public expenditure, 1896–7	30,310,622
Total imports, 1895	27,468,025
Exports	26,435,035
Imports from U. K. to Spain, 1895	4,052,806
Exports from Spain to U. K., 1895	11,314,518

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1885), 508,405.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£5,500
Sec. of Embassy, Sir G. F. Bonham, Bart.	800
2nd Secretaries, H. C. Lowther	420
G. Barclay	360
3rd Secretary, H. D. Beaumont	250
Hon. Attaché, C. Lowther; C. Drumd. Wolff.	
Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Whereat, M.A.	200
V.-Cons. and Translator, J. Bowring Spence	525
Barcelona—Consul, W. Wyndham	850
,, *Vice-Consul*, Frederick Witty	*unp.*
Alicante—V.-Cons., Jasper W. Cumming	180
Burriana—Vice-Cons., Pablo Atsara	55
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand	50
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Consul, F. Romaguera	30
Iviza—V.-Cons., John E. Wallis	
Jaben—Vice-Consul, G. Guardiola	8
Pulamos—Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas	5
Palma (Bal. Is.)—B. Cons., B. Bosch y Cerda	
Port Mahon—V.-Cons., G. Segui	20
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, Chas. Morgan	55
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, Romualdo Perez	15
Valencia—Vice-Consul, A. F. Ivens	150
Villanueva—V.-Consul, John Webb Witty	5
Bilbao—Consul, Lieut. C. S. Smith, R.N.	1,000
Vice-Consul, Victor de Larrea	*unp.*
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Cons., R. V. S hade	
San Sebastian—Vice-Con., Maj. J. A. Nutt	42
Santander—Vice-Consul, Winter Single	380
Cadiz—Consul, Walter Risley Hearne	860
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. H. Andrewes	*unp.*
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, John Hall Haynes	5
Ayamonte—Vice-Consul, José T. Feria	10
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, Richard E. Carr	
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Edward Diaz	225
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Henry S. Davies	15
Port St. Mary—Vice-Consul, Rbt. J. Pitman	5
San Lucar—V.-Con., Adolph. J. Aparicio	15
San Roque—Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Cornwell	100
Seville—Vice-Consul, Edward F. Johnston	205

Corunna—Consul, Capt. Chas. A. P. Talbot	£850
,, *Vice-Consul*, Thomas Guyatt.....	
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, Ric. de Urioste	50
Coreubion — Vice-Consul, Francisco del Rio	15
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, Emilio Anton	25
Gijon—Vice-Consul, William Penlington	150
Marin (Ponte Vedra)—Vice-Consul, José Acuna y Santos	5
Vigo—Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Franco	120
Vivero—Vice-Consul, Joaquin Muñiz	5
Fernando Po—Cons., R. D. R. Moor	
Havana—Consul-General, Alex. Gollan	1,700
Vice-Consul, C. W. Gosling	400
Cardenas—Vice-Consul, Thos. Fitzgibbon	100
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, Geo. M. Fowler	145
Matanzas—Vice-Consul, John J. D'Acosta	50
Sagua la Grande—Vice-Cons., J. S. Harris	55
Malaga—Consul, Alexander Finn.....	875
Adra—Cons. Agent, Henry Benet	30
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel	71
Almeria—V.-Cons., William May Lindsay	150
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, John C. Gray...	150
Garrucha and Villaricos—Vice-Consul, George Clifton Pecket	125
Granada—Vice-Cons., C. E. S. Davenhill	
Linares—Vice-Consul, W. Whyte.....	
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Michael Calzado .	35
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse.....	57
Motril—Cons. Agent, A. de Villar Villar...	8
Manila—Consul, E. H. Rawson Walker.....	1,500
Vice-Consul, Montagu E. Loftus.....	400
Cebu—Vice-Consul, George E. A. Cadell...	15
Iloilo—Vice-Consul, George Shelmerdine...	140
Sual—Vice-Consul, Ernest Heald	
Porto Rico—Consul, Arthur H. Vecqueray	1,000
Aguadilla—Vice-Con., Auguste Ganslandt	15
Arecibo —Vice-Consul, ...	15
Arroyo de Guayama—Vice-Consul, John Charles McCormick	20
Mayaguez—Vice-Consul, Gerhardt Monefeldt	35
Naguabo & Fajardo—Vice-Cons., Antonio Roig	30
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro ..	64
Vieques (Crab Island)—Vice-Cons., Henry N. Longpré	5
Santiago de Cuba—Consul, F. W. Ramsden.	250
Berracoa—Cons. Agent, Pedro I. Mones ...	
Guantanamo —Cons. Agent, ...	10
Teneriffe—Consul, W. S. Harris-Gastrell ...	600
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. H. Davidson	*unp.*
La Palma —Vice-Consul, Manuel Yanes ..	9
Las Palmas—Vice-Consul, Alex. Ferguson	200
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Peter S. Reid	5
Puerto de la Luz—Consular Agent, Harold Douglas	

DEPENDENCIES.—The Spanish Colonial Empire is but a shadow of what it was in former times; still it is of considerable importance to the mother-country; CUBA (where about 200,000 Spanish troops under General Weyler are, apparently without much success, endeavouring to stamp out a revolution) is an island of the Antilles, with Havanna as its capital, having a national debt of $325,348,000, on which Spain pays $20,653,763 annually; the maximum revenue of the colony is only about $20,000,000, and after the revolution is ended, there will be for some years an annual deficit of about £6,000,000; and PORTO RICO (3,473 square miles, population 2,275,997) possesses capabilities which are very considerable. In Africa, Spain possesses but a small territory, for the "protectorate" declared in the year 1884 over the coast of the barren SAHARA between Capes Bojador and Blanco may prove of service to her Canarian fishermen, and lead to some trade at one or two factories, but is not otherwise of much importance. In Morocco, Spain holds CEUTA and a few other places, included under the name of "Presidios," as well as the small town of IFNI on the west coast; in the Gulf of Guinea, the islands of FERNANDO PO and ANNOBON, with the coast around CORISCO BAY (in all, 1,500 sq. miles, with a population of 50,000). Far more important are the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS in the East Indies (114,360 sq. miles, pop. 7,636,000), whence the United Kingdom imports sugar and hemp, and here, too, an attempt at autonomy has assumed serious dimensions, and many troops were sent monthly (in 1896 to Manila to reinforce the effective of 17,000 men. In the Pacific, Spain is the acknowledged owner of the MARIANA ISLANDS (440 sq. miles, pop. 8,665), and her claim to the PELEWS (Palao) and to the CAROLINAS (1,450 sq. miles, pop. 36,000) has recently been allowed by Germany. These islands were discovered by Spanish navigators in the 16th century, and have always been included in Spanish documents as a portion of the Colonial Empire, but they were never effectively occupied. The conflicting claims of Spain and Germany were referred to the arbitration of the Pope, and an amicable arrangement effected. Including these islands, the colonial dependencies of Spain have an area of 167,230 square miles, with a population of 8,007,000.

Exports from U. K. to Spanish col., 1895, £2,148,961
Imports from Spanish col. to U. K., 1895, £2,570,839

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, about 36 hours. Parcels, to railway towns only, 6½ lbs. 2s. 1d.; telegrams, per word, 4*d.* and 7*d.*

SWEDEN.

(For NORWAY, see p. 563.)

King, Oscar II., *born* 21 January, 1829; *succ.* 18 September, 1872; *married* 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, *born* 9 July, 1836 (and has issue, 4 sons).

Heir Apparent, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wermland, Crown Prince, *b.* 16 June, 1858; *m.* 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* 7 August, 1862.

MINISTRY FOR SWEDEN.

Prime Minister, E. G. Boström.
Min. Foreign Affairs, Count L. Douglas.
Justice, P. L. L. Annerstedt.
War, Baron A. E. Rappe.
Marine, J. C. E. Christerson.
Interior, T. E. von Krusentjerna.
Instruction, G. F. Gilljam.
Finance, C. R. Wersäll.
Ministers sans porte feuille, Baron A. L. E. Åkerhielm, S. H. Wikblad.

Envoy Ext. and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Carl Lewenhaupt, 52 Pont Street, S.W.
Secretary of Legation, O. Gude.
Consul-General, Carl Juhlin-Dannfelt, 24 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, C. M. Fallenius.

The Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, now united under one sovereign, embrace between them the entire north-western peninsula of Europe, usually called Scandinavia, situate between lat. 55° 20′—70° 12′ N. and long. 4° 37′—31° E., bounded by the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia on the east, and the Atlantic on the west.

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Sweden comprises the eastern half of the peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 172,877 square miles, and a population, Dec. 1895, of 4,919,260, nearly all of whom are Protestants, and for the most part well educated. About 60 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 270,000 being owners of the land they cultivate. The coast-line is about 1,550 miles in extent. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts; the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-twelfth of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes; a large quantity of oats are annually exported. The forests are very extensive, covering nearly one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, as supplying not only pitch and tar, but also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Lulea to Gellivare, *i.e.*, about 120 English miles. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, sugar, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coals, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, salt; oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, steel, paper, matches, iron and zinc ores, &c. The chief exports to Great Britain in 1895 were:

Butter	£1,644,111	Matches	£203,196
Corn	320,697	Paper & rags	891,317
Iron & manufact.	1,335,036	Timber	3,654,450

and the chief imports from Great Britain in 1895 were:

Coal	£878,433	Metals	£344,317
Cottons	391,701	Sugar	71,049
Machinery	183,743	Wool & Woollens	565,169

Commercial travellers in Sweden are compelled to take out a licence costing 100 crowns a month, or they incur the risk of being fined.

Railways 6,058 miles in length (of which 2,030 are the property of the State) were open in January, 1896; and 5,339 miles of telegraph (except the railway telegraph), 166 stations, and 1,030 railway telegraph stations. Of telephone wires there were in 1896 58,562 miles.

The field army of Sweden numbers 39,553 officers and men, with 240 guns and 6,852 horses; the militia and Landstorm, 413,000 more. The navy consists of 55 steamers and 218 guns, 16 being ironclads, and 13 for coast defence, with 6 sailing vessels. The officers and men of the navy number about 6,500, with a reserve of 110 officers.

Revenue of Sweden, 1897, Budget	£6,152,58
Amount of public debt, 1 Jan., 1896	15,831,82
[Expended in the construction of railways.]	
Total imports, 1895	£18,958,714
Total exports, 1895	17,149,465
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	4,036,729
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	8,784,256

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Population (1895), 271,638.

British Minister (to Sweden and Norway), Hon. Francis J. Pakenham £3,400
Sec. of Legation, George Earle Welby 500
Hon. Attaché, Alfred Bles ..... *unp.*
Chaplain, Rev. James Stephens ..... *hon.*
Consul, Marmaduke S. Constable 820
Vice-Consul, Carl A. E. Bolinder ..... *unp.*
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, J. E. Raberg ...
Calmar—V.-Con., Carl O. Söderbergh ...
Gefle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick 30
Gotland—Vice-Consul, Edward Cramér... 15
Hernösand—V.-Con., Paul Burchardt ... 10
Hudiksval—V.-Con., O. W. Wallberg ... 10
Lulea—Vice-Con., A. J. Westerberg .....
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., Gustaf Fredrik August Enhörning 5
Oland—Vice-Consul, Capt. Svante Olivier Theodor Matthiesen 5
Ornsköldsvik—Vice-Consul, Henric Ohngren 8
Oscarshamn—Vice-Consul, O. Wingren... 5
Skelleftea—V.-Con., ... 7
Söderhamn—Vice-Cons., J. P. Myhre..... 15
Sundsvall—V.-Cons., Carl Emil Bredenberg 30
Umea—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Glas..... 5
Westervik—Vice-Con., John C. Tenger ...
Gottenburg—Consul, John Duff..... 200
,, *Vice-Consul*, Richard Duff ..... *unp.*
Carlscrona—V.-Con., Adolf Palander ... 5
Halmstad—V.-Con., K. W. M. Beckeman
Helsingborg—V.-Cons., Carl Westrup ... 10
Landskrona—V.-Con., Fred. E. Neess ... 10
Malmo—V.-Con., Theodore Flensburg ... 30
Marstrand—V.-Cons., Alfred Lundberg ..
Strömstadt—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren 5
Uddevalla and Lysekihl—Vice-Consul, William Franklin Thorburn..... 5
Warberg—V.-C., Robt. C. T. Jobson ... 5
Ystad—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg .....

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 3 days. Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 2½*d.*; 7 lbs. (limit) 2*s.* 3½*d.*; telegrams, per word, 4*d.*

SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF.

President (1897), Adolphe Deucher, b. 1831... £540
Vice-President (1897), E. Ruffy.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, A. Lachenal.
Pres. of National Council, Rudolf Gallati.
Pres. of Council of States, John J. Kohl.
Federal Chanc., G. Ringier, of Zofingen (*Aargau*).
Federal Tribunal (*Lausanne*), 14 members and 9 representatives, *President*, Jean Broye.
Director, International Posts, Edmond Höhn.
Direc., International Telegraphs, Timothé Rothen.
International Industry and Fine Arts, Secretary-General, Henri Morel.
Director Internat. Railway Offices, Numa Droz.
Director-General of Posts, Henri Luts.
,, ,, *of Telegraphs*, Conrad Fehr.

Minister in London, Carl Daniel Bourcart, 52, Lexham Gardens, W.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 84′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,469 square miles, with a population of 2,933,334 in 1888, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400, and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons),

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1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zürich, pop. (1896) 147,877, Geneva, 80,778, and Basle, 88,853. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco, and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the United Kingdom is comparatively small. In 1894 there were 2,407 miles of railway in working order, and 4,693 miles of telegraph.

The military establishment on a war footing, including Landwehr, consists of 209,603 men—staff 1,035, infantry 160,966, cavalry 6,048, artillery 29,597, engineers 7,357, others 4,600. To this number must be added the Landsturm, or final reserve, of 276,161 more.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 147 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £540; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Public revenue, 1895	£3,240,223
Public expenditure, 1895	3,056,105
National debt, 1895	2,987,600
Imports, 1895	36,634,241
Exports, 1895	26,534,407
Federal Reserve, 1890, £1,493,563; 1896	2,436,430
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	1,894,877
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	5,200,645

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1896, 48,782.

British Minister, Frederick R. St. John	£1,650
2nd Sec., Arthur Herbert	450
Hon. Attaché, Shelley Scarlett	
Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt	50
Geneva—Consul (to the five French-speaking Cantons), Daniel F. P. Barton	155
Lausanne—Vice-Consul, Alfred Galland	75
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian speaking Cantons), Henry Angst	250
Lucerne—Cons. Agent, L. Falck	12

Berne, transit, 28 hours. Parcels, *vid* Hamburg, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 9*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 2*d.*; 11 lbs. 2*s* 7*d.*; *vid* France, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.*; 11 lbs. 2*s.* 5*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3*d.*

TIBET (see p. 472).

TONGA ISLANDS (FRIENDLY ISLANDS).

King, Jioaji Tubou II., *b.* 18 June, 1874.

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and 17,500 inhabitants. The limits of the kingdom are between 15° and 23° 30′ south, and 173° and 177° west, and it is composed of three groups of islands, called Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau. At the former is the seat of government. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, green fruit, kava, and whale oil. Most of the imports come from British ports, whilst the majority of the export trade is shipped in foreign bottoms.

Total imports, 1894	£82,830
Total exports, 1894	67,632
Imports from British Possessions, 1894	76,351
Exports to do. do. 1894	48,090
H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consul, R. B. Leefe (*allowance as V.-Cons.*)	£50

TONQUIN (see p. 472).

TRANSVAAL, or S. AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

President of the Republic and Chairman of the "Uitvoerend Raad" (Executive), Stephanus J. Paul Krüger, *b.* 10 Oct., 1825; *re-elected* April, 1893, for five years.
Vice-President, General P. J. Joubert.
Chairman of 1st Volksraad, F. G. Wolmarans.
Do. 2nd do. S. Malherbe.
Secretary of State, Dr. W. J. Leyds.

Consul-General in England, Montagu White, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand.
Vice-Consul, Baron A. Quarles de Quarles.

The larger portion of the South African Republic lies to the west of the Drakenberge (Mt Mauch 8,725 feet) and slopes down to the Limpopo river and Bechuanaland; a smaller section lies to the east of that range towards the Indian Ocean. The Republic is shut in by British territory on all sides, except along the greater part of its eastern frontier, where it is closed in by Portuguese territory from having direct access to the sea. The area (including Swaziland, 5,560 sq. m.) amounts to 119,200 sq. miles; the population probably exceeds 750,000, of whom only 150,000 are whites. The latter include 63,000 Transvaal Boers and 87,000 Uitlanders, 80 per cent. of whom are probably British subjects. In 1896, 451,801 natives paid the hut-tax.

Steppes and bush predominate and favour pastoral industries, whilst agriculture labours under many drawbacks. Gold, first discovered in 1871, constitutes the wealth of the country, coal and silver are also found, whilst iron ores and other metals are known to exist. Railways connect the Republic with Delagoa Bay, Durban and the Cape: total length open for traffic (1896) 809 miles; building 159 miles. Of the commerce 70 per cent. is with Cape Colony.

The legislative power is vested in a First Volksraad, elected by first class burghers, and a Second Volksraad, of no actual power, elected by the second class burghers. The privileges of First Class burghers are confined almost exclusively to white persons, who resided in the Republic prior to 1876, and their descendants. Naturalised aliens and their children enjoy the very restricted privileges of Second Class burghers, whilst the bulk of the white population are without political rights. The President is elected for 5 years by the First Class burghers.

The Transvaal or South African Republic was founded in 1840 by Boers who, dissatisfied with

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British rule, had migrated from Cape Colony, and its independence was recognised by the British Crown in 1852. In 1877, when Sekukuni had defeated the Boers, and it was feared that the whole of South Africa might become involved in a disastrous native war, Sir Theophilus Shepstone was despatched to the Transvaal. He found the public treasury empty, and the country in a state of anarchy; to save it from further disaster he proclaimed it British territory. Protests against this usurpation were unheeded, and on Dec. 16, 1880, at Heidelberg, the flag of the Republic was once more hoisted, and after the battle of Majuba Hill (Feb. 27, 1881) Britain once more recognised its independence. By the convention of Feb. 27, 1884, Britain merely retains the power of vetoing any treaty which the Republic may make with all foreign powers, except the Orange Free State. Swaziland was placed under the administration of the Republic in 1894, the rights of the natives (who retain their King) being safeguarded. Dr. Jameson's invasion of the Republic, in support of an expected rising of a portion of the foreign population at Johannesburg, speedily came to an end with the surrender of the invaders on January 1, 1869.

The chief towns are Johannesburg, population (1895), 102,714, of whom 51,225 are Whites, 44,396 Kaffirs, and 7,063 half-breeds; Pretoria, 12,000; Potchefstroom, 4,000; and Klerksdorp, 2,500.

The Budget for 1896-7 is full of interest, for the incursion above referred to ended in the addition of £212,000 to the Transvaal treasury. Of the total revenue the *Times* estimates that seven-ninths are contributed by the Uitlanders. The war expenditure amounts to £943,510.

Public revenue, 1893, £1,702,685; 1896-7	£4,462,193
Public expenditure, 1893	1,595,759
Public debt, 1895 (excl. Rail. guar.)	2,704,351
Imports, 1895	9,816,304
Exports, 1895, about	9,000,000
Gold output, 1895	8,577,550

CAPITAL, Pretoria. Population, 12,000.

British Agent, William Conyngham Greene.£3,000

Parcels, per lb. to 11 lbs., 1*s.*; telegrams, per word, 5*s.* 2*d.*

TRIPOLI.

Governor-Gen., Narnyk Bey, *appointed* June, 1896.

A Vilayet, or province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the States of Barbary, comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarafliks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel and Fezzan. Benghazi, which formerly was part of the vilayet, was placed, in 1875, for administrative purposes, directly under Constantinople. It has an area of 399,000 square miles, and a population of 1,000,000, but this is uncertain. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, an average harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. The ancient ruins in Cyrenica, *i.e.*, Leptis Magna, Cyrene, Barca, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers. The military force of the country now numbers about 10,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by a poll-tax, regulated according to the wealth of each individual, and by tithes. Principal articles of import: metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wines and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Soudan, whither caravans proceed regularly from Tripoli. The principal articles of export are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The town of Benghazi has a population of about 15,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests.

Total imports, 1895	£407,000
Total exports, 1895	345,380
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	73,889
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	229,982

CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 40,000.

Consul-General, T. S. Jago	£1,050
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson	350
Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi	
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Filippo Zammit	25
Benghazi—Consul, Justin C. W. Alvarez	650

Parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 10*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*; 11 lbs. 2*s.* 8*d.*; telegrams per word, 1*s.* 1*d.*

TUNIS.

Bey, H.H. Sidi Ali Pasha; *born* 1817; *suc.* 28 October, 1882.

Heir Presumptive, his brother, Taib Bey, *born* 1821.

French Resident General, M. Millet (14th Nov. 1894).

The Regency of Tunis, formerly a tributary dependency of the Ottoman Empire, may now be considered an informally annexed dependency of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French Resident. By treaty, 12 May, 1881, "the occupation is to cease when the French and Tunisian authorities recognize by common accord that the local government is capable of maintaining order." By a convention signed 10 July, 1882, France administers the country and collects the taxes in the name of the Bey, who is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the princes a sum of £30,000. It is in the north of Africa, situated on the Mediterranean, east of Algeria, between lat. 32° 20′—37° 25′ N. and long. 7° 40′—11° 15′ E. It comprises an area of 44,920 square miles, and has about 1,500,000 inhabitants, of which there are about 25,000 Europeans.

The chief town, Tunis, is the largest and most commercial city of Barbary, with a population of 145,000, of whom 45,000 are Jews and 28,000 Christians (8,000 Italians, 7,000 Maltese, and 3,000 French). It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, carpets, mantles, fez caps, bernouses, also otto of roses and jessamin. The chief exports are grain, oil, wool, and esparto grass. N.E. of Tunis is the site of the ancient city of Carthage. There are 258 miles of railway and 1,245 of telegraph.

Revenue, 1894	£1,023,899
Expenditure, 1894	869,459
Debt	5,656,750
Total Imports, 1894	1,676,909
Total Exports, 1894	1,477,310
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	308,301
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1895	72,273
Consul-General, W. H. D. Haggard	£1,050
V.-Cons., R. A. Profeit	150
Hon. Physician, Dr. Ettore Camilleri.	
Bizerta—Cons. Agent, Hon. Terence Bourke	5
Gabes—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja	5
Galippia—Cons. Agent, Fran. Conversano.	5
Gerba—Cons. Agent, Joseph Pariente	5
Goletta—Cons. Agent, Antonio M. Cavarra	30
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante	5
Monastir—Cons. Agent, Francesco Portelli.	20
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Joseph Leonardi	40
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea	35

Tunis, 1,350 miles. Parcels, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 8*d.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.* 1*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3*d.*

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TURKEY (The Ottoman Empire).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., *b.* 21 September, 1842; *proclaimed* 31 August, 1876.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mehemmed Reshad Effendi, *born* 3 Nov., 1844.
Prime Minister (*Grand Visier*), Khalil Rifaat Pacha.
Foreign Affs. (*Khardjié-Nazири*), Tewfik Pacha.
Interior, Memduh Pacha.
Finance, Ahmed Nazif Pacha.
Justice, Abdurrahman Pacha.
Public Instruction, Zuhdi Pacha.
Marine, Hassan Pacha.
War, Riza Pacha.
Public Works, Mahmud Djelaleddin Pacha.
Pious Foundations (*Evkafs*), Garlib Pacha.
President of Council of State, Said Pacha.
Governor Gen. of Crete, Georgi Pacha Bérovitch.

Ambassador in London, Costaki Pacha Anthropoulos, 1 Bryanston Square, W.
Councillor of Embassy, Rifaat Bey.
1st Sec., Phédon Enotiadis Bey.
Naval Attaché, Captain Ghalib Bey.
Consul-General, Emin Effendi Férédjullah, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

This Empire (about which so little good has been said lately owing to the disturbances in Armenia, see p. 591, and throughout the dominions, which from the decadent state of internal machinery, have been allowed to go on unchecked or perhaps encouraged, consists of the following districts:—

I. Turkey in Europe, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population of 4,668,000. (This, however, does not include Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia, which jointly have an area of 58,739 square miles, and a population of 4,320,110.) The total population includes about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,000,000 are Mohammedans. A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. Since the Balkans no longer lie within the limits of the empire (although Turkey is entitled to occupy their passes in case of war), the loftiest mountains are those of the Rhodope or Despoto Dagh (7,464 ft.) in the east, and the mountain-ranges of Albania in the west. To the latter belongs the Skhar Dagh (10,007 ft.), the culminating point of the whole Balkan peninsula. Rivers are numerous, the principal of which are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, cotton, barley, millet, sesame and other oil-seeds, and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works. In Europe, 838 miles of railway are being worked, and 1,136 in Asia, and about 1,000 miles are being constructed in Europe and Asia.

II. Turkey in Asia, the larger of the two divisions, comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater part of Armenia (where the recent massacres and reprisals originated), and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia (the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris), and the western portion of Arabia, bordering the Red Sea, with the district of El Hasa on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf; having a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 16,333,000 inhabitants. To this number must be added the autonomous island of Samos (180 sq. miles, pop. 40,513), and Cyprus (see p. 526), which pays an annual tribute. Of the total population about 6,800,000 are Turks, 5,300,000 Syrians and Arabs, 1,000,000 Greeks, and 12,000,000 Mohammedans.

In Africa, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (399,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,010,000), and levies a heavy tribute upon Egypt.

Nominally, therefore, the Turkish Empire has an area of 1,710,000 square miles, with about 39,500,000 inhabitants, but of the vast territories only 1,145,500 square miles, with 22,011,000 inhabitants, are under the direct rule of the Turks, the rest paying a tribute or merely acknowledging the suzerainty of the Porte.

The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil-seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of wine and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank.

The principal imports to the United Kingdom in 1895 were:—

Corn	£1,739,466	Opium	£183,291
Dye-stuffs	322,329	Seeds	262,387
Figs and raisins	561,990	Wool	1,368,291
Olive oil	119,152	Woollens	227,633

and the chief articles sent by this country to Turkey in 1895 were:—

Coal	£237,122	Machinery	£90,647
Cotton yarn	577 020	Metals	229 170
Cottons	3,387,654	Woollens	344,879

The finances of Turkey are in anything but a satisfactory condition. In 1876 (5 Oct.) the Empire declared itself bankrupt, but the creditors came to an arrangement, and certain revenues (stamps, duties on salt, spirits, silk, fish, and a portion of the duty on tobacco) were assigned to them in payment of interest on a very much reduced scale, and towards a sinking fund. In March, 1889, the debt included priority bonds held by Galata bankers (£6,071,260); consolidated stock (£80,621,120); debt guaranteed by France and England, or secured upon the Egyptian tribute (£13,739,250); railway bonds (£13,868,623), an internal debt (about £18,000,000), and the balance of £32,000,000, which Russia claims as a war indemnity.

Russian War Indemnity, payable by yearly instalments of £318,180 sterling	£Stg.32,100,000	
Indemnity to Russian Subjects, payable by yearly instalments of £T.50,000	318,180	
Original Total		£32,418,180
Russian War Indemnity, paid to Oct. 13th, 1889, £Stg.1,323,700		
Indemnity to Russian Subjects, paid to Oct. 13th, 1889	90,910	1,614,610
Balance due		£30,803,570

It was arranged by the Berlin treaty that Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece should take upon themselves a portion of the Turkish debt, but

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little appears to have been received from these emancipated or aggrandized States. The tribute from Eastern Roumelia, fixed by Organic Statute at £218,180, but since reduced to £138,200, is, as a rule, punctually paid by the Bulgarian Government.

The active army on a peace footing numbers (actually) 10,000 officers and 170,000 non-commissioned officers and men, and is composed of 292 battalions of infantry, 202 squadrons of cavalry, 165 field batteries, 46 mountain batteries, 15 horse batteries, 31 companies of engineers, and 1,338 guns, besides 132 companies of garrison artillery. These are formed into seven army corps, with headquarters at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzeroum, Damascus, Baghdad, and Sana (Turkish Arabia), an independent division at Tripoli, another in the Hedjaz, and a brigade in Crete. In time of war these can be supplemented by twelve army corps of redifs, and an indefinite quantity of *mustahfiz*. It is also proposed to form 60 regiments of local militia (Hamidieh cavalry) of which 60 are already enrolled, and in case of emergency it is probable that over 1,000,000 men of all categories could be called to arms.

The navy consists of 102 steamers (including 18 ironclads) and 25 torpedo-boats, with a total peace strength of about 15,000 men.

No statistics of the commercial marine of Turkey exist. There are but three companies of sea-going commercial steamers, viz.:—the "Makhsoussé," the "Courtdji," and the "Esrayan."

Revenue, 1889-90 (estimated)	£16,836,363
Expenditure	19,454,545
Debt, about	180,000,000
Total Imports, 1891-92	22,321,763
Total Exports, 1891-92	13,972,773
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895	5,632,932
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895	5,751,537

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Pop. (1885), 871,561.

British Ambassador, The Right Hon. Sir Philip H. Wodehouse Currie, G.C.B.	£8,000
Sec. of Embassy, Hon. M. H. Herbert	1,050
Military Attaché, Colonel J. G. Ponsonby	800
Commercial Attaché & Consul, Harry Christopher Augustus Eyres	1,000
Judge of Sup. Court, C. J. Tarring	1,000
2nd Secretaries, C. N. E. Eliot	460
Hon. R. Lister	360
Chief Dragoman, Adam S. J. Block, C.M.G.	825
3rd Secretary, W. G. Max Müller	350
,, H. G. Dering	250
,, A. W. Ponsonby	250
Attachés, T. B. Hohler; Hon. E. S. Scott.	
Hon. Attaché, Hon. J. W. Dodson.	
,, T. Comyn Platt.	
Dragoman, H. Marinitsch, C.M.G.	670
,, Edward C. Blech	570
,, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.	470
do. at Consulate, C. G. Stavrides, C.M.G.	750
Vice-Cons. Interpreter, G. P. Devey	400
Physician, Edward Dalzel Dickson, M.D.	700
Chaplain, Rev. H. K. Anketell	400
Registrar & Legal Vice-Cons., W. G. Campbell	450
Vice-Consul, Philip C. Sarell	350
Adana—V.-Cons., P. H. H. Massey	500
Brussa—Vice-Consul,	100
Dardanelles — Vice-Consul, John F. Russell	500
Dede-Agatch—Vice-Consul, Jacques A. Missir	25
Enos—Vice-Consul, John Rossy	£45
Gallipoli—Vice-Consul, Amilcar Odoni	5
Ineboli—Cons. Agent, Victor Velasti	
Kharput—Vice-Cons., R. A. Fontana	500
Punderma—Cons. Agent, S. Christides	
Rodosto—Vice-Consul, Mathew Dussi	5
Scutari (Albania) — Vice-Cons., C. M. Hallward	500
Sivas—Vice-Consul, Major P. Bulman	500
Van—V.-Cons.,	500
Aleppo—Consul, H. D. Barnham	1,000
Alexandretta — Vice-Consul, Augustine Catoni	135
Antioch & Swedia—Vice-Consul, Joseph Douëk	5
Angora—Consul,	700
Konieh—Vice-Cons., Arthur D. Keun.	
Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General, Col. Edward Mockler (*Paid by Government of India*), Rs. 2,500 per month.	
Bussorah—Cons., Capt. F. J. Whyte	130
Fao—Cons. Agent, G. W. Mungavin	
Kerbala, &c.—Cons. Agent, Nawab Mohamed Ibrahim Khan	20
Mosul—Cons. Agent, Nimrod Rassam	10
Beyrut—Cons.-Gen., R. D. Hay	1,450
,, *V.-Con.*, P. J. McGregor	400
Caiffa—Vice-Con., Dr. Johann Schmidt	50
Latakia—Vice-Consul, Nicholas Vitali	20
Port of Tripoli—Cons. Agt., Abdalla Gazi	19
Sidon—Vice-Consul, S. Abela	5
Bosna-Serai—Con.-Gen., Edwd. B. Freeman	950
Crete—Consul, Sir Alfred Biliotti, K.C.M.G., C.B.	900
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Cassimatis	*unp.*
Candia—Vice-Consul, L. A. Calocherino	10
Rethymo—Vice-Consul, Teodoro A. Trifilli	10
Damascus—Consul,	700
Erzeroum—Consul, Robert W. Graves, C.M.G.	1,000
Diarbekir—Vice-Consul, A. T. Waugh	500
Moush—Vice-Consul, J. H. Monahan	500
Jeddah—Consul, W. S. Richards	1,000
Vice-Con., Shaikh Mohammad Hussain	
Hodeida—Vice-Con., Ahmed Tamiz-ud-din	200
Jerusalem—Consul, John Dickson	1,150
Jaffa—Cons. Agent, Haim Amzalak	15
Salonica—Consul-Gen., John E. Blunt, C.B.	1,300
Cavalla—Vice-Cons., Stanislas Pecchioli	5
Drama—Vice-Consul,	
Janina—Cons. Agent,	100
Monastir—Vice-Consul, C. S. Hampson	500
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, Chas. A. Blakeney	400
Serres—Vice-Consul, Constantine Capety	
Smyrna—Con.-Gen., H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G.	900
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. H. Fitzmaurice	400
,, *Clerk*, E. F. A. Eldridge	200
Adalia—Vice-Consul, Gustave A. Keun	10
Aidin—Cons. Agent, A. Z. Eumorfopulo	
Aivali, &c.—Vice-Con., Assimaki Eliopulo	5
Mitylene—Vice-Consul, Fredk. Hadkinson	5
Rhodes—Vice-Consul, John Fras. Jones	500
Samos—Consul, Denys Louis Marc	60
Scala Nuova—Vice-Consul, John Alexachi	
Scio & Tchesmé—Vice-Con., D. Anamissaki	10
Vourlah—Cons. Agent, N. Crindiropulo	
Trebisond—Cons., Henry Zohrab Longworth	750
Samsoon—Cons. Agent, H. de Cortanze	

Constantinople, 1,814 miles; transit, by ordinary train, 4 days; by express, 3 days, 8 hours. Parcels, *vid* Marseilles, 3 lbs. 2*s.* 3*d.*; 7 lbs. 2*s.* 8*d.*; 11 lbs. 3*s.* 1*d.*; telegrams, per word, 6½*d.*

Smyrna, transit, 6 days; parcels, same as Constantinople; telegrams, per word, 6½*d.* and 11*d.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President, Grover Cleveland, *born* 18 March, 1837; *elected (second time)* 1892; came into office 4 March, 1893 (until 4 March, 1897) £10,000

[*President Elect*, William McKinley, *born* 29 Jan. 1843; comes into office 4 March, 1897 (until 4 March, 1901).]

Vice-President, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson	£1,600
Sec. of State, Hon. Richard Olney	1,600
„ *Treasury*, Hon. John G. Carlisle	1,600
„ *War*, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont	1,600
„ *Navy*, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert	1,600
„ *Interior*, Hon. David R. Francis ...	1,600
„ *Agriculture*, Hon. J. Sterling Morton	1,600
Postmaster-General, Hn. William E. Wilson	1,600
Attorney-General, Hon. Judson Harmon ...	1,600
Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Hon. Melville Weston Fuller	2,000

Ambassador Extraord. & Plenipotentiary in London, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, 83 Eaton Square, S.W.	£3,500
Secretary of Embassy, James R. Roosevelt, 2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.	525
2nd Secretary, John Ridgeby Carter, 15, Chesham St., S.W.	400
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Commander Wm. Sheffield Cowles, 3, West Eaton Pl., S.W.	
Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.	
Consul-Gen. in London, Patrick A. Collins	1,500
Vice & Deputy do., John J. Collins.	
Deputy Consul-General, Francis W. Frigout	
Consular Office, 12 St. Helen's Pl., Bishopsgate St. E.C.	
Despatch Agent, B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square.	

A Federal Republic, consisting of 44 partially independent States, 1 Federal District, 5 organized and 1 unorganized Territory, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30′ W. The area is estimated at 3,581,885 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 38,400 square miles. This area includes the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme north-west of the continent, purchased from Russia, 18th October, 1867, comprising 577,390 square miles. About one-third of the country is estimated to be in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1890, was 62,622,250. In 1892 the Indians on reservation numbered 133,382; off reservation, 115,891 (not including 58,806 civilized Indians); Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; and Alaska, 31,795 (23,274 Indians); in addition to which figures no official data will be given before the census of 1900. Every country under Heaven is represented. The increase in the ten years, 1880-1890, was 12,466,467.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward, the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt, and lead, which in Missouri, Colorado, and Idaho appear inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. California produces silver, copper, and lead, and gold in great abundance; it is also the largest producer of quicksilver in the U.S.; quicksilver is also found in Oregon and Utah, and coal, the supply of which is said to equal that of any country in the world. A correspondent writes to say that in California the increase in the produce of wine is so great that the value will probably equal that of the minerals. Nitre is found in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The salt-springs are numerous and copious, and appear almost inexhaustible.

The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The extensive trade transacted by the Union with all parts of the world necessarily reacts on the exchanges of the countries with which business is engaged in. The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st October, 1896:—

Two per cent. bonds	$25,364,500
Four per cent. bonds and certificates	721,999,760
Five per cent. bonds	100,000,000
Pacific Railway Bonds, at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,621,790
Debt bearing no interest	372,471,636
Certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash	564,524,323
Total debt	1,850,605,521
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	805,678,778
Actual indebtedness	$1,044,926,743

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On Oct. 1, 1895, the actual indebtedness was $985,713,148.

The total decrease in the debt since August 31, 1865, when, after deducting the cash in the treasury, it amounted to $2,756,431,571, to Oct. 1, 1896, has been $1,711,504,828.

Balance Sheet for Year ending June 30, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$160,021,752
Internal revenue	146,762,865
Miscellaneous sources	20,191,583
	$326,976,200

EXPENDITURE.

Civil service and miscellaneous	$87,216,235
War department	50,830,921
Navy department	27,147,732
Indians	12,165,528
Pensions	139,434,001
Interest on public debt	35,385,029
For the sinking fund	5,333,350
	$357,512,796

The total income for the previous year was $313,390,075, and the expenditure, including sinking fund, $357,331,664.

The NAVY of the United States on the 1st November, 1896, consisted of 5 battleships; 2 armoured, 13 protected, and 10 unprotected cruisers, 19 coast defence, 2 torpedo vessels, and 3 torpedo boats, with 6 battleships and 19 torpedo boats building. Enlisted men (active list), 11,000; commissioned officers (active list), 1,243; warrant officers (active list), 206.

Marine Corps:—Commiss. officers (active list), 76; privates & non-comm. officers (do.), 2,600.

The ARMY (June 30, 1896) consists of 2,169 officers and 24,869 enlisted men.

The Government of the United States is, by the Constitution, intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or representative, or any one holding office under Government shall be appointed an elector. The Electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex-officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and others, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DATE OF ADMISSION OF NEW STATES INTO THE UNION.

States and Territories.	Date of Act of admission.	Area.	Population 1890, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL STATES.		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,305	376,530
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,315	2,238,943
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,250	345,506
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,990	746,258
New York (N.Y.)		49,220	5,997,853
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,175	1,444,933
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,215	5,258,014
Delaware (Del.)		2,360	168,493
Maryland (Ma.)		12,210	1,042,390
Virginia (Va.)		42,450	1,655,980
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,250	1,617,947
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,570	1,151,149
Georgia (Ga.)		59,475	1,837,353
STATES ADMITTED.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1791	40,400	1,858,635
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,565	332,422
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,050	1,767,518
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	661,086
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,780	2,235,523
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1862	24,780	762,794
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.			
Ohio	1802	41,060	3,672,316
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,720	1,118,587
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,350	2,192,404
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,810	1,289,600
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,650	3,826,351
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	52,250	1,513,017
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,415	2,679,184
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,850	1,128,179
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	58,915	2,093,889
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,680	391,422
Iowa	1846	56,025	1,911,896
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,040	1,686,880
California (Cal.)	1850	158,360	1,208,130
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	83,365	1,301,826
Oregon	1859	96,030	313,767
Kansas (Kans.)	1861	82,080	1,427,096
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,700	45,761
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,510	1,058,910
Colorado (Colo.)	1875	103,925	412,198
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,795	182,719
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,650	328,808
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,080	132,159
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,180	349,390
Idaho	1890	84,800	84,385
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,890	60,705
Utah	1896	84,970	207,905
TERRITORIES.			
New Mexico	1850	122,580	153,593
Arizona	1863	113,020	59,620
Alaska	1868	...	...
Indian Territory; limits defined by Act May, 1854		31,400	...
District of Columbia	1791	70	230,392
Oklahoma	1890	39,030	61,834
Total		3,025,600	62,630,250

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The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population, at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 90 members, and the House of Representatives, 1896, of 357 representatives and territorial delegates.

The Supreme Judicial Authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behaviour.

Our trade with the United States is to that country of the most satisfactory kind, as nearly all the goods received from there are of native growth or manufacture. England is her best customer. The chief articles received from the U.S. in the year 1894 were:—

Animals, living	£6,031,418	Iron and steel mfs.	£694,261
Bacon and hams	7,283,575	Lard	2,830,785
Beef (fresh)	3,450,184	Leather	2,725,930
Cheese	1,099,283	Manures	379,203
Copper, &c.	1,968,284	Oil, &c.	912,732
Corn, wheat	7,760,967	Oil seed cake	855,515
„ Maize	3,501,308	Paraffin	718,208
Wheatmeal & flour	5,384,658	Petroleum	2,683,174
„ Other kinds	611,562	Skins and furs	621,658
Cotton	22,766,427	Sugar	74,685
Fish	750,270	Tallow & Stearine	101,688
Fruit	431,987	Tobacco	2,547,252
		Wood, all kinds	2,112,856

And the chief items imported from the United Kingdom in the year 1895 were the following:—

Alkali	£769,644	Glass manufts.	124,854
Apparel	158,832	Hardwares, &c.	191,006
Bleaching mater'ls	317,089	Jute	1,045,964
Books	301,448	Linen, &c.	858,691
Cement, clay, &c.	344,586	Machinery	584,808
Chemical products	645,407	Metals, all kinds	3,705,701
Coal, &c.	853,202	Materials for paper	820,693
Cotton manufts.	2,601,456	Salt	134,658
Earthen and china ware	955,593	Silk and manufts.	354,809
Fish	180,569	Skins and furs	812,830
Flax & Hemp	174,631	Wool and yarn	810,019
		Woollen manufts	6,683,638

Postal.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1896, was 70,360. The postal revenue was $82,499,208. The number of inland money orders issued was 23,962,053, and the amount $172,100,649·02.

Of international money orders the number issued was 985,799, and the value $13,852,615·74.

Railways.—The total mileage of railways in the U. S. on June 30, 1895, was 180,657·47, being an increase during the year of 1,948·92 miles.

Mercantile Marine.—On July 1, 1896, it consisted of 22,908 vessels, of which 6,595 were steamers, and 16,313 other than steamers.

Mines.—In 1893 the U. S. produced 60,000,000 ounces of silver, as follows:—

Arizona	2,935,700	Nevada	1,561,300
California	470,100	New Mexico	459,400
Colorado	25,838,600	Utah	7,196,300
Idaho	3,914,600	All other States	674,000
Montana	10,945,000		

The total imports and domestic exports, and imports and exports, to and from the U. K., for the year ending June 30, 1896, were as follows:—

Total imports (merchandise)	$779,724,674
Total domestic exports	863,200,487
Imports from United Kingdom (1896)	169,963,434
Domestic Exports to U. K. (1896)	401,145,205

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Merchandise only, 1792 to 1896.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1792			20,753,098
1870	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176
1871	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862
1872	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663
1873	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132
1874	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382
1875	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147
1876	540,384,671	460,741,190	1,001,125,861
1877	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,345
1878	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,298
1879	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216
1880	835,638,658	667,954,746	1,503,593,404
1881	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974
1882	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831
1883	823,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316
1884	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084
1886	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966
1887	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979
1888	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621
1889	742,401,373	745,131,652	1,487,533,027
1890	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093
1891	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006
1892	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610
1893	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116
1894	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130
1896	6 882,606,938	779,724,674	1,162,331,612

The following is a list of dutiable articles and the *ad valorem* duty imposed on their importation in 1896:—

Article.	Duty.	Article.	Duty.
	%		%
Breadstuffs	23·00	Jewellery, &c.	26·40
Chemicals	31·04	Leather	25·47
Cotton manufacts.	45·82	Liquors, Malt	15·18
Earthenware	33·81	„ Distilled	125·77
Flax, raw	7·03	„ Wine	50·80
„ manufactd.	45·58	Sugar, &c.	41·20
Fruit and nuts	19·73	Tobacco leaf	107·73
Glass	46·07	„ manfs.	126·26
Iron and steel	37·73	Wood, &c.	20·00

Federal Capital, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. (1890, including the District of Columbia) 230,392.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £6,500
Sec. of Embassy, Viscount Gough 850
2nd Secretary, Henry Outram Bax-Ironside 405
„ R. T. Tower 360
3rd Secretary, H. J. O'Beirne 250
„ O. M. Kavanagh 250
Attaché, Ronald Macleay .....
Hon. Attachés, Earl of Westmeath; George Young .....
Baltimore, Ind.—Consul, Gilbert Fraser 1,325
„ *Vice-Consul*, Abraham G. Coates 400
Alexandria, Va.—V.-C., Jn. J. Jamieson .....
Newport News—V.-Cons. 90
Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, Barton Myers 155
Richmond, Va.—V.-Con., Phil. A. S. Brine 9
Boston, Mass.—Consul, Sir D. Colnaghi 1,750
„ *V.-Cons.*, Willoughby Herbert Stuart 400
Portland, Me.—V.-Consul, J. B. Keating 250
Charleston, S.C.—C., H. W. R. de Coëtlogon 1,200
Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C., Rosendo Torras . 75

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Port Royal, &c., S.C.—V.-C., Jn. E. Kessler £38
Savannah, Ga.—V.-C. Walter Robertson 250
Wilmington, N.C.—V.-C., James Sprunt. 40
Chicago, Ill.—Consul, A. G. Vansittart 1,200
„ *Vice-Cons.*, A. R. Getty ..... *unp.*
Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons., R. Pearce. 11
Kansas City, Mo.—V-C., P. E. Burrough 50
St. Louis, Miss.—V.-Cons., W. Bascombe 200
St. Paul, Minnes.—V.-C., E. H. Morphy. 30
Galveston, Tex.—Consul, H. D. Nugent 1,100
„ *Vice-Consul*, Frederick W. Blake ....
Sabine Pass—Vice-Cons., A. Roland .....
New Orleans, La.—C., Chas. Louis St. John 1,475
„ *Vice-Cons.*, J. A. Donnelly 400
Apalachicola—V.-Cons., A. D. Munro ... 17
Biloxi—V.-Cons., J. J. Lemon .....
Fernandina, Fla.—V.-Con., E. V. Nicholl 85
Jacksonville, Fla.—V.-Con., E. Sudlow... 21
Key West, Fla—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor 82
Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Con., Wm. Barnewall 200
Pascagoula, Miss.—Vice-Con., W. O. Clark 25
Pensacola, Fla.—V.-C., Osmond C. Howe 600
Port Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Con., J. Bradley 11
Punta Gorda—V.-Cons., J. H. Farrington
New York, N. Y.—C.-G., P. Sanderson, C.M.G. 3,660
„ *Con.*, Herbert Wm. Broadley Harrison 600
„ *Vice-Con.*, C. H. M. Trayner 400
New 2nd do., J. P. Smithers 250
Providence, R.I.—V.-C., Geo. A. Stockwell 35
Philadelphia, Penn.—Con., C. R. C. Clipperton 1,600
„ *Vice-Consul*, C. B. C. Clipperton 400
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. Laidlaw 850
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Consul, P. L. Cherry 200
Port Townsend, Washington—Vice-Consul, Oscar Klöcker 100
Tacoma and Seattle, Washington—Vice-Con., Rev. J. B. Alexander 150
San Francisco, Cal.—Cons.-Gen., J. W. Warburton 1,780
„ *Vice-Consul*, Wellesley Moore... 400
Los Angeles, Cal.—V.-Con., C. W. Mortimer 100
San Diego, Cal.—V.-C., Maj. W. T. Allen 100

New York, (Pop. 1,801,739), transit, 6 days (now frequently less); Philadelphia (Pop. 1,142,653), 6½ days; San Francisco (Pop. 298,997), 11 days; Chicago, (Pop. 1,099,850), 8 days. Distance, New York to Liverpool, about 3,100 miles. Telegrams, 1*s.* per word; other places, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*

The parcel post is not in operation.

URUGUAY.

President, Don Juan Idiarte Borda, *elected* 21 March, 1894, for four years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jaime Estrazulas.
Interior, Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes.
War and Marine, General Diaz.
Finance, Don José Vidiella.
Education and Public Works, Don Juan J. Castro.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Dr. Alberto Nin.
Secretary of Legation, Dr. Alfonso S. de Zumaran.
Consul-Gen., Col. E. C. Abella, 83 Victoria St.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,172 square miles, and an estimated population of 787,053 (1894); was formerly a dependency of Spain. United to the Argentine Confederation early in the present century, it was afterwards annexed by Portugal, and became later a province of Brazil; but through the bravery of the patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing off the Brazilian yoke, declared its independence 25th of August, 1825. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognize Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State. The imports from the U. K. are numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (5,205,272 in 1895) and sheep (12,820,736 in 1895), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuña pirú. The principal river is the Uruguay and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There are 1,002 miles of railway open, and 4,025 miles of telegraph in 1891. Revenue, 1893–94 £3,271,700; Expenditure, £2,765,957; Public debt 1893, £25,047,598; Brazilian, £744,680; Total imports, 1895, £5,401,200; Exports, £6,924,180. Imports from United Kingdom, 1895, £1,385,941. Exports, £460,946.

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1894), 216,000.
Brit. Min. Res. & Con.-Gen., Walter Baring £2,250
Consul, Alfred Grenfell 400
Chaplain, Rev. S. F. Handcock .....
Colonia—Vice-Consul, Richard J. Wilson..
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett ...
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, John Chaplin ... 30
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong .....

Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 23 days. Parcels direct to some places only, 11 lbs. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *vid* Germany and France, 3 lbs. 4*s.* 5*d.*; 7 lbs. 5*s.*; 11 lbs. 5*s.* 5*d.*; telegrams, per word, 4*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Joaquim Crespo, assumed office 14 March, 1894, for two years.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, R. Ezequiel Rojas.
Interior, J. Francisco Castillo.
Finance, Henrique Perez.
War and Marine, R. Guerra.
Instruction, Frederico Chirinos.
Public Works, Claudio Bruzual Serra.

Consul-General in London, Carlos A. Villanueva, 11 Montague Street, W.C.
Consul in London, N. G. Burch, 31/32 King Wm. St.
Vice-Consul, Walter White.
Consul at Southampton, Marco Antonio Saluzzo.
Consul at Liverpool, Ramon Oderig.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 8 States, an area of 566,159 square miles, and a population, in 1891, of 2,323,527. The chief imports are manufactured goods, provisions and wine. The principal exports in 1894 were:—

Coffee	£3,680,000	Hides	£90,000
Cocoa	60,000	Other	110,000
Gold	180,000	Total	£4,110,000

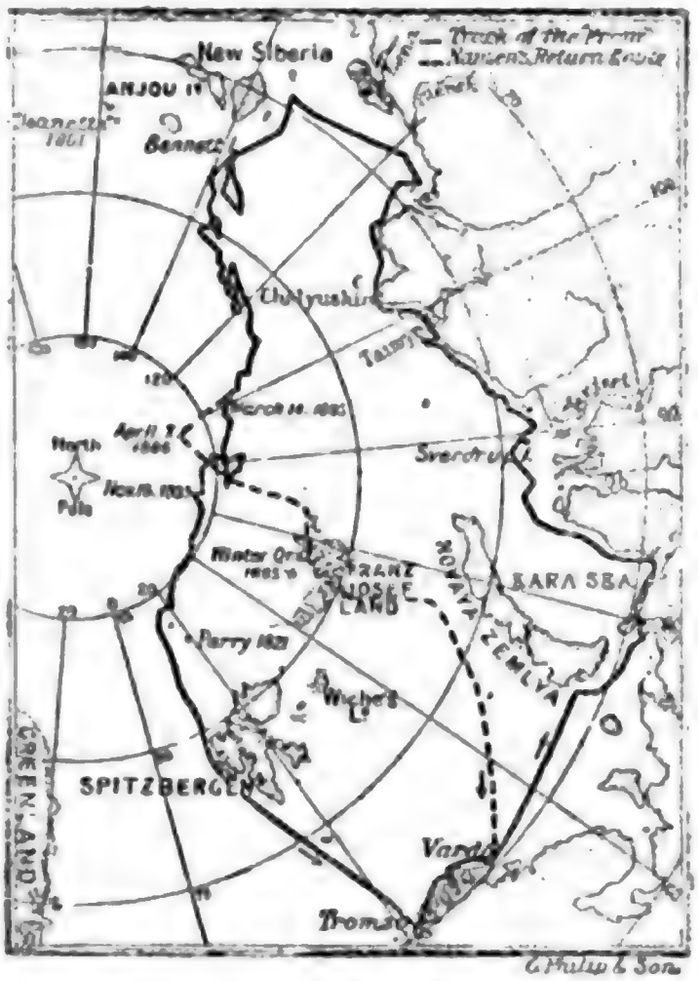
The railways opened and under construction have a length of 370 miles. For the boundary difficulty (British Guiana—Venezuela) see p. 587.
Rev., 1894–95, £1,927,002; Expenditure, £1,738,278
Debt, Foreign, 1896, £2,652,150; Internal £2,485,908
Imports from United Kingdom, 1895 ... 812,495
Exports to United Kingdom, 1895 53,416

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1893), 80,000.
Consul, William A. Andral (acting) £250
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, C. H. de Lemos 200
La Guayra—Vice-Consul, M. Andersen ... 200
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Karl Meyer 45
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, Ricardo Kolster 150

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Dr. Nansen's return to Vardö after an absence of three years and 23 days forms the great event in a history of exploration during 1896. Dr. Nansen has been exceptionally successful. It is true he did not reach the Pole, but he got 170 miles nearer to it than any of his predecessors; he made no discoveries of land, but the ocean area beyond the 80th parallel, proved by him to be without land or even small islands, is more extensive than the area of land and water combined revealed to us by all former expeditions combined; and lastly, although the hardships undergone were not inconsiderable, there was no loss of life, and the *Fram* now lies in her native waters as fit for service as ever.



The *Fram* stood out to sea from Vardö on July 21, 1893. Sailing along the coast of Siberia a few small islands were discovered; on September 15 the expedition was off Olenek river, where 26 sledge-dogs, taken thither by Baron Toll, awaited the explorer, but owing to the lateness of the season Nansen thought it best to make at once for the North in search of that return current which was to carry him across the Pole towards the eastern coast of Greenland. Already on September 22 he was shut in by ice. For nearly eighteen months the little vessel drifted at the mercy of the currents, at first towards the north-east and then, to Nansen's great relief, towards the north-west.

On March 14, 1895, when the *Fram* was in lat. 83° 59′, Nansen conceived the bold plan of deserting his ship and travelling with his dog-sledges across the ice towards the Pole. The *Fram*, in the able charge of Capt. Sverdrup, still shut in by the ice, was left to drift with the current, which safely carried her far to the North (85° 57′) past Franz Josef Land and Spitzbergen into open water (83° 14′ N., 14° E.), and she arrived at Hammerfest on August 21. Nansen took with him only one companion, Lieut. Johannsen. After 25 days of arduous labour these bold men had reached 86° 14′ N., 95° E., when they found, as Parry travelling over the ice to the north of Spitzbergen had found 75 years before them, that the whole pack was slowly drifting to the South, their daily progress thus scarcely exceeding four or five miles. They turned back, reached Franz Josef Land on August 26, and wintered in 81° 13′ N. In the spring they started with the intention of making their way over the ice to Spitzbergen, but when passing near Elmwood, Mr. Jackson's winter quarters, they were discovered and taken home in the *Windward*.

Mr. M. F. G. Jackson, the leader of the expedition fitted out by Mr. Harmsworth, is persistently continuing the exploration of Franz Josef Land. Having, in the summer of 1895, explored the coast towards the north-west in a whaleboat, he again left his winter quarters at Cape Flora in March, and pushing northward for seventy miles, reached a broad expanse of open water, which he christened Queen Victoria Sea. These explorations show that Franz Josef Land really consists of a group of comparatively small islands. The *Windward* arrived with fresh supplies and Mr. W. S. Bruce in August, and took away four members of the expedition, in addition to Dr. Nansen. The voyage out and home was performed in less than three months.

Spitzbergen may almost be included now among tourist resorts, but much scientific work still remains to be done there. Sir Martin Conway, with a party of scientific men, including Dr. Gregory, Mr. A. Trevor-Battye, and Mr. E. J. Garwood, established his headquarters in Ice Fiord, and for the first time crossed the inland ice to Agardh Bay in Stor Fiord or Wybe Jans Water. On his return home he passed through Hinlopen Strait and visited Wiche's Land (King Charles Land). His companions, Trevor-Battye and Garwood, in a small steam-launch, visited the Horn Sound and ascended the Horn Sound Tind, the highest summit in Southern Spitzbergen (4,560 feet).

Among other explorers who visited Spitzbergen in the course of last season may be mentioned Prof. Degeer, who examined the fiords and glaciers of Ice Fiord; Dr. Grönberg, Mr. Russell Jeaffreson and Dr. S. A. Andrée, whose adventurous scheme of crossing the Arctic Ocean in a balloon we referred to last year. The balloon was duly filled, but the wind proving persistently unfavourable, the expedition was postponed for another year.

In Arctic America, Lieut. Peary once more took the field, his object being to secure a 40-ton meteorite discovered by Sir J. Ross in 1818 on an island 20 miles from Cape York. He failed, owing to the inefficiency of his tackle. The *Hope*, which took him out, landed two parties of American scientists, headed by Professors Tarr and Burton, in Northern Greenland.

Nothing whatever appears to have been done in the Antarctic regions.

In Asia, numerous expeditions have been engaged in the exploration of the vast dominions of Russia, quite as much for immediate practical, as for purely scientific, purposes. M. Kulachef

has been exploring the Altai mountains, MM. Brusnitzyn and Feigin, two mining engineers, have extended their researches to the Aldan and Amgun, tributaries of the Lena; M. Bogdanovich and M. Lemiakin are still engaged in an exploration of Kamchatka and the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, and have already reported the discovery of valuable goldfields on the river Aikashra; and lastly, Dr. Slutin is active in the same region with the view to suggesting means for the development of its fisheries, which is much needed by the poverty-stricken inhabitants of this remote part of the Empire. We may at once mention that similar researches have been carried on by British and American experts in the neighbouring Bering Sea, with a view to the preservation of the seal. The reports shortly expected from Mr. D'Arcy Thompson, of Dundee, and Dr. Jordan of California, will no doubt prove valuable geographical contributions.

The Arctic coasts of Siberia were to have been explored this summer by M. Hansen, a Norwegian in the employ of the Russian government, who left Irkutsk in June, and proposed to examine the entire coast, from the Yenisei mouth to the Anjou Islands and New Siberia, in search of traces of Dr. Nansen.

The natural history of the basin of the Amur is engaging the attention of MM. Komarof and Ahnert, who are travelling on behalf of the Russian Geographical Society, whilst M. Levat, a French mining engineer, is devoting himself more especially to the geology and ethnography of the same region. The neighbouring province of Manchuria is being explored by M. Murakin, whose object it is to discover the easiest route for building a railway connecting Siberia with Vladivostok.

The broad belt of land lying immediately to the south of Siberia is not being neglected. In the extreme west General Glukhovsky is making a careful survey of the Amu Darya or Oxus, in the hope that it may be possible to divert that river to the Caspian, or, at all events, to devise means for improving it as a navigable highway. The mountains of Hissar, a province of Bokhara, have been explored by M. Barshchevski, who has paid especial attention to their glaciers. A young Dane, Lieut. O. Olufsen, left Samarkand in March, his intention being to cross the Pamirs, Afghan Turkistan, and Kafiristan, on his way to India. But more important than either of these explorations are those being conducted for some time by Dr. Sven Hedin. His last year's campaign was a most successful one. Leaving Kashghar on Dec. 14, 1895, he travelled by way of Yarkand, Karghalik, and Khotan, to Kiria, discovering the ruins of two ancient towns. He then crossed the vast desert encircled by the Khotan and Tarim Darias, in which herds of wild camel were met with, reaching Shah Yar on Feb. 24, 1896. Then following the course of the Tarim to Lob Nor he discovered a group of lakes lying to the north of the lake just named. Ultimately he returned to Khotan, along the foot of the Kwen Lun.

Passing on to Mongolia, we have to record that Capt. Roborovsky had returned to Russia, early in the year, after having covered 10,000 miles. The zoological and botanical collection made by him are spoken of as most valuable. The French travellers, MM. Chaffongeon and G. Mangini, have at length completed this great "traverse" of inner Asia, from the Caspian to the Pacific. In December, 1895, they reached Irkutsk, coming from Urga, and have since then explored the Amur region and Sakhalin Island. They are expected home in March next. A Russian traveller, M. Clementz, proposes to devote ten years to an exploration of Mongolia. His first good achievement was the ascent of the Otkhon Tengri in the Hangai range in June last, up to a height of 14,000 feet.

In Tibet excellent work has been done by Mr. and Mrs. Littledale and Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher. Starting from Cherchen, at the northern foot of the Kwen Lun on April 12, 1895, these travellers ascended and crossed the Tibetan plateau, and got within a couple of days' journey of Lhasa, when they camped for four weeks at an altitude of 17,000 feet, vainly endeavouring to obtain permission to enter the sacred city. British patience and tenacity might finally have defeated Tibetan obstructiveness had not the illness of Mrs. Littledale rendered retreat advisable. On Nov. 2, 1895, the travellers reached Leh in Kashmir. They had spent six months at altitudes exceeding that of Mont Blanc. Captain Deasy, who left Kashmir in April with the intention of crossing Southern Tibet and China as far as the Mekong, has been obliged to turn back owing to the difficulty of finding transport. Capt. Wellby and Lieut. Malcolm, on the other hand, who started about the same time, are actually reported to have reached Lang-chau on the Upper Hwang-ho.

South-western China, since the commercial treaty of 1895, has attracted a large number of French travellers. A "commercial expedition," under M. Emile Rocher and M. Grenier, left Lyons on Sept. 15, 1895, reached the capital of Yunnan, coming from Tongking on Dec. 23. It then separated. M. Rocher went north into Su-chwan, and visited its capital, Ching-tu, whilst M. Grenier travelled through Kwei-chau to Chung-king on the Yang-tse-kiang, where he rejoined his colleague. M. Madrolle also entered Yun-nan from Tongking, spent three months there, and then went to Hai-nan, the interior of which island he was exploring when last heard from (March, 1896). M. Marcel Monnier, special correspondent of the "Temps," entered Yun-nan coming from Peking, and again left it at the Tongking frontier post of Lao Kai (June 8, 1896). Of far greater scientific interest appears to be the journey of M. C. E. Bonin. He left Tali, in Yunnan, on Nov. 8, 1895, had reached Ching-tu, in Su-chwan, in March, 1896, was last heard of from Tachienlu, and is now traversing the territories of semi-independent tribes separating him from Lang-chau, the capital of Kansu, on the Upper Hwang-ho. These French travellers, however, had in a measure been forestalled by that intrepid lady Mrs. Bishop (Isabella Bird), who returned to Shanghai in January after she had visited the coal-fields of Su-chwan, Ching-tu, and the country of the independent Man-tsze, a people with Caucasian features, quite different from the Chinese. The Chinese authorities did little to promote the objects of this lady, who on more than one occasion was allowed to be stoned by the people. Lastly, we have to place on record the remarkable journey of Prince Henri of Orleans, who left Talifu in May, 1895, and arrived at Sadiya in Upper Assam at the beginning of this year. This important journey has finally settled the question of the sources of the Irawadi, which does not rise on the Tibetan plateau, as was maintained as recently as 1894 by the late

General Walker, but in a range of snow-clad mountains in 28° 50′ N.

The Mekong has been thoroughly explored by a "Hydrographic Mission," under Lieut. Geo. Simon (1893-5), who managed to take his gunboats up to the Tang-ho cataract.

The geographical exploration of India is carried on more systematically by a number of government departments, and it is only on the frontiers of that vast empire that new facts of importance are being brought to light. The demarcation of the western frontier by boundary commissioners has already been referred to. We must content ourselves with registering the new surveys which are being conducted in the interests of railway construction between Assam and Burma (by Mr. Way and Mr. McIntyre), and in the direction of the Burma-Chinese frontier.

Before leaving Asia, reference should be made to the publication of Mr. Douglas Freshfield's monumental work on the Caucasus; to the explorations now carried on in that mountain range by MM. Poggenpol, Rosikof, and Busch; to the scientific expedition recently sent by the Japanese Government to Formosa; and the discovery of the Towuti lake on Celebes by the cousins P. and F. Sarasin.

The facilities of travel have increased so immensely in AFRICA that even tourists can now visit districts far in the interior, the discovery of which has made the fame of a Livingstone and a Stanley. Even a journey across the entire continent has become almost an ordinary event, and during the last year three expeditions which started from Zanzibar or the Lower Zambezi, have arrived at the mouth of the Congo, namely, M. Mist, M. M. Versepuy (with Baron de Romans) and MM. Descamps and Chargois.

Beginning our survey with the north, we meet once again with M. Fourcau, who, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country, has been able, between December, 1895, and February, 1896, to make extended excursions into the sand desert (Er Erg) to the south of Biskra. Another French traveller, the Marquis de Morès, who intended to go from Gabes to Darfur, was murdered by his Tuareg companions on June 8 at El Utia, on the road to Ghat. In Tripoli, Mr. H. S. Cowper has again expended a short holiday in exploring the interesting district of Msalata.

The Niger has been descended for the first time from Timbuktu to its mouth by Lieut. Hourst, with whom were Lieut. Bluzot, M. Baudry, Dr. Taburet, and Father Hacquard. The expedition left Kabara, the port of Timbuktu, on January 21, and reached Akasa on October 13. The memory of Dr. Barth was still alive among the Tuareg along the middle course of the river; and the good reputation left behind him helped the progress of the expedition which followed in his footsteps. Almost equally interesting is the first determination of the source of the Niger, by Col. J. K. Trotter, of an Anglo-French boundary commission. The river is now known to rise in lat. 90° 5′ N., long. 10° 50′ E., at an elevation of only 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The work done by various boundary commissions in this part of Africa is referred to elsewhere (*see* p. 586). An expedition to Kano and Sokoto carried out by Rev. Ch. H. Robinson, on behalf of the Hausa Association, should likewise be mentioned.

In the German Camarons Colony, an exploration of the Sanaga River has been conducted by Lieut. Brauchitsch (Dec. 1895 to Feb. 1896), who declares it to be unsuitable as a navigable highroad, whilst Dr. Woldtmann is exploring the Camarons Peak with respect to its agricultural capabilities.

An expedition under Lieut Gentil, which left Loango on July 27, 1895, is now on its way to Lake Tsad, conveying a steam-launch which it is proposed to float on that lake.

In the Congo State little scientific work has been done. The report issued in February by the Government Congo Railway Commission contained valuable geological information furnished by Mr. J. Cornet. Dr. Snyder, an American missionary, claims to have discovered a "vast" lake only three days' journey from Luebo.

A most important expedition into the country of the Mashukulumbure to the north of the Zambezi, and to Barotse Land, has been successfully conducted by Capt. Gibbons, and a smaller incursion into the same region has been effected by Mr. Percy C. Reid. Equally important is the work now being carried on by Major Lugard on Lake Ngami and in the region to the north of it. Dr. A. Penther returned in February to the Transvaal, after extended journeys through Mashonaland and a visit to the Victoria Falls.

In Nyasaland and British Central Africa, the country to the west of the lake has been further explored by the late Dr. Moloney and Mr. Paulett Weatherley, who visited Lakes Tanganyika, Mweru and Bangweslo. The fish and fresh-water Meduse of Lake Tanganyika are being studied by Mr. Moore, whilst Mr. Whyte continues his botanical researches in Nyasaland. Reference should also be made here to the excellent reports on Nyasaland by H.M.'s Commissioner, Sir H. Johnston.

In German East Africa the inquiry into the resources of the country is being conducted with much system. Mr. Bornhardt, a mining engineer, who travelled from Lindi to Lake Nyassa, has discovered a bed of excellent coal on the latter. Another geologist, Dr. F. M. Stapf, has not been equally successful in his search for gold-reefs reported to exist in Usambara. A third expedition, under the lead of Lieut. Werther, is at present engaged in a thorough exploration of Iranji, whilst Mr. Schmitt has been charged with a survey of the Rufiji, which promises to become a valuable commercial highway.

In British East Africa likewise most excellent work is being done. Meteorological returns have been received and published by the British Association for quite a number of stations, and since the beginning of this year careful observations on the fluctuations of the level of the Victoria Nyanza are being made, under the supervision of Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, by Dr. MacAllister and Mr. W. Grant. Recent military expeditions have considerably improved our knowledge of Uganda and Unyoro. Capt. Slater is making most welcome improvements in our maps in the course of his search for the most advantageous route for the Uganda railway. Mr. Hobley has paid a visit to Mount Elgon. Mount Kenya is reported to have been ascended to its summit by Dr. Kolb, a late member in the ill-starred "Freeland" Company. Cape Rudolf, in the extreme north of the British sphere, has been reached by Mr. A. H. Neumann from the south and by Capt. Bottego from the east. The latter left Barawa on Oct. 11, 1896, and having established a post at Lagh, proceeded up the Dana.

Northern Somaliland is annually attracting a number of sportsmen and others, whose work steadily increases our geographical knowledge of

this region. Among recent visitors of this kind have been Prince Demeter Ghika Comanesti, and Prince Henry Liechtenstein, and Count Potocki. Mr. Parkinson, a geologist, is confining himself to the unexplored country of the Habr Tutjaleh, to the east of Berbera.

Recent events in Abyssinia have been referred to at some length on p. 589. The Emperor Menelik, in the course of the year, was visited at his new capital, Adis Abeba (Entotto) in Shoa, by Mr. Ilg (July 27), the members of a mission of mercy despatched by the Russian Red Cross Society, headed by Col. Choedof (Aug. 7), Msgr. Cirillo Macario, the coptic patriarch, as an ambassador from the Pope (Aug. 14), Major Nerazzini (Oct. 6), and General Valles.

Lastly there remains to be mentioned the short visit paid to parts of the west coast of the Red Sea by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent, Lieut. N. M. Smyth, and Mr. A Cholmley, in the course of which the ruins of the city of Aidab, mentioned by early Arab geographers, were discovered.

The only "Expedition of Discovery" now in the field in AUSTRALIA is that fitted out by Mr. A. F. Calvert. Its commander is Mr. L. A. Wells, of the "Elder Expedition," and it starts from the Murchison River in Western Australia. Another expedition, under S. G. Hübbe, has explored the routes between South Australia and the Coolgardie goldfields with a view to the transport of cattle.

In British New Guinea Sir W. Macgregor is still carrying on the work which won him the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and he is reported recently to have crossed the eastern end of the island. A German expedition under Mr. Ehlers failed in a similar endeavour, and its leader met his death by drowning when attempting to descend the Lakemumu or Heath River (Oct. 3, 1895). Another German expedition under Dr. C. Lauterbach, with whom are Dr. Kersting and Lieut. Tappenbeck, seems to promise greater success, and when last heard from had already established a post 60 miles inland from Astrolabe Bay.

In the Pacific the flora, fauna and coral formations of the Ellice Islands are being thoroughly explored by Professors Solas, Gardiner and Hedley. Similar work in connection with the great Australian Barrier Reef is being carried out by Prof. Alex. Agassiz.

AMERICA no longer presents opportunities for making geographical discoveries of importance, although much still remains to be done before our knowledge of that vast twin-continent can be called complete.

In Canada the attention of the Survey Department is directed just now to the vast territories in the north-west, and Mr. W. Ogilvie was employed last season on the Upper Yukon in delimiting the boundary between the Dominion and Alaska.

In the United States, the publication of topographical maps is steadily going on. Mexico, too, has its Topographical Department, which turns out excellent work, specimens of which were recently exhibited in London. The work recently carried on in that republic by Dr. Edward Seler and Teobart Maler is archæological rather than geographical, but it is difficult sometimes to draw the line between the two. The latter has discovered fresh ruins on the Usumacinto, with pyramids and inscriptions resembling those of Palenque. Prof. F. Starr of Chicago reports the discovery of an interesting race of dwarfs near Lake Chapala.

The Count J. de Brettes has returned to France after three years' work in the Columbian Republic, where he devoted himself more especially to an exploration of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Dr. F. Regel has recently begun an exploration of the Province of Antioquia.

Dr. Max Uhle has been compelled to discontinue his exploration of the ruins of Lake Titicaca, owing to the obstacles placed in his way by the Bolivian authorities, and has returned to the coast, where the ruins of Pachacamacan near Lima promises rich results.

Among various expeditions into the frontier districts of Chile, that of Dr. Hans Steffen to the Upper Puelo and its tributary, the Manso (see Map, p. 588), presents most features of interest. The mountains along the watershed here exceed 6,000 ft. in height, but the "main range" of the Cordilleras seems to lie much nearer the Pacific. Even more interesting results may be looked for from Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald's promised ascent of Aconcagua, the highest mountain in America. Mr. Fitzgerald has proved his qualities as a mountaineer in the Australian Alps. He is accompanied by Mr. Vine (geologist), Mr. Philip Gosse (naturalist), and Mr. de Trefford (surveyor).

Tierra del Fuego was explored in the course of the year by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, by M. Albof (botanist) and M. Latille (zoologist). M. Henri de Vaulx, who left Buenos Aires in the early part of the year for Patagonia, proposed subsequently to visit Tierra del Fuego.

The Argentine slope of the Andes is being thoroughly explored and surveyed since 1895 by Dr. F. P. Moreno, the director of the Museum of La Plata, who is accompanied by a large staff of surveyors and specialists. Already numerous lakes have been discovered. The survey, in the course of 1836, was continued southward as far as lat. 47°, and its results must prove of great value to the boundary commissioners.

M. H. Coudreau ascended the Xingu and some of its tributaries. Dr. Ranke and Dr. Herman Meyer also are bound for the Xingu, but before starting for their ultimate destination they paid a visit to the forest tribe of the Bulgres in the Serra do Mar, now numbering hardly 500 souls.

The voluminous Bluebooks published in connection with the Venezuelan boundary dispute contain much to interest geographers, but the only new work is a survey of the Upper Cuyuni by Lieut. Godfrey Faussett R.E. In that part of Brazilian Guiana which is claimed by France an exploration of the navigable rivers has been carried on by M. G. Croisé.

Oceanography has been much promoted by the work carried on by H.M.S. *Penguin*, Capt. A. F. Balfour, who sounded 5,155 fathoms to the east of the Kermadec Islands, the greatest depth up till now reached by the lead. The Austrian Government have sent the "Albatros" on a scientific mission into the Pacific, and the "Pola" into the Red Sea. A landing party from the former was attacked by the natives of one of the Solomon Islands, and several lives were lost. The "Pola" is continuing its work during this winter under the direction of Drs. Steindachner, Natterer and Luksch.

In the Atlantic the Prince of Monaco in the "Alice" discovered a rocky bank 50 miles S. of the Azores rising within 3 feet of the surface. Further north, in Davis Strait, the Danish exploration vessel "Ingolf," Capt Wandel, has discovered a range of submarine "mountains."

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

ARGENTINA. (*See also* CHILE.)

SOUTH SHETLAND ISLES.—It is reported that an expedition was to have left Buenos Aires in the course of December, to take possession of these islands. They lie off the coast of Graham Land, to the south of Cape Horn, and were discovered in 1819 by W. Smith, who took possession of them in the name of England. The group consists of twelve large islands, having a total area of 850 sq. m. The highest summit is Mount Foster on Smith island (6500 feet), and there is an active volcano on Bridgman Island. The vegetation is restricted to mosses and lichens; but coal is found. There are no inhabitants.

BOLIVIA.

CHILE AND BOLIVIA.—It is contemplated to reward Bolivia for her friendly attitude at the time of the Congressist Revolution, by the cession of a port on the Pacific, but up till now no such cession has been made. A treaty, ratified on May 1, 1896, deals exclusively with commercial and not with territorial affairs.

BRAZIL.

TRINIDAD ISLAND (see last year's Almanack, p. 585).—Portugal, who acted as arbitrator between Britain and Brazil, has pronounced in favour of the latter. The island, on further examination, has proved unsuitable for landing an Atlantic cable.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(*See also* BRAZIL, SIAM.)

GAMBIA.—Boundary Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France have traced the treaty boundary to the north of the river, postponing the completion of their work until next year.

SIERRA LEONE.—The limits between Sierra Leone and the French Possessions have been traced by a Commission upon which Britain was represented by Col. Trotter, Capt. Tyler and Capt. Sharpe; and France by Capt. Passaga, Capt. Cayrade, and Lieut. Millot. The Commissioners met at the sources of the Niger on January 13, 1896, and their work proved of considerable geographical interest.

Major Grant about the same time demarcated the boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

ASHANTI.—All efforts to induce King Prempeh to conform to the terms of the treaty of Fomanah (1874) having failed, Capt. Stewart and Mr. Vroom were despatched to his capital with an ultimatum (September 23, 1895), requiring him to receive a British Resident, to pay the 50,000 oz. of gold which he owed, to abolish human sacrifices, and to remove all hindrances to legitimate trade. The King had sent ambassadors to England, whom he knew had been refused recognition, and as he clearly appeared to evade a settlement, it was resolved to despatch a military expedition. A small force, commanded by Sir F. C. Scott, was landed on Dec. 28, 1895, and so carefully had everything been prepared by Governor Maxwell, that Kumasi was speedily reached and occupied on January 17, 1896. The King was carried away a prisoner, a Resident was installed, a fort was built. From fever contracted while on the march H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg expired on board H.M.S. *Blonde*, on January 20, 1896. Friendly relations have since been established with neighbouring tribes, and an end put to one of the most bloody despotisms surviving until then in Africa.

LAGOS.—A Boundary Commission appointed in accordance with a treaty of Aug. 10, 1889, has demarcated the boundary towards Dahome as far as lat. 9° N. The Commissioners were Messrs. Fuller and Fowler on the one side, and Capt. Plé and Lieut. Brisson on the other. Their work occupied them from January to March, 1896.

THE NIGER TERRITORIES.—Art. 5 of an agreement, of January 15, 1896, with France, provides for the appointment of Commissioners for settling the much-disputed boundary between the British and French spheres to the west of the Niger. The Commissioners, Mr. H. Howard, of the Paris Embassy, and Sir A. W. Stemming, representing Britain, and Messrs. Larrouy and Roume, France, had their first sitting on February 2, at Paris. (*See* last year's Almanack, p. 580.)

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BOUNDARY QUESTIONS.—All these are in a fair way of settlement, and no difficulties are expected to intervene. Major Gould and a Portuguese Commissioner are at present in the Barotse country, and should they fail to agree, the question of this boundary is to be referred to arbitration. In the meantime the *modus vivendi* of 1893 has been prolonged for two years by an agreement signed on January 20, 1896, according to which the Zambezi and its tributary, the Kabompo, form the boundary.

The question of the Manica frontier has been referred to Signor Vigliani, the Italian Senator, as arbitrator, Major Leverson and Senhor Ennes having furnished him with all necessary information.

UGANDA.—In the course of 1895, Major G. Cunningham led an expedition against King Kabrega of Unyoro, who had broken the truce, and drove him beyond the Nile. Forts were built at Masindi (Baker's old place) and Mruli. On June 30, 1895, Unyoro, as also the region to the west of it, and of Uganda as far as the boundary of the Congo State, were included within the limits of the British Protectorate of Uganda.

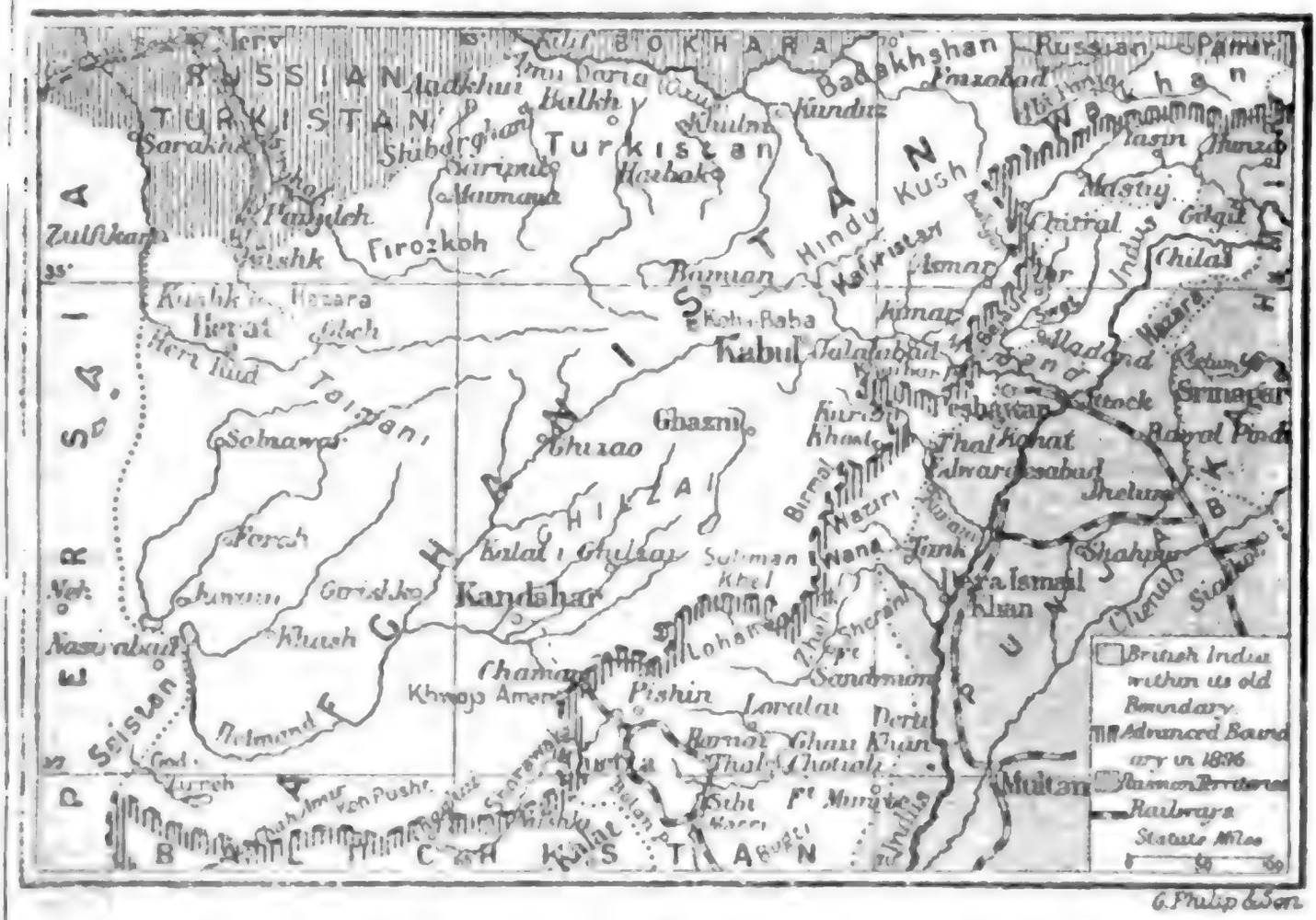
ANGLO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.—The frontiers described in the agreement made by Sir H. Durand, Nov. 12, 1893, and in the supplementary agreement concluded in December, 1895, by Mr. Udney (which surrenders the Bashgol valley to Afghanistan), have since then for the most part been demarcated on the ground by Captain A. H. MacMahon, Captain Mackenzie, and the late Lieut. Macauley, who was killed by the Waziris in Wana. One gap still remains to be demarcated on the ground, between the Kabul and Kunar rivers, where the Mohmands occupy both sides of the new frontier.

In August last a body of Afghan militia crossed this line into Bajaur and demanded the payment of taxes. This was distinctly an infraction of the Durand agreement, by which the Amir bound himself not to interfere in "Swat, Bajaur, and Chitral."

The zone between the old and the advanced boundary of India (including the whole of Baluchistan) covers an area of 170,000 sq. miles. This is not, however, altogether a recent annexa-

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tion, for the Khan of Baluchistan has been a feudatory since 1854, Quetta has been administered by British officials since 1877, whilst Chitral has always been looked upon as a dependency of Kashmir. Much of this territory has still to be brought into subjection, for there live within the two frontiers numerous tribes who defy the authority of the Indian Government.



G. Philip & Son

BALUCHISTAN AND PERSIA.—The northern part of the frontier which separates Baluchistan from Persia has been demarcated by Colonel T. H. Holdich, the southern portion having already been traced by the late Sir Oliver St. John twenty-five years ago.

KATAR PENINSULA, in the Persian Gulf, and near the Bahrein Islands, has been declared a Protectorate by the British Resident at Bushire.

BRITISH GUIANA AND VENEZUELA.—Mr. Olney's extravagant exposition of the Monroe doctrine and its application to the case of the Venezuelan boundary, has met with a dignified reply from Lord Salisbury (Nov. 25, 1895). When, in February, 1896, President Cleveland appointed a "Commission to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana," Lord Salisbury (February 7, 1896) declared his readiness to place at its disposal "any information at the command of Her Majesty's government." This Commission, which its president, Mr. Justice Brewer, declared to be "in no view an arbitral tribunal," is expected to present its report before the close of the year. Venezuela was represented before it by counsel; Great Britain, indirectly, by means of blue-books, and an early settlement of this question may now be looked for. Venezuela acting upon the advice of Mr. Olney, is willing to exclude from arbitration all "settled districts" on either side. This concession, has met with a cordial response on the part of Lord Salisbury. The Court of Arbitrators will include two Judges of the High Court of Justice, and two of the Supreme Court of the United States, a President being eventually appointed by the King of Sweden.

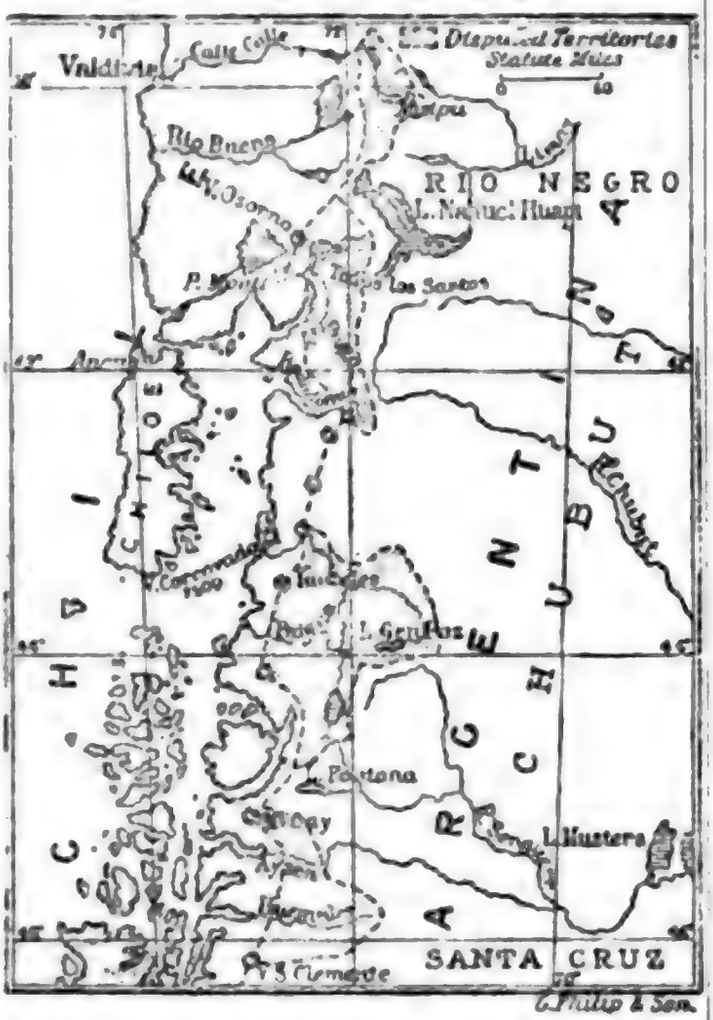
With reference to the "Schomburgk line" shown on the map in last year's ALMANACK, it should be stated that it is taken from a report written in 1839. By a curious oversight it found its way into all the official maps of British Guiana, although Sir R. Schomburgk's final report, made in 1841, after a thorough exploration of the country, recommended a line lying much further west, and including the whole of the territory marked B upon our little map (1896 issue, p. 584). The total area originally claimed by Britain amounts to 109,530 sq. m. Of this total Britain was willing to surrender 4,120 sq. m., and to submit to arbitration an additional 8,330 sq. m., all being outside the Schomburgk line of 1841. Venezuela, on the other hand, claimed the whole of the territory as far as the Essequibo (65,400 sq. m.), whilst Brazil claims 9,900 sq. m., thus reducing British Guiana, should these exaggerated claims be conceded, to 34,230 sq. m.

CHILE.

(*See also* ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA AND PERU.)

CHILE AND THE ARGENTINA.—Ever since the establishment of the penal settlement of Punta Arenas in Magellan Straits by Chile, in 1843, these two South American Republics have been quarrelling about their boundaries. The good offices of the United States led to the conclusion of a first boundary treaty in 1881, in which the Argentina relinquished her claim to the whole of

the Pacific sea-board, conceded a fair division of Tierra del Fuego, and accepted the Cordillera de los Andes, as far south as lat. 52° as her boundary. The Andes, unfortunately, do not consist of a single chain, and in their southern portion rivers rising to the east of what may fairly be considered the main range or "Cordon Central" find their way to the Pacific. A second treaty, Dec. 21, 1893, was intended to remove all doubts, but it only made confusion worse, by assigning all to the east of the "main range" to the Argentina, whilst instructing the boundary commissioners to trace the boundary across the highest summits *or* along the watershed. These instructions it was impossible to carry out, and hence, up to 1895, the Boundary Commissioners had been able to do no more than to demarcate the boundary of Tierra del Fuego, and to place four iron boundary pillars upon some passes which lead across what is undoubtedly the "main range" of the Andes. The two countries were on the eve of war when happily better councils prevailed. By an agreement signed April 17, 1896, all disputed points are referred to Queen Victoria as arbitrator, and this trust was accepted —in clear defiance of the Monroe doctrine, as defined by Mr. Olney—on July 16, 1896.



Our little map shows the territories more especially in dispute. They cover an area of 12,000 sq. m. We have forborne to indicate the "main range" of the Andes, for before this can be done with confidence, further surveys are needed. These will probably be made by officers appointed by the arbitrator.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian Sudan.—A successful attempt to recover at least a portion of the vast territory lost through the uprising of the Mahdi has at length been made, partly, no doubt, with a view to diverting the attention of the Dervishes from Kasala, which appeared to be in danger consequent upon the disastrous defeat of the Italians at Adowa, on March 1, 1896. The expeditionary forces under the command of Sir H. Kitchener, numbered about 15,000 men, including a battalion of the North Staffordshire regiment, and were supported by four gunboats. The forward movement began on March 18, when Akashe was occupied, where supplies were then collected. A cavalry skirmish took place near that town on May 1, and on June 7, the Dervishes were driven out of Ferket after a gallant action and pursued to Suarda. Some delay was caused by an outbreak of cholera and the destruction of 28 miles of the railway by two terrific storms. But when the four gunboats had been passed over the cataracts and arrived at Kosheh, a final start was made. Hafir, after a short bombardment, was abandoned by the Dervishes, and on September 20, the whole of the army crossed over to the left bank. Dongola was occupied on September 23, after a feeble resistance, and the gunboats at once steamed up the river and landed garrisons at Handak, ed Debbeh, Korti and Merawi.



Thus was recovered, without a single mishap, one of the wealthiest provinces of the Sudan, including 420 miles of the River Nile. The Egyptian troops were hailed as deliverers along the whole line of their advance, and it is evident that the power of the Khalifa is waning fast.

FRANCE.

[*See also* British Empire (Gambia, Sierra Leone, Lagos, Niger), and Siam.]

Futa Jallon, which had been declared a French "Protectorate" in 1881, was formally annexed on March 18, 1896, by M. de Beeckmann, who had gone to Timbo, its capital, with a military escort. This native state covers 26,670 sq. m., with a population of about 600,000.

Madagascar.—A fresh treaty was signed on January 18, 1896, by which the Queen admits a French Resident, who is to control the internal administration, grants France the right of maintaining a garrison, leaves the conduct of all

foreign relations to France, and undertakes to contract no loan without the express consent of the French government. On June 20, the French Chamber adopted the proposal of M. Hanotaux, and Madagascar was declared to be a French "colony," although the Queen and the native authorities are to be maintained. This, it is understood, will enable France to denounce all treaties previously made with foreign powers.

In the meantime the island continues in a disturbed state. Europeans have been murdered by armed bands, and missionary stations burnt. M. Laroche, the French Resident, proved unequal to cope with this rebellion, instigated, it has been asserted, by the Queen and her advisers. General Gallieni, who succeeded M. Laroche in September, inaugurated his reign by an act of vigour; he sent the Hova minister and an uncle of the Queen before a court-martial, and when they were convicted of complicity in the rebellion, he caused them to be executed.

Society Islands.—Raiatea, one of the Windward Islands, whose people had long been strongly in favour of British protection, has been occupied by a French force landed from a gunboat despatched from Tahiti.

GERMANY.

Togoland.—In the spring, Lieut. von Carnap founded a station at Sansanne Mangu, on the great trade route connecting the Gold Coast with Sai on the Niger, and also annexed, on behalf of Germany, those parts of Yendi which lie outside the "neutral zone" agreed upon in 1893. (*See* map in last year's Almanack, p. 579).

ITALY.

Eritrea and Abyssinia.—Italy, ever since the occupation of Asab in 1882, seemed to be steadily extending and consolidating her African Colony of Eritrea. By the treaty of Uchali, May 2, 1889, and Feb. 6, 1891, King Menelik not only surrendered Hamasen and the coast to the Italians, but he also undertook to entrust the conduct of his foreign relations to the Italian Government. This, at least, was the interpretation put upon the treaty in Italy, but as King Menelik read "may" where the Italians read "shall," he formally denounced the treaty in 1893, and after what happened recently, Abyssinia can no longer be looked upon as an Italian Protectorate.

The last success achieved by the Italians in Africa was the occupation of Kasala on July 17, 1894, which they have held ever since "in trust" for Egypt. Troubles began before the close of the year. In December a chief of Okule Kusai, at the instigation of Ras Mangasha of Tigre, made an attack upon Halai. He was slain, and General Baratieri at once marched upon Adoa, the capital of Tigre, which he occupied on Dec. 30, 1894. Ras Mangasha promised to disarm, but no sooner had the Italians retired than he took the field. He was defeated in an obstinately contested battle at Koatit, which lasted two days (Jan. 13 and 14, 1895). The Italians started in pursuit; they occupied Addigrat, March 25, 1895, Antalo, Oct. 12, and established an outpost on the Amba Alaji, still further south.

There was much rejoicing. The whole of Tigre was already being looked upon as a portion of Eritrea when King Menelik advanced with large forces from the south. On Dec. 7, 1895, his advanced guard, under Ras Makunen, surprised and annihilated the garrison of Amba Alaji, under Capt. Toselli. The fort which the Italians had built at Makalle was invested in January, and its garrison surrendered, after a gallant defence, on the 20th of that month. King Menelik escorted it as far as Hausen and then allowed it to join General Baratieri at Adagamus



the King himself proceeding to Aksum, where he was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia on Feb. 6, 1896.

The Italians repulsed an attack upon the outposts at Addigrat on Feb. 19, but in a great battle at Abba Garima, to the east of Adoa, on March 1, 1896, they met with a crushing defeat. Only remnants of an army, which included 15 Italian battalions and 12 batteries of artillery, succeeded in making their escape, while 5,600 Italians were killed and 1,550 (including General Albertone) were carried away prisoners to Shoa.

General Baldissera, appointed Governor of Eritrea on Feb. 2, 1896, arrived too late on the spot to put a stop to his predecessor's foolhardy proceedings.

M. Ilg and the Coptic Patriarch Macario arrived in August at Adis Abeba to treat for the release of these prisoners, but they failed. Major Nerazzini, who reached Adis Abeba on Oct. 6, was more successful. On Oct. 26 he signed a treaty, the terms of which were far more favourable than could possibly have been expected. The absolute independence of Abyssinia is recognised, but Italy is allowed to advance her frontier above thirty-five miles to the south of that laid down in the treaty of Uchali, viz., to a line formed by the Mareb, its tributary Belesa and the Ma

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Martinez Campos, in 1878, have not been kept, and high export duties on Cuban produce and monopolies in favour of Spanish commerce and industry have been maintained to the present day. A fresh rebellion, which broke out in March, 1895, has been the result. Spain poured troops into the island—in November her garrisons numbered nearly 200,000 men—but military operations up till now have been a complete failure. The agricultural districts, whence the wealth of Cuba is derived, are completely under rebel control, and there is no protection for life and property except in the immediate neighbourhood of military stations. Unless Spain can force on a general battle there is no hope of an early settlement. The government of the United States, in the belief that Spain is unable to quell the rebellion by force of arms, and anxious to protect the property of American citizens and the interests of commerce, offered its good services in October last, but these were rejected.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The revolt of the native population of Luzon, towards the end of August, was provoked by the arbitrary deportation of 400 members of a secret society, and the increase of taxes. The soldiers despatched against the insurgents turned upon their officers and joined the revolt. General Blanco at once issued a decree confiscating the property of the insurgents, many of whom are persons of wealth, and on the arrival of 10,000 men from Spain, he took the field and won a victory on Nov. 9, at Noveleta. Still further reinforcements, under General Polaviejo, were despatched in November from Barcelona, and this revolt will no doubt be stifled in blood, as was done on former occasions.

TURKEY.

TURKEY.—Philesius, a writer of the 16th century, in commenting upon a map of Europe by his friend Hylacomilus, deplores the fact that the Christian Powers should be waging war upon each other, whilst "they leave the Turk to spill Christian blood, destroy cities, devastate countries, burn churches, carry off our daughters, violate our wives, and commit the greatest crimes." The Christian Powers are no more united now than they were in 1509. The Sultan and his advisers have treated the notes and remonstrances of the European Powers with contempt, and not a single wrong, whether committed upon Armenian Christians or Mohammedan subjects, has been redressed; yet Europe, by presenting a united front, could impose her will upon the decaying power of the Osmanli. This is proved by the result of concerted action in the case of *Crete*, an island inhabited by 294,000 Greeks, of whom 88,000 are the descendants of fathers who abandoned their faith when that island fell into the ruthless grasp of the Turk. Crete has been granted a Charter the provisions of which are to be carried out under the supervision of the Powers (Sept. 1896). A Christian Governor-General, acceptable to the Powers, is to be appointed for five years; two-thirds of the officials are to be Christians; a representative Assembly is to meet every second year; the administration of justice is to be reorganised, and so forth. All these reforms will of course remain dead letters unless the Powers satisfy themselves that they are honestly carried out.

As for the rest of the Empire, we have as yet nothing but promises of reform. As the Powers are not prepared to proceed to dismemberment, and isolated action might involve the whole of Europe in war, only palliative measures, such as that applied to Crete, appear to be practicable. But even these would immensely benefit Christian and Moslem alike, if carried out under European control.

VENEZUELA.

[*See* BRITISH EMPIRE (British Guiana).]

E. G. RAVENSTEIN.

Immigration and Emigration, 1881—1895.

The following tables give the number of persons who entered or left the British Isles during the period of fifteen years 1881–1895. In the first case the countries from which the Immigrants set out is given, and, in the second (which deals with British and Irish Emigrants only), the destinations of those who left this country:—

IMMIGRANTS.

Year.	Nationality.			
	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1881	52,707	24,398	—	77,105
1882	54,711	22,592	5,511	82,804
1883	73,804	26,699	—	100,503
1884	91,356	32,007	103	123,466
1885	85,468	27,006	1,075	113,549
1886	80,018	28,474	387	108,879
1887	85,475	32,008	1,530	119,013
1888	94,133	33,895	851	128,879
1889	103,070	43,122	1,206	147,398
1890	109,470	44,663	1,777	155,910
1891	103,037	47,197	1,135	151,369
1892	97,780	44,673	1,294	143,747
1893	102,119	37,634	1,301	141,054
1894	118,309	66,129	1,361	185,799
1895	109,418	64,803	1,453	175,674

EMIGRANTS.

Year.	Destination.				
	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1881	23,912	176,104	22,682	20,304	243,002
1882	40,441	181,903	37,289	19,733	279,366
1883	44,185	191,573	71,264	13,096	320,118
1884	31,134	155,280	44,255	11,510	242,179
1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	10,724	207,644
1886	24,745	152,710	43,076	12,639	232,900
1887	32,025	201,526	34,183	13,753	281,487
1888	34,853	195,896	31,127	17,962	279,928
1889	28,269	168,771	28,294	28,461	253,795
1890	22,520	152,413	21,179	22,004	218,116
1891	21,578	156,395	19,547	20,987	218,507
1892	23,254	150,339	15,950	20,799	210,042
1893	24,732	148,949	11,203	23,930	208,814
1894	17,459	104,001	10,917	23,653	156,030
1895	16,622	126,502	10,567	31,490	185,181

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Imports and Exports of Merchandise,

EXCLUSIVE OF BULLION, INTO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1894 AND 1895.

The total amount of the year's Trade for 1895 was £702,522,065, against £682,130,677 for the year preceding, and £748,944,115 in 1890, which was the largest amount ever known. The Exports of British produce amounted to £225,890,016, our chief customers being the United States for £27,948,112, France £14,550,148, Holland, &c., £9,466,682, Germany £20,052,847, Belgium £7,324,871. India imports to the value of £24,706,569, Australasia £17,313,923 (an increase of more than £1,000,000), British North America £5,533,585, while the British West Indies now accounts for £2,104,374.

The total Imports in 1881 amounted to £11 7*s.* 4*d.* per head of the population, and in 1895 to £10 19*s.* 3*d.*, the total Domestic Exports for the same years being £6 14*s.* 0*d.* and £5 18*s.* 10½*d.*

Imports by Parcel Post in 1895 were £978,191, and the Exports £1,337,931, a total increase of £398,094.

The following is a summary of the business done during the year. In the case of both imports and exports there is a considerable increase.

The totals for the years 1894–95 were :—

Total Imports (1894)	£408,344,810
" " (1895)	416,089,658
Increase in 1895	£8,344,848
Total Exports (1894)	£273,785,867
" " (1895)	285,832,407
Increase in 1895	£12,046,540

Putting exports and Imports together, the total Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom was :—

Total Imports and Exports (1894)	£682,130,677
" " (1895)	702,522,065
An increase in 1895 of	£20,391,388

The total value of the Trade carried on with the following countries in 1894 and 1895 is thus stated :—

Total Imports.

FOREIGN.	1894.	1895.
Africa, Western	£116,092	£52,123
America, Central	948,733	976,014
America, United States of	89,607,392	86,548,860
Argentine Republic	6,168,024	9,084,497
Austrian Territories	1,385,762	1,221,783
Belgium	17,052,404	17,545,636
Brazil	3,940,069	3,614,155
Bulgaria	140,104	21,283
Chile	3,711,544	3,436,142
China, excl. of Hong Kong	3,543,302	3,343,865
Cochin China, &c.	...	11,044
Colombia, Republic of	569,412	434,893
Congo Free State	11,164	21,054
Denmark and Colonies	9,562,003	9,822,965
Ecuador	233,473	117,957
France	43,450,074	47,470,583
Do. Colonial Possessions	802,702	777,695
Germany	26,874,470	26,992,559
Do. Colonial Possessions	...	49,238
Greece	1,283,175	1,241,406
Hayti & San Domingo	81,072	53,216
Holland	27,606,397	28,419,477
Do. Colonial Possessions	545,915	907,389
Italy	3,129,173	3,132,720
Japan	958,541	1,143,382
Madagascar	137,592	139,005
Mexico	554,746	467,331
Morocco	300,926	404,400
Norway	3,657,595	3,831,727
Pacific Islands in the	77,946	190,529
Persia	£206,918	£175,857
Peru	1,070,949	1,371,088
Portugal	2,390,005	2,491,926
Do. Colonial Possessions	221,646	278,834
Roumania	3,992,134	2,118,505
Russia	23,598,748	24,736,919
Siam	115,185	157,994
Spain	10,547,295	11,314,518
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,203,609	2,148,961
Sweden	8,330,188	8,754,256
Tunis and Tripoli	369,053	302,255
Turkey : European	1,012,252	1,601,684
" Asiatic	3,837,563	4,149,853
" Egypt	9,284,801	9,524,507
Uruguay	267,101	460,940
Venezuela	145,212	53,410
Whale Fisheries	30,365	14,597
Total from For. Countries	£314,431,644	£321,159,448

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	1894.	1895.
Aden	£204,419	£259,204
Australasia : W. Australia	318,739	336,120
South Australia	2,827,601	2,618,389
Victoria	6,559,144	7,236,248
New South Wales	10,759,868	11,310,785
Queensland	2,734,240	3,178,790
Tasmania	346,776	274,441
New Zealand	8,285,662	8,383,058
Fiji Islands	27,180	24,900
Bermudas	725	1,006
British Guiana	853,564	765,111
British Honduras	253,007	201,553
British North America :		
Dominion of Canada	12,506,642	12,798,469
Newfoundland, &c.	401,004	602,101
British West India Isles	1,938,022	1,863,673
Ceylon	4,101,275	4,524,843
Channel Islands	1,212,158	1,184,212
Falkland Islands	167,852	129,632
Gibraltar	43,122	44,037
Gold Coast	379,261	394,189
Hong Kong	630,818	759,441
India : Bombay	5,916,806	5,867,665
Madras	4,131,571	4,007,840
Bengal and Burma	17,600,480	16,555,804
Lagos	952,165	1,034,650
Malta and Gozo	81,841	90,187
Mauritius	224,350	97,796
Niger Protectorate	396,345	428,963
Sierra Leone, Gambia, &c.	246,364	256,702
St. Helena and Ascension	951	700
Straits Settlements	4,584,783	4,645,446
South Africa, the Cape	4,301,521	4,709,259
" Natal	688,055	716,745
Zanzibar & Pemba	234,088	225,113
Total from Brit. Possess.	£93,912,166	£95,530,210
Total from For. Countries and Brit. Possessions	£408,344,810	£416,689,658

Total Exports.

FOREIGN.	1894.	1895.
Abyssinia	£10,941	£10,683
Africa, Western	261,579	68,931
America, Central	1,024,486	1,379,570
America, United States of	30,775,466	44,067,703
Argentine Republic	4,633,315	5,480,843
Austrian Territories	1,918,127	2,149,558
Belgium	13,041,091	11,934,653
Brazil	7,825,566	7,643,739
Bulgaria	248,035	182,209

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	1894.	1895.
Chile and Bolivia	£2,389,532	£3,454,332
China (excl. Hong Kong)	4,592,140	5,363,536
Cochin China, &c.	194,773	197,634
Colombia, Republic of	1,020,284	1,261,903
Congo Free State	101,983	106,079
Denmark and Colonies	3,098,091	3,197,069
Ecuador	278,944	266,634
France	19,751,062	20,324,998
Do. Colonial Possessions	776,702	751,341
Germany and Colonies	29,221,058	32,818,850
Greece	952,895	860,193
Hayti and San Domingo	349,261	372,528
Holland	13,879,096	11,272,258
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,165,085	2,129,426
Italy	6,189,953	6,211,337
Japan	3,918,743	4,772,829
Madagascar	123,669	69,245
Mexico	1,324,664	1,655,527
Morocco	638,897	765,693
Norway	2,527,531	2,532,050
Pacific, Islands in the	113,061	108,929
Persia	331,235	379,707
Peru	609,826	763,519
Portugal	1,809,352	1,865,973
Do. Colonial Possessions	991,223	1,230,774
Roumania	1,406,085	944,034
Russia	11,537,057	10,686,333
Servia	5,992	7,442
Siam	84,784	143,009
Spain	4,407,103	4,052,806
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,328,554	2,570,839
Sweden	4,031,406	4,036,729
Tunis and Tripoli	292,453	382,200
Turkey: European	3,331,024	2,636,390
,, Asiatic	3,583,723	2,996,542
,, Egypt	4,065,814	3,414,556
Uruguay	1,526,881	1,385,041
Venezuela	687,263	812,495
Total to For. Countries	£195,199,909	209,760,256

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	1894.	1895.
Aden	£201,208	£203,398
Ascension	4,006	2,662
Australasia: W. Australia	656,173	1,091,597
South Australia	1,759,228	1,714,793
Victoria	4,344,848	4,509,791
New South Wales	5,578,466	6,064,187
Queensland	1,848,293	2,122,406
Tasmania	331,381	365,205
New Zealand	3,411,345	3,443,688
Fiji Islands	38,342	35,997
Bermudas	100,518	102,052
British Guiana	869,139	679,076
British Honduras	85,954	90,490
B. N. America: Canada	6,528,239	6,286,731
Newfoundland, &c.	852,849	308,172
British West India Isles.	2,503,452	2,358,571
Ceylon	988,875	1,017,639
Channel Islands	1,091,569	1,154,640
Falkland Islands	48,041	43,942
Gibraltar	598,111	518,888
Gold Coast	472,187	471,501
Hong Kong	1,980,227	2,044,616
India: Bombay & Scinde	12,735,131	10,017,167
Madras	2,822,226	2,418,216
Bengal and Burma	14,557,586	13,051,706
Lagos	411,542	418,884
Malta and Gozo	883,857	774,521
Mauritius	299,811	261,342
Niger Protectorate	629,179	564,984
Sierra Leone and Gambia	415,127	306,836
St. Helena	18,250	19,574
South Africa, the Cape	7,511,310	9,731,994
Natal	1,526,534	1,731,581
Straits Settlements	£2,398,922	£2,032,820
Zanzibar and Pemba	71,436	64,738
Total British Possessions	£78,585,958	76,072,151
To Foreign Countries	195,199,909	209,760,256
Total to Foreign Countries and Brit. Possessions	£273,785,867	285,832,407

BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—During the year 1895 the following were among the most important articles of British Produce and Manufacture exported to our Colonies and to Foreign Parts, giving the total value:—

		1895.
Alkali (soda chiefly)		£1,557,533
Apparel, ready-made		4,525,313
Arms, ammunition, &c.		2,493,487
Bags and sacks, empty		443,262
Beer and ale		1,523,703
Biscuit and Bread		553,296
Books, printed		1,228,183
India-rubber manufactures		1,190,885
Railway Carriages, Trucks, &c.		790,719
Cement		641,551
Chemicals and dye-stuffs		3,233,222
Coals, &c.		15,433,803
Naphtha, and similar products		1,573,731
Corn, grain, and meal		393,162
Cotton yarn		9,291,195
Cotton manufactures—		
,, White or plain	£27,340,526	
,, Printed, &c.	19,418,832	
,, Lace, &c.	1,961,812	
,, Stockings, &c.	220,414	
Sewing Cotton	3,160,556	
Hosiery and small wares	2,353,128	
Total of all cotton manufactures, &c.		54,455,268
Cycles		1,386,420
Earthen and china ware		2,170,322
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery		517,430
Herrings and other Fish		2,282,406
Glass, plate, flint, bottles, &c.		789,708
Haberdashery, &c.		1,352,778
Hardware and cutlery		1,856,532
Hats		1,090,281
Implements and tools of industry		1,240,327
Leather, tanned, unwrought		1,422,747
,, Boots, &c.		1,580,680
Linen manufactures		5,351,025
,, Yarn		965,926
Jute manufactures, including yarn		2,524,766
Manures, including chemical manures		1,949,049
Medicines, drugs, &c.		1,048,310
Oil, Seed		990,311
Painters' colours and materials		1,556,579
Paper and stationery		2,296,728
Pickles, vinegar, confectionery, &c.		1,236,962
Skins and furs of all sorts		1,087,269
Soap		756,704
Spirits		1,559,462
Sugar, refined		574,013
Steam-engines		2,783,042
Machinery (not steam-engines)		12,367,480
Other iron and steel manufactures, including raw material		19,680,923
Copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c.		4,244,636
Telegraphic wires and apparatus		782,375
Silk manufactures, yarn, &c.		1,731,456
Wool, sheep and lambs'		858,560
Woollen and worsted yarn		5,372,313
,, manufactures		19,737,944

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VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED IN 1895.

	1895.
Animals, living—Oxen	£7,183,040
,, ,, Sheep and lambs	1,782,544
Bacon and hams	10,823,997
Beef, salt and fresh	4,562,059
Butter	14,245,220
,, margarine	2,557,170
Caoutchouc	3,760,178
Cheese	4,675,130
Chemicals	1,276,670
Cocoa	1,296,190
Coffee	3,777,473
Corn—Wheat	22,531,176
,, Other	19,089,138
,, Meal and flour	7,679,013
Cotton, raw	30,429,488
,, manufactured	3,350,997
Drugs	1,263,839
Dyes, indigo	1,392,534
Eggs	4,003,446
Feathers	1,031,987
Fish	2,978,471
Flax and tow	3,270,840
Fruit, oranges	2,111,190
Glass	2,113,040
Hair	1,378,992
Hemp and tow	2,087,667
Hides, raw	2,804,126
Jute	4,358,036
Lace	1,141,791
Lard	2,941,941
Leather	8,050,471
,, gloves	2,177,926
Meat, preserved	2,040,006
Metals, copper	4,625,060
,, iron ore	2,977,952
,, other kinds	2,861,971
,, lead	1,654,073
,, silver ore	1,746,444
,, tin	2,631,038
Milk, condensed	1,083,559
Mutton, fresh	4,595,678
Oil, palm	1,320,690
,, seed-cake	1,603,650
Paper	2,845,730
,, esparto	2,547,551
Petroleum	3,368,904
Potatoes	1,169,922
Rice	1,984,406
Sago, &c.	1,367,258
Seeds, cotton	1,750,437
,, flax or linseed	3,366,113
Silk, raw	1,002,206
,, manufactures	15,237,298
Skins, goat	1,201,066
,, sheep and lamb	1,465,282
,, furs	1,384,155
Spirits—brandy	1,195,056
Sugar, refined candy	9,409,538
,, unrefined	8,274,875
Tea	10,242,999
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,097,603
,, manufactured	1,256,313
Wine	5,448,088
Wood and timber, hewn	4,181,436
,, sawn, &c.	10,695,916
Wool, sheep and lambs'	26,025,960
Woollen manufactures	10,980,186
,, yarn	2,045,773
Parcel Post	978,191

Comparative Table of Food Imported into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and Greater Britain.

The United Kingdom is largely dependent upon foreign nations for its food supplies. The following table, prepared from returns issued by the Government, shows the value of the principal articles of food imported therein in each of the years from 1885 to 1895, distinguishing the value of articles from foreign countries from the value of articles from Greater Britain (i.e., British Possessions abroad).

Year	Wheat.		Other Cereals.*		Wheaten and other Flour.		Butter, Lard, Cheese and Eggs.		Dead Meat.†		Live Animals.‡		Sugar.		Fruit, Nuts, and Vegetables.§		Fish, Poultry, and Rabbits.	
	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.	Foreign.	Greater Britain.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,637,106	7,448,807	18,616,769	2,919,898	10,187,377	644,078	18,681,457	1,489,117	13,247,108	2,042,610	6,271,380	1,376,046	15,821,530	2,965,997	9,325,243	802,178	2,264,674	385,937
1886	12,491,398	5,417,300	16,399,419	3,894,130	8,491,408	773,745	18,084,967	1,328,769	12,153,766	1,745,885	5,103,300	1,339,119	14,085,039	2,859,455	7,825,777	907,685	2,403,678	391,389
1887	16,172,940	5,104,978	16,210,954	3,501,484	10,347,540	819,600	19,241,069	1,053,938	12,127,114	2,217,181	4,359,967	1,159,941	14,779,387	2,091,587	8,583,490	996,470	2,369,906	364,752
1888	17,458,056	4,537,918	19,043,454	2,393,527	9,930,330	801,675	19,868,414	1,821,652	12,969,466	2,007,414	5,817,686	1,139,484	16,141,408	2,420,529	8,650,859	1,118,149	2,628,174	376,340
1889	18,022,882	4,407,680	19,354,579	3,019,966	8,709,459	1,061,417	21,805,052	1,832,526	15,815,164	2,442,279	7,880,257	1,543,646	19,771,764	3,309,072	9,048,533	1,080,533	3,024,707	378,842
1890	18,389,251	5,194,593	20,109,354	3,480,284	9,493,534	1,000,291	21,975,046	2,205,037	16,982,431	3,242,225	6,967,096	1,856,468	17,188,857	4,513,313	9,707,138	1,171,969	3,116,444	500,976
1891	21,522,735	7,985,449	21,204,216	3,860,143	10,384,653	1,492,895	22,560,849	2,457,094	16,650,120	3,201,775	7,064,196	1,693,674	18,922,024	4,526,007	10,411,208	1,543,361	2,952,303	601,607
1892	17,797,978	7,099,994	20,328,886	4,196,349	12,551,940	1,279,994	23,759,380	3,410,276	18,741,491	3,314,317	7,793,320	1,466,348	18,679,681	1,836,819	10,134,771	1,590,900	3,103,581	543,111
1893	17,194,951	3,875,977	19,027,918	3,447,229	10,320,607	1,015,661	24,543,405	3,479,188	18,887,143	3,756,624	4,895,916	1,446,474	21,013,360	1,899,913	9,129,284	1,330,016	3,043,129	506,318
1894	15,456,543	3,300,948	21,090,944	3,253,340	8,521,120	976,804	24,210,960	4,446,674	18,002,493	4,444,674	7,473,174	1,556,732	17,853,760	2,037,667	10,496,540	1,430,441	2,644,942	780,752
1895	18,617,377	3,913,799	18,986,965	2,337,443	7,773,843	1,469,866	24,080,411	4,399,644	17,968,093	5,492,073	6,921,450	2,011,865	18,084,045	1,833,994	9,901,076	1,440,466	3,123,301	775,854

* Other Cereals (principally barley, oats, peas, beans, Indian corn, &c.

† Dead Meat (including beef, mutton, pork, bacon, and hams.

‡ Live Animals (for food, principally cattle, sheep, and pigs).

§ Fruit (principally raisins, currants, and prunes). Nuts (principally almonds).

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THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1896.

This summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1st, 1895, and ending October 31st, 1896, has been mainly compiled from data contained in the Daily and Weekly Reports issued by the Meteorological Office. It is hoped that the remarks on each month will be useful for purposes of reference and comparison, especially when considered in relation to the daily results of the Greenwich observations as given for each month in the Calendar of the Almanack.

Months.	Temperature.		Rainfall.			Pressure.		Wind.	Sunshine
	Mean	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Mean amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		hours.
1895 November..	47	3 above	22	4·29	0·20 above	29·79	0·08 below	SSW	21
,, December...	43	1 ,,	25	4·15	0·08 below	29·71	0·15 ,,	SW½W	13
1896 January ...	43	2 ,,	18	2·27	1·67 ,,	30·23	0·42 above	W½S	15
,, February ...	44	3 ,,	14	1·91	1·18 ,,	30·21	0·35 ,,	SSW	20
,, March	45	3 ,,	27	4·13	1·47 above	29·69	0·14 below	W½S	26
,, April	49	2 ,,	18	1·77	0·59 below	30·10	0·20 above	W½N	35
,, May	53	2 ,,	8	0·52	1·58 ,,	30·26	0·30 ,,	NNW	52
,, June	57	1 ,,	13	1·88	0·35 ,,	29·91	0·04 below	SW½W	42
,, July	59	nil	16	2·52	0·47 ,,	29·99	0·07 above	W½S	37
,, August.....	58	1 below	17	2·44	0·84 ,,	30·02	0·13 ,,	NW½W	32
,, September..	56	nil	23	5·14	1·72 above	29·70	0·17 below	SW	25
,, October.....	47	3below	26	5·28	1·09 ,,	29·73	0·08 ,,	NW½W	30

November, 1895.—The weather was very mild, especially in the south-west of England. There were occasional frosty mornings. The highest temperature, 65°, was reported at Cambridge on the 16th; the lowest, 21°, at Fort Augustus on the 3rd. At 8 A.M. Greenwich time, on the 1st, while the temperature at Scilly was 52°, Nairn had only 29°; 2nd, Spurn Point, 48°, Nairn, 24°; 3rd, Scilly, 52°, Nairn, 25°; 4th, Dungeness, 53°, Parsonstown, 27°; 16th, Oxford, 61°, Parsonstown, 37°; 17th, Pembroke, 52°, Loughborough, 32°; 18th, Valentia, 53°, Loughborough, 30°; 23rd, Shields, 45°, Nairn, 24°. Fog was prevalent on six days in east England, mist on three in central and south England. On the 5th, 1·35 inch of rain fell at Donaghadee; 10th, 1·5 at Churchstoke, 1·4 at Belmullet, 1·5 at Killarney; 15th, 1·4 at Holyhead, 1·1 at Roche's Point; 16th, 1·54 at Holyhead. Snow and hail showers were experienced in the east and south-east of England on the 23rd. Aurora was seen in Great Britain on the 9th, and on several nights in north Scotland. Atmospherical pressure was least, 28·1 inches, on the 11th; greatest, 30·55, on the 25th. Several cyclonic disturbances passed over these islands, having the centres in the northern parts, so that the gales were chiefly from S to SW. On the 22nd a severe NE gale occurred in the Channel. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, was rather deficient, varying between 31 in south Ireland and 15 in north-west England.

Autumn for the first part was a prolongation of summer, warm, dry, and sunny; the middle part was cold, windy, with moderate rain and many rainy days; the latter part was mild, windy and similar rainy weather.

December, 1895.—The weather was variable, dull, gloomy, almost sunless in many districts; fog or mist prevalent from 14th to 31st. On 21st a dense fog covered trees and shrubs with rime. A harsh gale from ESE on 24th and 25th raged over the southern parts from Ireland to the North Sea. The highest temperature, 58°, was reported at Cambridge on the 5th; the lowest, 12°, at Braemar on the 21st. At 8 A.M. 11th, while the temperature at Scilly was 51°, at Oxford it was only 25°; 14th, Scilly, 53°, London, 34°; 25th, Scilly, 53°, Oxford, 33°; 27th, Scilly, 51°, Oxford, 31°; 28th, Valentia, 53°, London, 32°. On the 4th, 1·9 inch of rain fell at Glenlee, 1·8 at Fort Augustus and at Glencarron; 12th, 1·3 at Wick and at Aberdeen; 17th, 1·0 at Prawle Point; at Roche's Point, 1·3 on 21st, 1·4 on 22nd, 1·8 on 23rd, same day 2·3 at Falmouth, 1·9 at Killarney; on 25th, 1·2 at Valentia. Atmospherical pressure was least, 28·5 inches, on the 5th; greatest, 30·5, on the 28th. A thunderstorm with snow and hail occurred in Scotland on the 5th. Aurora was seen in Ireland and Scotland on the 7th, in north Scotland on the 9th. Bright sunshine varied between 20 per cent. in south Ireland, and 6 in north-west England; for the United Kingdom it was less than 3 in the week ending 28th.

January, 1896.—The weather was mild, gloomy, quiet, with very little frost or snow, and small amount of rain. The highest temperature, 57°, was reported at Dublin on the 2nd; the lowest 17°, at Glenlee on the 23rd. At 8 A.M., 14th, while the temperature at Valentia was 52°, at Sumburgh Head it was only 27°; 16th, these stations had 50° and 28° respectively; 20th, Roche's Point, 45°, Loughborough, 25°; 21st, Scilly, 46°, York, 26°; 22nd, Scilly, 48°, Cambridge, 28°; 23rd, same two places, 48° and 22°. On the 18th, 1·17 inch of rain fell at Stornoway. Fog was prevalent on eleven days in east England. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 19th and 26th. The Weather Chart for 6 P.M., 8th, was the first in the British Islands that ever showed atmospherical pressure above 31 inches. The station was Stornoway, and by the next morning all over the northern portion of Great Britain and Ireland the barometers were above 31; at 9 A.M. at Glasgow, 31·119. Pressure attained 30·9 on the 30th. The least pressure, 28·6, occurred on the 15th. The mean pressure has not been so high in January since 1852, when the weather of the month was similar. Bright

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sunshine varied between 19 per cent. in north-east England, and 8 in east Scotland.

February, 1896.—The weather was decidedly mild and dry, two conditions which seldom coincide at this season. The highest temperature, 59°, was reported at Cullompton on the 12th; the lowest, 15°, at Stamford on the 26th. At 8 A.M., 2nd, while the temperature at Valentia was 50°, at Oxford it was only 27°; 10th, Valentia, 52°, Cambridge, 32°; 24th, Valentia, 46°, Oxford, 27°, Cambridge and Loughborough, 24°; 25th, Valentia, 50°, Oxford and Cambridge, 26°; 26th, Valentia, 46°, Oxford, 24°, Cambridge, 26°; 27th, Belmullet, 50°, Loughborough, 25°. Atmospherical pressure was greatest, 30·7 inches, on the 3rd; least, 29·3, on the 19th. Fog or mist was prevalent in the east and south of England. Frost intense enough to form thin ice on standing waters occurred in Great Britain between 25th and 28th. On the 7th, 1·03 inch of rain fell at Valentia, and 1·08 on the 25th. Bright sunshine varied between 27 per cent. in east England, and 9 in west Scotland.

The *Winter* was mild and dry; there was next to no snow; trifling frost occurred on few days; and rain was scanty. Such a mild winter is usually a stormy season, this being an exception.

March, 1896.—The weather was mild, rainy, changeable, very deficient in sunshine, very stormy, very little frost. The highest temperature, 68°, was reported at Greenwich on the 22nd; the lowest, 20°, at Nairn on the 14th. On the 2nd, 1·06 inch of rain fell at Fort Augustus, 1·27 at Fort William; 7th, 1·12 at Stonyhurst, 1·50 at Arlington: 15th, 1·35 at Laudale; 20th, 1·04 at Southampton, 1·07 at Plymouth; 23rd, 1·15 at Glencarron. The least atmospherical pressure, 28·3 inches, occurred on the 3rd; the greatest, 30·3, on the 10th and 31st. Aurora was seen in many places in Great Britain on the 4th. in north Scotland on the 6th and 9th. The University boat race on the 28th was rowed in rough water owing to a strong gusty wind and a squall with hail. Bright sunshine varied between 32 per cent. in east Scotland, and 21 in north-west England.

April, 1896.—The weather was mild, dry, and windy. The highest temperature, 69°, was reported at Ochtertyre on the 21st; the lowest, 23°, at Braemar, on the 1st. Thunderstorms were experienced in central England at the end of the month. On the 7th, 1·25 inch of rain fell at Glencarron. The least atmospherical pressure, 29·3 inches, occurred on the 11th and 28th; the greatest, 30·5, on the 19th. Bright sunshine varied between 42 per cent. in south-west England, and 23 in north Scotland.

May, 1896.—The weather was hot and very dry, with the exception of showers between 18th and 21st. Some days were cloudy and dull; most days had brilliant sunshine, while the shade was chilling from the dry fresh wind. Several nights were harshly cold. The highest temperature, 85°, was reported at Llandovery on the 12th; the lowest, 28°, at the same place on the 4th. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 2nd and 3rd. Thunderstorms occurred in south England on 6th and 7th, in the north and east on the 12th. The least atmospherical pressure, 29·7 inches, occurred on the 20th; the greatest, 30·55, on the 25th. Bright sunshine varied between 65 per cent. in south-west England, and 39 in north-east England. Sunshine was abundant, rain was very deficient.

The *Spring* was warm throughout, the first part rainy, the middle part dry, the latter part droughty with much sunshine.

June, 1895.—The weather was fine and seasonable, but with deficient rainfall. The highest temperature, 87°, was reported at Greenwich on the 10th; the lowest, 33°, at Geldeston on the 1st. On the 9th, 1·37 inch of rain fell at the North Foreland: 11th, 1·30 at Dungeness. Thunderstorms occurred in England daily from the 3rd to 9th, also 15th and 17th; in Scotland on the 4th; in Ireland on the 5th. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 22nd and 24th. The least atmospherical pressure, 29·4 inches, occurred on the 9th and 17th; the greatest, 30·35, on the 20th and 29th. Bright sunshine varied between 53 per cent. in south-west England and 24 in north Scotland.

July, 1896.—The weather generally was seasonable, but heat and drought were experienced in east England. Mist or fog was reported on 5 days in south-west England. The highest temperature, 91°, was reported at Greenwich on the 14th; the lowest, 35°, at Braemar on the 25th. A series of thunderstorms occurred over central England on the 7th, and the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford was struck by lightning; north-east England experienced one on the 24th. On the 8th, 1·21 inch of rain fell at Holyhead, 2·4 at Edgeworthstown, 2·1 at Armagh, 1·33 at Donaghadee, 1·08 at Parsonstown, 1·15 at Belmullet; 9th, 1·24 at Holyhead; 24th, 1·15 at Scilly, 1·38 at Pembroke, 2·0 at Dublin, 1·18 at Donaghadee, 1·79 at Parsonstown; 25th, 1·45 at Malin Head, 1·01 at Aberdeen, 1·09 at Wick. Atmospherical pressure was greatest, 30·4 inches on the 14th; least, 29·55, on the 4th and 26th. On the 29th a cyclonic disturbance, which threatened north-west Ireland all the day, travelled during the night across the country south-eastward to Waterford. Bright sunshine varied between 51 per cent. in south England, and 21 in north Scotland.

August, 1896.—The weather was fair, cloudy, cool. The highest temperature, 81°, was reported at Southampton on the 13th; the lowest, 33°, at Braemar on the 9th. On the 8th, 1·01 inch of rain fell at the North Foreland; 18th, 1·02 at Stornoway; 28th, 1·10 at Sumburgh Head, 2·00 at Stornoway. Atmospherical pressure was greatest, 30·4 inches, on the 10th; least, 29·4, on the 30th. Bright sunshine varied between 44 per cent. in south-west England and 24 in north-east Scotland.

The *Summer* was seasonable, though the latter part was rather dull, and the rainfall was throughout deficient in quantity.

September, 1896.—The weather was excessively wet and overcast, insomuch that sunshine was unprecedentedly deficient; nevertheless the mean temperature of the month was normal. The highest temperature, 75°, was reported at Londonderry on the 4th; the lowest, 31°, at Braemar on the 21st. Thunderstorms occurred in England on the 8th, 12th, 13th, 20th; in Scotland on 15th and 16th. On the 10th 1·09 inch of rain fell at Greenwich; 11th, 1·10 at Roche's Point; 12th, 1·02 at Oxford, 1·05 at Cambridge; 17th, 1·11 at Stornoway; 21st, 1·45 at Roche's Point, 1·03 at Pembroke, 1·03 at Scilly; 24th, 1·04 at Valentia, 1·24 at Dungeness; 25th, 1·28 at Sumburgh Head. Atmospherical pressure was least, 28·8 inches, on the 22nd; greatest, 30·4, on the 30th. Cyclonic storms passed over the Kingdom rapidly, without scarcely any intermission, between the 22nd and 27th, but with very destructive violence.

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Bright sunshine varied between 31 per cent. in south Ireland and 17 in north-west England.

October, 1896.—The weather was wet, stormy, frequently cold, occasionally very fine. The rainfall was excessive in the north of Scotland and in the south of England, normal in the west of Ireland and in the east of England; and rainy days were numerous in all districts. The highest temperature, 64°, was reported at London on the 9th; the lowest, 18°, at Ochtertyre on the 23rd. On the 7th 1·07 inch of rain fell at Belmullet, 1·78 at Holyhead, 1·55 at Roche's Point; 11th, 1·26 at Spurn Head; 13th, 1·19 at North Foreland; 18th, 1·09 at Aberdeen. Snow fell in Scotland and north England on the 11th. Thunderstorms occurred in north England on the 10th; in east England on the 14th and 24th; in south-west Ireland on the 24th. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 11th. Atmospherical pressure was least, 28·5 inches, on the 8th; greatest, 30·55, on the 14th. Gales and blusterous winds were frequent. On the 8th the lightship at Daunt's Rock was sunk and the crew perished, that in the Solway dragged its moorings. During the month, many wrecks occurred, and much damage was done to property in various parts of the Kingdom. The 13th, 14th, and 22nd were the finest days, though cold. The 21st had fair weather, which was favourable to the Trafalgar celebration. Bright sunshine varied between 37 per cent. in south-west England and 23 in north Scotland.

The Year's Weather and the Crops.—The autumn had been favourable to farming work, except during the frost in October, though the sodden soil checked the sowing of wheat in November. "As regards vegetation generally, seldom has a year ended (with November) under conditions so favourable for the one succeeding it."—*Mawley*. The fine weather of the opening year permitted the sowing of wheat to a later date than usual. During the mild though gloomy weather of January, the intervals of frost and cold were short, still they imposed a check on too forward vegetation. February brought the wheat-plant forward thick and vigorous. There was no frost in spring capable of effecting mischief. March was very mild, though frequent rains allowed little sunshine. April made up for sunshine, was a drying month, the wheat was in active growth and its appearance prosperous. May hot, dry, and dusty, was suitable to the wheat though injurious to the hay crop. The local and temporary showers were too scanty to make an impression on the drought and the long deficiency of water-supply. The winter had been favourable to insect-life, and the spring to the growth of weeds. Sunshine with dry air caused the corn to ripen quickly so that harvest was early in July and was completed in England before the month ended. Such an early harvest has not happened since 1868, when the crop was also good. Sir J. B. Lawes in his report on the wheat crop says:—"Altogether the season from beginning to end may be considered highly favourable for the wheat; a good seed bed, a warm and dry winter, and a hot and dry summer, while the rainfall in June was a great benefit to the wheat, preventing the grain from ripening too rapidly, and giving us a crop which for quality and quantity combined has rarely been exceeded." But the heavy rains of September came on the top of the harvest in Scotland and greatly delayed as well as damaged the crop. Ireland fared better, and had a good crop. Up to the end of August, the drought in England had been injurious to the roots and other green crops. Notwithstanding the duration of the drought in the winter followed after a short interval by drought in spring extending through the summer, September came in so wet that by the mid-month all interests had had enough of rain, both in the south-eastern part of the Kingdom and in the north-western, where, indeed, the drought had not been so much in evidence. During this month there was practically no harvest weather. Barley and oats suffered from the wet, but pastures had plenty of grass, which could not be made into hay. Thus though the wheat crop attained a maximum of excellence, this was far from being the case for all other crops. "The best indication of the character of the season is to be found in the wonderful plot at Rothamsted which, for half-a-century, has grown wheat, year after year, without any manure. The very high yield, at the rate of 16¼ bushels per acre, shows how well the season of 1895-6 was suited to the requirements of the wheat crop."—*Times*.

The effect of the weather upon health may be judged from the mortality in the metropolitan district, the most populous in the Kingdom. The death-rate per thousand per annum was 21·2 during the week ending November 9th; it fell to 17·3 December 7th, rose to 20·1 January 4th, fell to 17·8 February 1st, ascended to 21·7 March 7th, descended to 17·9 March 28th, up to 20·3 April 11th, down to 16·2 June 27th, highest 25·3 July 25th, lowest 14·6 September 19th, and was 16 in October.

The deaths from diarrhœa which during the week ending April 25th were only 3, were 503 for July 25th; and those due to diseases of the respiratory organs, though 447 November 9th, were 118 September 12th. A glance at the Registrar-General's Weekly Returns is sufficient to show that deaths from diseases of the respiratory system rise to a maximum in cold weather; the more intense the cold the greater the mortality. Those from diarrhœa attain a maximum during a period of intense heat in summer.

On December 25, 1895, a sharp earthquake, lasting 60 seconds, was experienced in Samoa. A portion of the Roman Catholic Church on Vaca Mountain was destroyed, and numerous cracks appeared in concrete buildings. On Dec. 26, earthquake shocks were experienced at Orense, Viana, Puebla de Tribes, La Gudina and Valdcorras in the Province of Galicia. The disturbance moved from east to west, and several houses collapsed, though no loss of life is reported. A shock was also announced as having occurred at same time, from La Baneza, in the Province of Leon. On Dec. 28, a violent earthquake shock visited the village of Cicciano Ular Nola, when a number of the inhabitants were injured and several killed. On Dec. 30, a smart shock was felt at Wiener Neustadt, in Austria, at 2 A.M. On Jan. 22, 1896, a shock of earthquake was felt throughout West Switzerland and at many places in South Germany, from Ulm to Strasburg. At Basel the shock was strong enough to awaken many persons, and a crackling noise was heard by almost all observers. The direction of the shock was from N.E. to S.W. On March 2, a well-marked earthquake passed over the capital of Mexico at 0*h.* 22*m.* A.M., in the direction of N.E. to S.W.; duration 11 seconds. It was felt at many places. On March 28, several violent earthquake shocks occurred at Valparaiso, and numbers of people left the city. In the *Bulletin Mensuel Seismologique* for Feb., Mar., and April, 1896, no less than 147 earthquake shocks are reported as having occurred in Greece and the Ionian Islands. Many of these shocks affected districts which have recently been visited by destructive earthquakes, no less than 66 having been felt in Zante alone. Hardly a day passes without an earthquake being felt somewhere in Greece. Thirty-four were recorded in January alone. A seismological department has been established at the Observatory at Athens, and Dr. Paparasilon has been appointed Director. On May 29, at about 4·45 A.M., a distinct shock of earthquake was generally experienced in the Annandale district of Dumfriesshire. The shock was not severe, but it sufficed to slightly shake buildings, rattle articles of furniture, and wake sleepers, who heard a noise as of distant thunder. No material damage appears, however, to have resulted, and no life was lost. In June, a terrible earthquake and tidal wave were reported from Yokohama as having occurred in the N. Province of Japan,—nearly the whole town of Kam Aishi was destroyed, and a thousand lives were lost. The seismic disturbances lasted for twenty hours, during which time there were 150 shocks. The earlier estimates of the disaster were, however, underrated, for advices from Yokohama on June 24 says the total loss from the tidal wave following the earthquake was 27,000, while the number of injured amounted to 8,000 more. On June 30, earthquake shocks were felt at Larnaca, and on the same date Cyprus became the seat of active disturbance. The houses were shaken, but no serious damage resulted. A despatch on July 6 stated that violent shocks of earthquake continued to affect the Island, and that a general panic prevailed at Limassol. The government and military authorities were providing tents for the people. Mr. Chamberlain received the following telegram from Sir Walter Sendall, the High Commissioner for Cyprus:—"We are having incessant earthquake shocks for over a week, causing great alarm and interruption to business, but not, as yet, serious damage." On July 8, an earthquake shock occurred at Giliccio, Bracchia, Gruto Montale and Piastre. In July, Vesuvius broke out into an active state of eruption, and about 12 months after the previous outbreak on July 5, 1895. A correspondent, writing to the *Daily News*, thus describes the scene witnessed near the volcano:—"At night the spectacle was very beautiful. Above the observatory one could see the precipitous side of the cleft opened by the burning lava, showing black against the intense brightness of the lava itself. Hundreds of small cracks in the mass of the incandescent lava radiated in all directions, while to right and left the lava, reaching steeper ground, rolled more rapidly in long horizontal lines, from the fiery edge of which pieces broke and slid. Where it reached the edge of the old lava, streams came among the bushes and small trees. One after another these caught fire, and blazed up with a white light easily distinguishable from the white light of the lava. From the distance it seemed that, if the mouth of this fatal stream were to emit the lava still more powerfully, the eminence on which the observatory stands must be taken by storm, the building be invaded, and destroyed. But even while we looked the eruption seemed to diminish in intensity, the intermittent jets from the top of the mountain were less high and powerful. To add to the beauty of the sight, the moon shone gloriously in the south, and the sea at the foot of the mountain reflected the red fire." On July 26, a tidal wave inundated the coast at Hai-chau, in the north-east of the Province of Kiang-su, China. Several villages were destroyed, and it is estimated that 4,000 of the inhabitants perished. Large numbers of cattle were also lost, and the rice fields are under water. A famine is consequently feared in the autumn.

Storms and Floods in 1895-96.

This record of the most notable storms and floods embraces the period from the beginning of November, 1895, to the end of October, 1896. At the end of November recent storms occasioned floods in the district of Odessa, where about 500 persons lost their lives, some being drowned, others perishing from the severe cold. Between Dec. 21st and 25th more than 8 ins. of rain fell at Cork; and the heavy rain in the South of Ireland produced floods extending from Tralee to Clonmel, which led to some loss of life, in addition to much suffering, and serious damage to property. On the 24th, two life-boats were capsized by the boisterous sea off Kingstown and one of them lost its entire crew.

On January 25th, a hurricane swept over the northern part of Queensland, and Townville suffered severely; the damage done to the harbour alone being estimated at £30,000, while few houses escaped destruction. This storm was accompanied by floods, and the loss of life was considerable, in addition

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to enormous damage to shipping. The entire loss of property was reckoned at not less than half a million sterling. On February 3rd it was reported that fifty miles of the Northern Railway in Queensland had been submerged by the recent flood and 20 persons drowned.

On February 6th a storm swept the Atlantic coast of the United States, causing inland floods, numerous casualties, and considerable loss of life.

On March 2nd it was reported that torrential rains falling for some days in Mesopotamia caused the Tigris to overflow its banks. A vast tract of country in the Arma district was under water, and more than 3,000 cattle perished, the damage to property being beyond estimation. A nomad tribe of 600 Arabs was drowned.

By March 9th the melting of snow aided by heavy rain produced floods in several parts of Switzerland. At Basle, the Rhine rose three metres. Locle and Marteaux were inundated, and some inhabitants had to abandon their houses; the train service to Besançon was suspended, and the mail-coach service interrupted. About the same time the St. Gothard Railway became blocked by an avalanche.

On April 20th heavy floods in the Panjkora Valley broke the bridge at Chutiatan and destroyed all the bridges above Dir.

On May 15th a terrific tornado struck Sherman, in Texas, destroyed an iron bridge, lifted houses bodily from their foundations, uprooted tall trees, and killed about 150 people. About the same time a water-spout burst over Howe, Texas, when 8 people were killed and many injured. On the 27th, a tornado devastated St. Louis, in Missouri. During the day the weather had been calm, sultry, and oppressive, and about 4 p.m. the western horizon was banked up with clouds tinged with yellow; then a little wind sprang up, followed by ominous darkness like midnight. At 5 p.m. the storm burst, pouring down torrents of rain in pitch darkness, save only for a few brief intervals of terrific lightning and marvellous electrical displays. The staunchest buildings, even iron-girders and braced roofs, were hurled down. The destruction of telegraph material was phenomenal, and the wires being broken down, electricity caused fires and loss of life. The Missouri itself was like a raging whirlpool, in which large steamers and all smaller craft were scattered, some of them being capsized, and others sunk. About 500 people were killed, while some 700 were injured. All this havoc was effected within one hour, over a tract about half-a-mile wide and four miles long. Property worth 20 millions of dollars was destroyed.

On June 15th Japan was visited by a calamity of almost unprecedented magnitude. At 8.30 p.m. a wave invaded about 200 miles of the north-east coast, latitude 38° 30′ to 40° 30′ N., and in five minutes 27,000 people were killed and 7,475 houses destroyed in the provinces Aomori, Iwati, Miyagi, the brunt of destruction falling to Iwati. A large portion of the coast was swept away, and several thriving towns and numerous hamlets were practically blotted out. There was no presage of the disaster except slight shocks of earthquake and a booming sound from the sea. The noise rapidly increased to resemble the din of a great park of artillery, then in a moment waves 20 to 30 feet high thundered on the shore. It was estimated that over 50,000 people were killed or injured, and more than 7,000 houses entirely destroyed.

On July 7th the Frazer River, British Columbia, submerged the adjacent low-lying land, entailing a great loss of crops and goods. On the 27th of the same month, a great wave, five miles wide, inundated the coast of Hai-chaw in the province of Kiang-su, destroyed a number of villages, and caused an estimated loss of 4,000 lives. About the same date, owing to abnormally heavy rains, disastrous floods in Bombay Presidency interrupted traffic on railways.

About August 11th continuous rain brought about destructive floods in many parts of Switzerland. On the 14th heavy floods in the River Kishna wrought immense damage. A breach seven miles long was made in the Nizam Railway, and thousands of people were rendered homeless. On the 19th the River Lammbach at Brientz, owing to a succession of severe rainstorms, overflowed and damaged the adjacent country. On the 25th, during a violent storm, a torrent 100 yards wide and 6 feet deep swept away Ferkeh village and the railway camp near Sarras. It swept away the sleepers and rails of eight miles of railway, but notwithstanding the fact that it was the culminating point in a series of adverse circumstances it only delayed the Egyptian advance to Dongola for a couple of weeks. The army experienced heavy rains of frequent occurrence till the 31st, such as were phenomenal for the country.

At Paris, September 10th, 3 p.m., following several heavy showers, a tornado did much havoc in about a minute, carrying away or upsetting everything in its path. Vehicles were overturned, barges sent adrift, trees blown down, and buildings damaged. The destruction altogether was very serious, and several people were killed. A violent tempest raged over the United Kingdom during the 24th and 25th. Trees, walls, and buildings were laid flat, and numerous wrecks and personal injuries were reported, in addition to which there was a considerable loss of life. Dover, in particular, was very roughly treated by the storm. On the 29th a West India hurricane prevailed along the Atlantic coasts of the United States. From Cuba to New York the storm swept over a path 1,000 miles wide. Telegraph and railway traffic was disorganised. A bridge over the Susquehanna was wrecked, and vast destruction was done to buildings, while many people were killed.

By October 15th recent storms with rains caused destruction to property in various parts of Europe. Trieste was flooded, a palace at St. Sebastian was struck by lightning, lives and craft were lost from the Ostend fishing fleet, and a barque was wrecked at Dunkirk. Later on, serious floods resulted from prevalent rain in the Rhone, Tiber, and other rivers. On the 18th an extensive flood occurred in the valley of the Soar, near Leicester. Meanwhile, in Nova Scotia, the season had been the most rainy on record, and great damage was done throughout the province by freshets. Towards the end of the month, all parts of France experienced the effects of the heavy rains that had taken place, and the rivers Seine, Ardèche, Saone, Rhone Durance, and many others of lesser importance, overflowed their banks and did havoc among the low-lying districts. Torrential rains in the north of Spain caused the Ebro to overflow in many places, and railway communication was interrupted by a series of landslips between San Sebastian and the frontier.

This brings to a close a more than usually disastrous period both in its destructiveness to property and the accompanying loss of life which it entailed.

THE ASTEROIDS AND PLANETS.

To the end of September, 1896, 417 minor planets have been discovered. The three planets discovered by Charlois on March 21, May 18, and June 20 in 1895 have been numbered 402, 403, and 404 respectively. Permanent numbers have also been assigned to the five planets discovered between July 23 and December 9 of the same year; 405, 406, 408, discovered by Charlois and 407, 409, by Wolf. Subsequently eight more planets received permanent numbers: four of these were discovered by Charlois and four by Wolf.

According to the investigations of Dr. Berberich, (401) Ottilia has a period almost exactly half that of Jupiter.

An examination of the elements of (391), according to M. Coniel, shows that of all the minor planets this one makes a closer approach to the Earth than any other yet discovered.

Names have been given to the following:—

No. 324. Bamberga.	No. 342. Endymion.
,, 330. Adalberta.	,, 343. Ostara.
,, 337. Devosa.	,, 351. Yrsa.
,, 338. Boudrosa.	,, 352. Gisela.
,, 340. Eduarda.	,, 385. Ilmatar.
,, 341. California.	,, 391. Ingeborg.

The name now given to No. 385 had been used for another of the minor planets which was afterwards found to be identical with Baptistina (298).

Till the year 1890, the period of rotation of Venus had, on the authority of such experienced observers as the elder Cassini, Bianchini, De Vico, &c., been assumed to be 23*h*. In 1890, Schiaparelli, who had been prosecuting his observations at Milan, published, as the result of his investigations, that the observations could only be satisfied by a rotation period of seven or eight months, and this led him to suggest that in all probability the period of axial rotation was the same as that of the planets' sidereal revolution round the Sun, and that therefore the same point of Venus would be always turned towards the Sun.

Professor Mascari's observations at the Astrophysical Observatory of Catania point to the conclusion that, whatever may be the true period of rotation of Venus, it cannot be anything like so short as 24*h*., because the dark patches observed by him on two occasions did not seriously change while the planet was under observation for two hours. Had the period been about 24*h*. a change would certainly have been noticed in the course of two hours. Professor Tacchini, observing at Rome, says that his observations also tend to confirm the results arrived at by Professor Schiaparelli.

Herr Brenner, on the other hand, deduces a period of rotation of very nearly 24*h*. The question must for the present be considered in abeyance, though the evidence up to the present time leans more towards the longer than the shorter period.

M. Antoniadi announced, in April, 1896, that he had discovered one new and well-defined division and two fainter ones on the inner bright ring of Saturn. The first (and darker) lies nearly midway between the Cassini division and the Crape ring. This, he says, is quite obvious; the other two he could do no more than glimpse, using a 9¼-inch equatorial carrying a power of 300. The former one he believes accessible to a 6½-inch refractor. M. Antoniadi concludes that the divisions of the ring are variable, and may possibly be affected by the attraction of the satellites.

Professor Keeler's spectroscopic proof of the meteoric constitution of Saturn's rings, to which reference was made last year, has recently received confirmation from the observations of Dr. Belopolsky with the spectrograph attached to the 30-inch refractor at Pulkowa. The velocities obtained for the inner and outer edge of the ring were 21 and 15¼ kilometres per second, deduced from observation against 21 and 17 kilometres computed on the assumption that the ring consisted of discrete particles moving in accordance with Kepler's third law.

Professor Pickering has remarked that when observing the Moon near to the time of New Moon, the shadows thrown by the mountain ranges always appeared fringed by a penumbra, and hence he infers that this affords some evidence in favour of a lunar atmosphere with a density equal to that of the Earth at an altitude of about 43 miles. The photographs of Jupiter, immediately before and after occultation, showed a halo round his disc, probably caused by the same atmosphere. The black band, so frequently observed in occultations of Jupiter, at right angles to his belts, was also photographed, and Professor Pickering argues that this effect may be due either to water, vapour, or mist.

It was announced by telegram from Kiel that Professor Holden had observed a bright prominence on the terminator of Mars, on the 27th of August, 1896. From the Lowell Observatory the news comes that two of the well-known canals on Mars have again been observed double.

Total eclipse of the Sun, 1896, August 9. It is unfortunate that at the places most favourable for observation, the weather was generally cloudy or foggy, and the more important expeditions could make no observations. It will be remembered that the central line of totality passed from the extreme north of Norway, across Nova Zembla, Siberia and Manchuria, to Yesso in Japan. The expedition to Vadsö, under the auspices of the British Astronomical Association, failed entirely to obtain observations of any scientific value owing to an overcast sky. The Sun was glimpsed for a few seconds after the commencement of the eclipse, but the sky then became clouded before totality, and so continued till that phase was passed, when a few more glimpses of the Sun were obtained. It was noticed that the darkening at totality was much less than had been expected. The figures on a watch could be read without difficulty, and one of the observers thinks it unlikely that even first magnitude could have been seen.

At Nova Zembla, the party taken out by Sir George Baden Powell, in his yacht, were quite successful. The weather being quite clear throughout, all the required observations were most satisfactorily obtained.

The Russian expedition to North Finland experienced magnificent weather, and were enabled to obtain ten good photographs of the Corona. In Western Siberia, and on the River Amur, in the extreme east, the weather was quite fine during totality. At another station on the Amur, the state of the weather prevented any observations being taken.

At Bodö the totality was well seen. The Corona was observed to extend to the length of the Sun's diameter towards the N.E., and to the S.E. about half the diameter. To the N. the Corona was very slight indeed. On the S.W. edge a large red spot

was visible until totality had entirely ceased. Another observer noted two small spots on the eastern side. It was remarked here, that the obscurity during totality enabled Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, and Regulus to be seen. It appears that the Corona of 1896 is of a character intermediate between that exhibited by the Corona of years of maximum and minimum Sun spots.

At Yokohama and Tokio the eclipse was clearly visible, but in the north, where the British, American, and Japanese expeditions were located, the conditions were altogether unfavourable, and, except that the American party were partially successful, no satisfactory observations were obtained.

Professor Kaulbars, one of the observers attached to the Russian expedition in Finland, reports that the Corona was unusually large. An observer, stationed on a mountain near Bodö, noted three red prominences, one of them being visible to the naked eye.

Although many of the most important expeditions failed to obtain any observations of value, we have reason to hope that enough has been secured to increase in some measure our knowledge of the Corona.

c (1895). A new Comet, discovered by Perrine, at Lick, on November 16, in R.A. $13^h.\ 44^m.$ and Decl. 1° 40′ N., and observed at Edinburgh on the 18th in R.A. $13^h.\ 48^m.\ 15^s.$ and Decl. 0° 43′ 19″ N. This Comet was observed at Greenwich on the mornings of December 6 and 7. Its appearance is described as being very bright, and, on December 6, a distinct tail was seen pointing westwards from the nucleus. A telegram from the Cape reported that the Comet was a conspicuous object in the evening sky. Several photographs were obtained at the Lick Observatory in November, 1895. The main tail, which was 1° in length, had on the 18th increased to 5°, and on the 26th, another shorter but brighter tail was observed, making an angle of 30° with and on the north side of the main tail. The spectrum appeared to be of the usual type, that is, a faint continuous spectrum of reflected light, with the bright bands of incandescent carbon and nitrogen. Numerous photographs were also obtained at Prague, of the Comets *c* (1895) and *a* (1896). The first showed a stellar nucleus and tail 2° in length. The second Comet had been registered on the same plate as the first before its discovery was made known.

d (1895). Discovered by Brooks on November 21, 1895. Was well observed in Europe up to December 15. Appeared as a large and diffused patch of light without any sign of central condensation.

a (1896). A rather bright Comet discovered by Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, and by Dr. Lamp, at Kiel, on February 16, in R.A. $19^h.\ 27^m.$ and Decl. 1° 2′ S., only 4° distant from Perrine's Comet *c* (1895). There is no connection between them, their motions being quite different. This Comet is known as the "Perrine-Lamp" Comet. It was under observation at Greenwich up to April 13.

Faye's Comet, re-discovered at Nice in September, 1895, was observed at the United States Naval Observatory up to the middle of the following January, and was described as being very distinct, with a central condensation having a diameter of 30″.

b (1896). Discovered by Swift on April 15. Bright, with a tail. This Comet was circumpolar, and was observed many times at Greenwich, being plainly visible in spite of its low altitude. On April 18 it was very close to the Pleiades. It was very bright in May. Towards the end of April two tails were seen—the shorter and brighter pointing to the S.E., the longer and fainter to the N.E. On the 28th of April the longer one only was visible.

A curious point about the two comets *a* and *b* 1896 is, that the major axes of the orbits lie almost exactly on the plane of the ecliptic. Swift's comet has a sensibly parabolic orbit.

c (1896). This is a re-discovery of Brooks' periodic comet (1889 V.) which was observed at Nice by M. Javelle in June last, and showed an error of 6′ only from the predicted place. The perihelion passage occurred on the 3rd of November, 1896.

d (1896). Discovered by Mr. Sperra, of Randolph, Ohio, on August 31. This is the comet previously announced as having been discovered by Brooks, on September 4. It was *observed* by Brooks on September 4 after he had heard of its discovery. It is described as a faint telescopic comet.

e (1896). Discovered by Giacobini, of Nice, in R.A. $17^h.\ 14^m.\ 8^s.$ and Decl. 7° 49′ S. Is, like the preceding comet, described as a faint telescopic object. Appears to move in an orbit within the solar system, having a period of about 6½ years.

Mr. Lewis Swift announced the discovery of a small bright comet, on the evening of September 20. It was situated 1° East of the Sun and accompanied by a much fainter companion, about 30′ North. Both objects were seen by several other persons. On the following day, one of them was seen with a comet-seeker for a few seconds. No later observation has been made, and it is unlikely that further identification of them will be obtained.

THE STARS.—Recent observations of the short-period variable star U Pegasi, discovered by Mr. S. C. Chandler, and then stated to be of the Algol type, is now found to be quite different from that type of variable, having equal times of increase and decrease. The period is given as $5^h.\ 34^m.$ The place of this interesting star, for 1897, is R.A. $23^h.\ 52^m.\ 44^s.$ and Decl. 15° 23′ N.

Another variable, having a period very similar to the above, was announced two or three years ago by Dr. Gill in the southern constellation Vela. The period, $5^h.\ 22^m.\ 20^s.$, was determined from examination of the image on the photographs, the magnitude varying from 7·7 to 9·3.

It would appear, if we may credit the evidence given by photographs of star clusters taken at Arequipa, that a large number of the stars are variables of short period. In the cluster M. 3, it is said that at least 87 of the stars photographed have been proved to be variable, to the extent, in some cases, of two magnitudes, the periods of some of them being only a few hours. Professor Pickering has carried out some further investigations on the stars in the cluster M. 5 Serpentis, and, as a result of the measurement of 45 photographic plates, has determined the periods of many of those known to be variable, and has also added others to the list. The periods are in general very short, one of them being only 11 hours.

A new star was discovered by Mrs Fleming, in Centaurus, its approximate position being in R.A. $13^h.\ 34^m.\ 18^s.$ and Decl. 31° 8′ S. It was discovered on comparing photographs of the same region taken at different times. It did not appear on the plates taken before June 14, 1895, but was first observed on one taken on July 8

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following, it being then of the 7th magnitude. It appears on many plates taken afterwards, the magnitude gradually diminishing until December 19, when it appeared of the 11th magnitude. There is no doubt that, as the comparison progresses of the stellar photographs, taken for the international chart of the heavens, similar discoveries will continue to be made.

The companion to Sirius, discovered in 1862 by Alvan Clark, junr., was seen by Dr. See, of the Lowell Observatory, Arizona, in August, 1896. Bessel inferred the existence of this companion from the irregularity in the proper motion of the larger star, and this inference was confirmed by Alvan Clark, who observed it in June, 1862.

Dr. E. E. Barnard, searching for Hind's variable nebula near the star τ Tauri in September, 1895, was surprised that he could find no trace of it. Subsequent examination of the place with the 36-inch refractor failed to show it under the most favourable conditions.

A new nebula was discovered by Mr. H. Wilson, situated in R.A. 21*h*. 6*m*. 5*s*. and Decl. 2° 28′ S. It is described as very faint, small and round, with a somewhat sharp condensation.

A new annular nebula was discovered by Mr. W. F. Gale, in the southern constellation Grus, on the 4th of June, 1894. It was at first supposed to be a comet, but subsequent observation proved it to be a ring nebula. Its approximate position is given as 21*h*. 52*m*., and Decl. 39° 59′ S. It is about 45″ by 35″ diameter, the major axis lying nearly parallel with the meridian. The central vacancy does not appear to be entirely devoid of nebulous matter. It may be found about 1° preceding and 10′ N. of the star λ Grus.

Another new nebula was found by Mr. Innes, situated in R.A. 19*h*. 25*m*. and Decl. 46° 5′ S. about 3″ by 5″, very condensed, and equal to a star of the ninth magnitude.

Stellar Photography.—The question has been raised as to the permanence of the measures of stellar photographs, that is, will a plate measured, say, on January 1, give the same values when measured again on December 1? This important question has been investigated by Professor Harold Jacoby, who, after careful measurements on the Rutherford plates, has shown that the values remain sensibly the same after a period of twenty years.

In May, 1896, the third meeting of the Permanent Committee for the International Chart of the Heavens was held at Paris. Progress was reported from the various co-operating Observatories, showing that the catalogue series of plates was well-nigh completed, except that in three of them, in South America, owing to political disturbance, nothing had been done. The Catania Observatory had stopped for want of funds. Among the resolutions adopted, it was agreed that all Observatories should publish results in a volume of uniform size, and that it should be the same as the catalogue of the Paris Observatory. For the chart-plates, the method of photogravure on copper was accepted for the reproductions, the original plates to be enlarged twice. For computing the constants of the catalogue plates, a minimum of ten fundamental stars is to be used. Rectilinear co-ordinates to be published as soon as possible, the probable error of measurement not to exceed 0″·20″. A uniform system of constants to be used to reduce to the epoch 1900. What that system should be, was not agreed upon then, but was left to be the subject of subsequent discussion. The Observatories will be asked to furnish a precise account as to how the photographic magnitudes had been determined so that the different scales can be reduced to a common system. For the chart, a scale of density shall be printed on the plates at the same time as the réseau, which shall allow of the determination of the sensitiveness of each plate for stars of different magnitude. Each Observatory is to make two positives on glass, of which one shall be deposited with the Bureau International des Poids et Mésures. The first instalment of this great undertaking may, judging from the resolutions passed, be expected at no very future date.

Observatories.—At Greenwich, after some delay, the North Wing and Central Dome of the Physical Observatory are now completed, and the 26-inch photographic telescope, and the Cassegrain Reflector, are in course of mounting under the Dome. The East and West Wings, which will complete the design, will shortly be commenced. The instrument in the new Altazimuth Pavilion is ready for work. The site for the Magnetic Pavilion has not yet been decided on. The want of a free circulation of air around the standard thermometers, owing to the nearness of the new buildings, will also necessitate the removal of these with the magnetometers. The staff of the Royal Observatory has recently been reorganised and will, in future, consist of two chief assistants and five assistants forming the upper staff. The lower staff will comprise two higher grade established computers, six established computers, and a temporary staff consisting of as many non-established computers as may from time to time be found necessary.

The Royal Observatory at Edinburgh, recently erected on Blackford Hill, was officially opened in April last, by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. He alluded in his speech to the munificent bequest of Lord Crawford, and the manner in which the Government had acted, and said that Edinburgh was now in possession of the largest and best furnished Observatory in the Kingdom. The buildings cost £35,000.

The Cape.—Much progress has been made in clearing off arrears of reduction and publication. This, owing to the small staff available, could only be carried out by limiting current observations as far as possible. At the date of the last report only 15 plates of the photographic catalogue series required to be taken, and 34 had been completely measured. Of the chart series in the even degrees, 503 have been taken, leaving 253 to be done. None have been taken in the odd degrees. The instruments presented by Mr. McClean are ready, and the buildings to contain them will shortly be completed. The staff will no doubt have to be increased and reorganised, as at Greenwich, before the newer and more powerful instruments required to satisfy the demands of modern practical astronomy can be made full use of.

The legislature of Minnesota has granted a sum of £2,000 for the erection of an Observatory for the use of the students in the University. It will be furnished with a visual and photographic equatorial, and the necessary accessories, and, when completed, placed under the management of Professor Leavenworth for instruction in advanced astronomy.

Yerkes.—Professor Keeler has tested the lens of the 40-inch objective for this observatory, and pronounces it equal to that of the Lick, with an almost identical colour correction. Professor

Keeler remarks that the character of the images varies according to the position of the objective as a whole in its cell, and thinks we have here evidence that we are approaching the limit of size in the construction of great objectives. Owing to delay in construction, the Observatory will not be opened till the summer of 1897. The tube of the telescope, with its attachments, will be 75 feet long, the dome 90 feet in diameter, and 110 feet in height.

The State University at Champaign, in the state of Illinois, has voted money to build an observatory, and this, with those of the universities of Ohio, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania, makes four observatories established within the past year.

A new observatory, for meteorological work chiefly, is about to be built on the summit of the Jungfrau.

The Swiss Federal Meteorological Commission propose to erect a new Alpine meteorological station, and have been prospecting on the Rochers-de-Naye for a suitable site.

Some important experiments have been made with the Gambey Circle of the Paris Observatory on the effect of the unequal distribution of lights about the instrument, and the heat radiated from the body of the observer. They show that the sources of illumination may be so unequally arranged as to cause an error of several seconds of arc, and the heat from the body of the observer one amounting to some tenths of a second. Experiments made with lights at different distances shewed that the error produced was nearly proportional to the inverse square of the distance. Much will of course depend on the material used in the telescope tube, and it is suggested that copper possessing great heat conductivity would be the best for the purpose.

In South Africa, a uniform time system has been adopted, based on the Greenwich meridian, that now in use being 2*h*. earlier than Greenwich, and in Cape Colony 1½*h*. earlier than Greenwich.

The time signal from the Natal Observatory is now sent at 1*h*., Natal uniform time corresponding to 11 *h*. Greenwich Mean Time, and 12*h*. 30*m*. Cape Colony uniform time.

The Valz prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences has been awarded to Mr. Denning, of Bristol, for his observations of shooting stars, discoveries of comets, and other astronomical work.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was presented to Mr. Barnard, for his researches on, and theory of, the variation of latitude.

Obituary.—John Russell Hind, F.R.S., died on December 23, 1895; was born in Nottingham in 1822, and, when quite young, joined the staff of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. At Mr. Bishop's observatory in Regent's Park, and afterwards at Twickenham, he devoted himself to the search for small planets, and discovered there several of the earlier ones, for which he received a pension from the Government. Dr. Hind was also well known as an author on Cometic orbits, as well as an observer. In 1853 he was appointed Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac Office, which post he resigned in 1891; was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1880.

Professor Kruger, Director of the Kiel Observatory, died on April 21, at the age of 64 years. In early life he was appointed assistant to Argelander—then Director of the Bonn Observatory—and worked chiefly at the "Durchmusterung." In 1862, Kruger was made Director of the Helsingfors Observatory, and undertook the meridian zone observations for the catalogue of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, extending from 55° to 65° of North declination; appointed Director of the Gotha Observatory in 1877, he there continued the work begun at Helsingfors. He was the author of many astronomical investigations, among which were his researches on the Orbit of Themis, for determination of the mass of Jupiter, and various investigations relating to comets, small planets, and variable stars. He succeeded Dr. Peters at the Kiel Observatory, and at the same time became editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, now under the editorship of Dr. Kreutz.

Charles Chambers, F.R.S., Director of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory of Colaba, Bombay, died in the past year. Mr. Chambers was born in 1834, and was first appointed to the Kew Observatory, and afterwards took service with the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and was permanently appointed to the Colaba Observatory in 1868. In a paper on "The Nature of the Sun's Magnetic Action upon the Earth," he sets forth the result of his investigations into the relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena. Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869.

General J. T. Walker, F.R.S., died on February 16, in his 71st year. General Walker's work in astronomy is more particularly connected with those branches which refer to geodesy. He joined the Indian Trigonometrical Survey in 1852, and became Superintendent of that work in 1861. Became Surveyor-General of India in 1878. General Walker's scientific knowledge was wide, and caused him to be frequently appealed to by the Government on matters connected with science in India. In 1889, he superintended experiments with the Indian invariable pendulums for determination of the relative gravity between Greenwich and Kew, and took great interest in geographical science generally.

Mr. G. P. Bidder, Q.C., whose death was announced in the past year, was an amateur astronomer and a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, to the "Notices" of which he formerly communicated papers on astronomical subjects. Mr. Bidder was a son of the engineer known to the past generation as "the calculating boy," a talent which was in part inherited by his son.

Dr. H. A. Newton, Professor of Mathematics at Yale College, was known as an astronomer by the active interest which he took in meteoric astronomy. Professor Newton predicted the beautiful shower so generally observed in 1866, and wrote much on the connection between meteor streams, and comets; and further showed it to be probable that the periodic comets were brought into their present orbits from outer space by planetary attraction. Professor Newton was born at Sherburne, N.Y., in 1830.

M. Tisserand, Director of the National Observatory at Paris, died somewhat suddenly on the 20th October, in the 52nd year of his age. M. Tisserand entered the Paris Observatory—then under the direction of Leverrier—as assistant astronomer, soon after obtaining his degree as doctor of science in 1868. At the reorganization of the Observatory in 1871, he was appointed to the Chair of Astronomy at Toulouse, and Director of the observatory there. Was one of the observers who went to Japan in 1874 to observe the Transit of Venus. After the death of Admiral

Mouchez, M. Tisserand was transferred from Toulouse to Paris, to fill the more important post of Director of the National Observatory. Among writers on the higher mathematical astronomy, M. Tisserand had few equals, and hardly a superior.

TIME SYSTEMS.

The time systems in use at present over the globe are based generally on the Greenwich Meridian. Going eastwards, we find "West European time," which is the same as "Greenwich time," used in Belgium and Holland. "Mid-European time" (1*h*. earlier than Greenwich) used in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Servia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. "East European time" (2*h*. earlier than Greenwich) used in Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey (East). "Paris time" is used in France, "Lisbon time" in Portugal, "Athens time" in Greece, "St. Petersburg time" in Russia generally, but local times for Moscow, Warsaw, &c., "Madrid time" in Spain. In Italy the time is counted to 24*h*., a great help to the traveller when consulting railway time-tables.

In the year 1895, the Australian Colonies adopted a time system based directly on the meridian of Greenwich. Not divided into zones accurately by meridians 15° apart, the time zones follow exactly territorial divisions of the continent. In Western Australia the meridian 120° east of Greenwich is adopted—that is, their time is 8*h*. earlier than Greenwich. In South Australia and the western part of Victoria, a meridian 135° east of Greenwich has been chosen, 9*h*. earlier than Greenwich. In Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, and nearly all Victoria, a meridian 150° east, or 10*h*. earlier than Greenwich.

In Canada also, the zone system, based on Greenwich, has been legalized, counting up to 24*h*.; but the old notation 1*h*. to 12*h*. with the letters A.M. and P.M. remain valid. In that part of the province of Ontario east of the meridian 87° West longitude, the standard time is reckoned 5*h*. later than Greenwich; that part which lies west of 87° is to be reckoned 6*h*. later than Greenwich.

The Variable Star Algol (*Beta Persei*).

This is one of the most conspicuous and noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its changes of lustre are so considerable and performed in so brief a period that a special degree of interest is attached to this object. Its remarkable fluctuations of light were discovered as long ago as 1669 by Montanari, but the period was not accurately determined until long afterwards. The apparent magnitude of the star oscillates between 2·2 and 3·7, and it passes through its various gradations of brilliancy in 2*d*. 20*h*. 48*m*. 50*s*. The period is becoming shorter, for it has decreased nine seconds since 1782, when it was 2*d*. 20*h*. 48*m*. 59*s*., according to Goodricke. The star is usually a little fainter than 2nd mag.; and remains so for 2*d*. 10¼*h*., when it rapidly declines in lustre, and within some 5 hours becomes about 3¼ mag. It continues at this minimum about 15 minutes, then it suddenly acquires greater brilliancy, and in 5 hours recovers its ordinary magnitude. The following are the computed times of minima for 1897. From the end of March until the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the vapours and twilight of the northern horizon, but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage:—

January.			February.			March.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	3	24	1	16	22	2	8	30	1	7	36	1	20	34	3	9	31	1	1	39	2	14	35
4	0	13	4	13	10	5	5	19	4	4	24	4	17	33	6	6	20	3	22	26	5	11	34
6	21	2	7	9	59	8	2	8	7	1	13	7	14	11	9	3	9	6	19	15	8	8	13
9	17	50	10	6	48	10	22	57	9	22	2	10	11	0	11	23	58	9	16	4	11	5	1
12	14	39	13	3	37	13	19	46	12	18	51	13	7	49	14	20	47	12	12	53	14	1	51
15	11	28	16	0	26	16	16	35	15	15	40	16	4	38	17	17	36	15	9	42	16	22	40
18	8	17	18	21	15	19	15	24	18	12	29	19	1	27	20	14	25	18	6	31	19	19	30
21	5	6	21	18	4	22	10	13	21	9	18	21	22	16	23	11	14	21	3	20	21	16	19
24	1	55	24	14	53	25	7	2	24	6	7	24	19	5	26	8	3	24	0	9	25	13	7
26	22	44	27	11	42	28	3	51	27	2	56	27	15	54	29	4	51	26	20	58	28	9	56
29	19	33		...		31	0	59	29	23	45	30	12	43		...		29	17	47	31	6	44

Summary of Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1897.

The following summary is intended to describe the most interesting astronomical occurrences of the year, and to point out the positions and configurations of the planets. The information thus presented in a popular form will, it is hoped, afford a useful guide to those persons who either occasionally or habitually apply themselves to the contemplation of the heavenly bodies, and find a pleasure in viewing their attractive appearances and interesting changes. We have necessarily confined our descriptions to those particular objects and events which are capable of definite prediction. There are, of course, many others which are irregular and occasional in their appearances; amongst these may be included new comets, temporary stars, displays of Aurora Borealis, and brilliant meteors or fireballs. Examples of some, if not of all, of these phenomena

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will be sure to offer themselves for observation in 1897, but it is not possible to specify the exact times and positions of their appearances. Those persons who are most vigilant in observing the sky are likely to be the most successful in detecting objects of the kind alluded to. We make reference to them in the hope that amateur astronomers will maintain a diligent watch of the firmament, and record and publish anything they may notice of special interest. New comets are usually announced in the newspapers a few days after they have been discovered, and such references are often accompanied with information which will enable other persons to detect them; but a telescope is generally necessary in the observation of comets. Transitory objects, such as large meteors, confine their apparitions to a few moments of time; Aurorae are more lasting, and are sometimes displayed for several hours without intermission under a series of changeful aspects. It is obvious that spectacles of this character cannot be announced beforehand as they are irregular in their occurrence; they are therefore usually witnessed by such persons only as are favourably situated for such observations and maintain a frequent look-out for them.

Eclipses.—In the year 1897 no eclipse, either of the Sun or Moon, will occur which will be visible in the British Isles. This is a most unusual circumstance. There will, it is true, be two eclipses of the Sun during the year, but they happen under conditions which effectually prevent their being witnessed from this country. The first will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, which takes place on the evening of February 1, after the Sun has set in England. The second takes place on July 29, and forms another annular eclipse of the Sun. The time of its occurrence will be between 1 and 7 P.M., but it may only be watched from latitudes far south of Greenwich. The eclipse-phenomena of 1897 may therefore be summarily dismissed from our notice, since there is nothing of the kind visible during the year to a resident in this country.

Occultations.—The following is a short list of the principal occultations that will be observable during 1897:—

Date	Object.	Mag.	Disappears.	Reappears.
			H. M.	H. M.
Jan. 17	ϵ Geminorum		7 6 A.M.	7 30 A.M.
,, 30	ϕ Sagittarii.		5 32 ,,	6 34 ,,
Mar. 13	ϵ Geminorum		1 49 ,,	2 14 ,,
April 9	Mars		8 12 ,,	9 2 ,,
,, 21	σ Sagittarii		4 48 ,,	6 3 ,,
May 16	π Scorpii ...		9 15 P.M.	10 20 P.M.
June 16	σ Sagittarii		12 0 A.M.	12 47 A.M.
,, 24	17 Tauri ...		12 17 ,,	1 10 ,,
July 9	σ Sagittarii		6 10 P.M.	6 56 P.M.
Oct. 13	17 Tauri ...		11 59 ,,	13 6 ,,
,, 14	27 Tauri ...		2 41 A.M.	3 35 A.M.

No very conspicuous stars, such as Aldebaran or Antares, will be occulted during the year, but τ Sagittarii (2·3 mag.) will be obscured by the Moon on three occasions. The most notable event of this character will occur on the morning of April 9, when our Satellite will hide the planet Mars for a period of 50 minutes. It is unfortunate, however, that the phenomenon occurs several hours after sunrise, and that it will be quite invisible even if a pretty good telescope is employed, for the circumstances are all unfavourable. The Moon will be 7 days 4 hours old at the time, and the apparent diameter of Mars will be only 6·2″. The beginning of the event cannot possibly be observed in England, as at 8.12 A.M. both the Moon and planet will be below the horizon, and these bodies will be only just rising when Mars reappears from the bright side of the Moon. Occultations of stars are extremely numerous, but they are generally difficult to observe owing to their small magnitude. The stars given in the foregoing list are all brighter than 4th magnitude and are therefore easily observable in a telescope, though the great lustre of the Moon considerably detracts from their appearance. Fainter stars, such as those of 6th and 7th magnitude, when approaching occultation are quite overpowered by the glare from the Moon unless the telescope is fairly large. Particulars of some of the occultations of small stars are given in the Calendar part of this Almanack.

Every year many instances occur in which the Moon passes very close to planets and stars, without, however, actually hiding them from view. Thus our Satellite passes 8′ N. of Mercury on Jan. 4, will be near β Tauri on Jan. 15, α Scorpii on Jan. 27, β Tauri on Feb. 12, α Scorpii on Feb 24, Venus on Mar. 7, Mars on Mar. 11, α Scorpii on Mar. 23, Venus on April 4, Mars on April 9, α Scorpii on April 19, Venus on May 1, Vesta on May 6, Mars on May 7, α Scorpii on May 17, June 13, July 10, Aug. 7, Sept. 3 and 30, Oct. 28, Ceres on Nov. 13, and Mercury on December 25. Occultations of one planet by another are rare, but conjunctions of these bodies are comparatively frequent. Thus on June 18, Saturn and Uranus will be separated by an interval of only 2° 3′, on July 23 Venus and Ceres will be close together, on July 25 Mars and Jupiter will approach each other within 8′, on July 28 Venus and Neptune will be distant only 1° 22′, on August 13 Mercury and Jupiter approach within 1° 14′, on Aug. 25 Saturn and Uranus will be only 1° 48′ apart, on Oct. 6 Mercury and Jupiter will be in close conjunction, the interval between them being only 12′, on Oct. Venus and Jupiter make a very near approach, and so will Mercury and Mars on Nov. 12, Mercury and Uranus on Nov. 16, Mars and Uranus on Nov. 21, Venus and Uranus on Dec. 8, Venus and Saturn on Dec. 12, and Venus and Mars on Dec. 30. These various conjunctions are extremely interesting and attractive in many respects; they are generally visible without telescopic aid, and under an aspect so definite and conspicuous as to compare favourably with many other kinds of observation. An opera-glass is a particularly effective appliance in displaying the Moon and planets in a conspicuous character, and everyone interested in watching their conjunctions and alterations of position should be provided with an instrument of this kind. It is especially serviceable in looking for an object not readily observable with the naked eye, such as Mercury, Vesta or Uranus.

Jupiter's Satellites.—To those amateur astronomers whose telescopes are of moderate dimensions, four of the satellites of Jupiter offer a most attractive group of objects for study. They can be distinctly perceived in any small glass, and the circumstance which, more than any other, renders them so interesting is that their relative places vary from hour to hour. The different configurations they successively assume are so entertaining that the observer experiences none of the monotony that would result from a stationary aspect. And the satel-

lites not only change their positions at short intervals, but they frequently become eclipsed in the shadow of Jupiter or occulted by the large globe of the planet. They also make transits across the disc, and it is then they are sometimes visible as circular, dark spots projected on the bright surface of Jupiter. The shadows of the satellites are also to be seen on the face of the planet at such times, and a telescope will sometimes reveal the gratifying spectacle of two or three black spots coursing along the line of the Jovian belts and imparting quite an abnormal appearance to the planet's scenery. The satellites are not generally known by distinguishing names, it being customary to refer to them by the Roman numerals I., II., III., IV., and V. Satellite V. is the one nearest to Jupiter, and it is extremely faint and small as compared with the other four. It was discovered as lately as September 9, 1892, and is the most important addition to our knowledge with which the great 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory in California has supplied us. The satellites III. and IV. are the two outermost from Jupiter, and they are frequently seen transformed into dark spots when in transit. Under such circumstances they are fairly conspicuous objects even in small instruments. Appended are a few dates when Satellites III. and IV. may be observed in transit:—

Sat.	Date.	Ingress.	Egress.
	1897.	H. M.	H. M.
III.	Jan. 3 ...	17 27	20 57
IV.	,, 31 ...	14 51	19 4
III.	Feb. 1 ...	7 17	10 45
III.	,, 8 ...	10 35	14 4
III.	,, 15 ...	13 52	17 21
IV.	,, 17 ...	5 8	9 23
IV.	Mar. 23 ...	9 39	14 4
III.	,, 23 ...	6 20	9 52
III.	,, 30 ...	9 44	13 18
IV.	May 11 ...	9 49	14 15
III.	,, 12 ...	7 45	11 21
IV.	,, 28 ...	3 31	8 7
III.	Oct. 31 ...	15 30	18 35
III.	Dec. 6 ...	12 56	15 46
III.	,, 13 ...	17 5	19 52

In this table astronomical time, counting from noon to noon, is employed.

Though we have only given the times of transits of the satellites, the shadows will also generally be perceived on the disc of Jupiter. When the planet is far from opposition, however, the difference is considerable. Prior to opposition, the shadows precede the satellites in crossing the disc, but after opposition the satellites take precedence: about two months after opposition, as on April 21, 1897, the shadow of satellite III. follows the satellite 4*h*. 25*m*., and the shadow of satellite IV. follows the satellite 10*h*. 43*m*. on April 25. The shadows may be readily identified from the satellites by remembering that they are both larger and darker.

Satellite V. is an extremely difficult object, and far outside the boundary of popular observation. Apart from its diminutive size, its proximity to Jupiter offers a serious impediment to its visibility. Its motion is very rapid, for it completes a revolution in slightly less than half a terrestrial day, or more exactly in 11*h*. 57*m*. 23*s*. The other four satellites are comparatively very bright and conspicuous even in a small telescope. Usually they are ranged in a line parallel with the belts and with the equator of the planet, but there are exceptions. Sometimes the four bright satellites are symmetrically placed, two on each side of Jupiter. Sometimes they are grouped three on one side and one on the other, and occasionally they are all four placed on one and the same side. The following are some of the dates when they may be observed in the latter position:—

Satellites on East side of Jupiter.	*Satellites on West side of Jupiter.*
January 10	February 2
,, 24	,, 23
February 13	March 9
March 15	,, 23
April 4	May 1
May 25	,, 15
June 8	June 20
July 28	July 4
November 5	,, 18
,, 12	November 8
December 14	December 2

A telescope will exhibit the four bright satellites grouped together in unusually close contiguity to the planet on Jan. 31, Feb. 1, March 23, May 19, 29, July 1, 18, 25, Aug. 3, Nov. 5, 12, 29, and Dec. 25. On rare occasions Jupiter appears to be attended by one satellite only, the other three bright ones being either eclipsed, occulted, or in transit, but in 1897 no favourable opportunity will occur for viewing the planet under this aspect. More rarely still, all the satellites are invisible; this happened on Sept. 27, 1843, and Aug. 2, 1867. These facts are mentioned to prove that if an observer on turning his telescope on Jupiter fails to perceive all the satellites usually visible, he must not blame the glass, for it is highly probable that the missing satellite or satellites may be undergoing temporary eclipse or obliterated by the bright disc of the planet. A telescope of about three inches aperture is usually found to possess amply sufficient power for the successful observation of the four bright satellites, and of the various phenomena resulting from their motions. Of course the instrument must be mounted on a suitable stand, and it may be placed at a window commanding a good southern aspect. It will afford the observer some hours of agreeable recreation to note the positions of the various satellites on successive nights, and delineate their changes in a series of diagrams. Two of these bodies will frequently approach very near to each other, and present an aspect very similar to that of a close double star, which is only separable with high magnifying power. Sometimes there is a conjunction of three of these bodies, and the observation of these variable and picturesque appearances never fails to prove entertaining to the possessors of small telescopes.

The Sun presents many features of singular interest to us. As the great central source of light and heat, and the mainstay of life, it is natural that everything connected with the solar orb should receive our attention in a special manner. Everyone has heard of the "spots on the Sun," and will evince curiosity to observe and perhaps to learn the meaning of these wonderful formations. That an object so dazzlingly luminous as the Sun should exhibit dark blemishes, is a fact of almost startling import, and when it is stated that these blemishes are of enormous size

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and that they change rapidly, sometimes appearing or disappearing in a few hours, the attention becomes riveted on phenomena so strange. The spots are sometimes sufficiently large to be detected with the unaided eye; indeed they were occasionally seen many centuries prior to the invention of the telescope. When this instrument is employed on the Sun it becomes necessary to employ deeply tinted glass in front of the eye-piece to limit the intense light and heat of the image, for unless a precaution of this kind is taken serious damage may result to the observer's eye. A very convenient plan of effecting solar observations is to detach the coloured glass from the instrument and to allow the Sun's image formed by the telescope to fall upon a piece of white cardboard. The details of the spots may be readily perceived in this manner, and the speckled appearance of the whole disc is brought out most satisfactorily. There is also no danger of injury to the eye. For critical examination of Sun-spot structure and variations we must, however, resort to the method of direct vision as the most effective in its results. The present is not a favourable epoch for watching solar phenomena, as the spots are likely to prove comparatively rare in 1897. They attain a maximum degree of abundance every 11 years, and this interesting period recently occurred. During the ensuing few years we may anticipate that the Sun-spots generally will be few and of small dimensions. There will, however, be sure to be some notable exceptions. Some fine spots were seen in 1889, when we were near the time of minimum of these phenomena. One important feature in connection with these objects has received much attention during the last few years, for the theory that the spots represent cavities or hollows in the solar atmosphere is often contradicted by observation. The point cannot yet be regarded as settled; it is one which requires many new and reliable observations.

The Moon is admitted to be the most diversified, distinct and attractive object in the firmament for telescopic study. Her permanent features offer a strong contrast to the evanescent formations presented in the luminous atmosphere of the Sun. The lunar landscape shows many apparent changes, it is true, but these are due to the constantly varying angle at which the sunshine falls upon them. We know that the manifold objects upon the Moon are permanent markings on her surface, and are liable to no rapid alterations of shape, though possibly undergoing slight modifications in a gradual way. Evidences of great activity in ages long past are scattered broadcast over the lunar orb, but the features as they are now displayed appear to be perfectly immutable. The most suitable period at which to view the craters and mountainous regions of the Moon is when her disc is only partly illuminated, and she is either in a crescent form, near first quarter, or slightly gibbous. At such times the shadows of the inequalities of landscape near the terminator are strikingly manifested, and the diversified character of the formations are pleasingly portrayed. This is far from being the case at the period of full Moon, for her features are then displayed under a high Sun and their shadows have disappeared, so that the inequalities of the landscape have lost their distinctive and varied character. The great refulgence of the full Moon is also an impediment to successful observation. Let the observer avail himself therefore of the period near the first quarter, for our satellite is then very conveniently placed in the evening sky, and many of the conditions are favourable.

Planets.—Mercury.—The most promising opportunity for obtaining a naked-eye view of Mercury will occur at the close of April, but the planet will also be presented in the evening sky at the opening of the year. He will be at his greatest elongation, E. (19° 8′) on the night of January 6, and will set about one hour and a half after the Sun. This interval is not, however, sufficiently great to enable that planet to appear as a conspicuous object. At the time mentioned, he will be situated in Capricornus and about 5 degrees S. of the pretty bright star β Capricorni. Venus and the crescent of the new Moon may be observed about 24 degrees to the eastwards. We must wait until April, however, in order to view Mercury under the best circumstances, for on the 28th he again arrives at his greatest elongation E. (20° 33′) and will be quite conspicuously presented as an evening star between about April 23 and May 2. He sets more than 2 hours after the Sun during this interval, as the following figures prove:—

Date.	Sun sets.	Mercury sets.	Interval.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April 23	7 8	9 13	2 5
,, 24	7 10	9 17	2 7
,, 25	7 11	9 20	2 9
,, 26	7 13	9 23	2 10
,, 27	7 14	9 25	2 11
,, 28	7 16	9 27	2 11
,, 29	7 17	9 29	2 12
,, 30	7 19	9 30	2 11
May 1	7 21	9 31	2 10
,, 2	7 23	9 30	2 7

At this period the planet will be placed in Taurus and close to the well-known cluster called the Pleiades. On April 27 Mercury passes about 1° S. of this cluster, and a small telescope or opera-glass will display both planet and stars in the same field of view, but the twilight on the W.N.W. horizon will be rather strong and the stars somewhat faint. On May 3 Mercury will be in conjunction with the new Moon and may be detected a few degrees S W. of our satellite at about 9 P.M. If the weather is clear at this time an excellent opportunity will be afforded of detecting the planet. The observer should search for him at a low altitude in W.N.W., where, if the sky is free from mist and clouds, a small flashing, starlike object will be detected without difficulty, and the observer need entertain no doubt as to the identity of the orb. As a morning star Mercury will shine at his best on about October 7, when he will attain his greatest western elongation (17° 57′) and rise about 1¾ hours before the Sun. He will be very close to the bright planet Jupiter at this period. On October 6, just after sunrise, the two bodies will be in conjunction and separated by a space of only 12′ or 1-fifth of a degree. The proximity of Jupiter to Mercury will guide the eye to the position of the latter and enable him to be readily picked up. Venus may also be observed about 14 degrees W., and will form the most brilliant of an exceedingly interesting trio of objects. At this time Mercury will be in the preceding part of Virgo; on Oct. 5 he will be 12 degrees S. of the bright star β Leonis, and on

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the same date will be less than 1 degree distant from β Virginis. A telescope with a low-power eye-piece having a large field will show Jupiter, Mercury and the star β Virginis at one view. The spectacle is a rare one and should not be allowed to pass by anyone who appreciates the observation of unique configurations of this character. The great drawback will be that it necessitates the intending observer rising at an early hour, for the best time to witness it will be at about 5·15 A.M., when the objects implicated will be very low on the eastern horizon. The view of Mercury is in itself sufficient recompense for any inconvenience the observation may occasion, for this orb is rarely seen by anyone outside the band of regular astronomical observers. The planet is so near to the Sun that he is generally obliterated in the glare from that luminary; the greatest distance between the two bodies being 28 degrees. It follows, therefore, that this planet can only be discerned when near the horizon about an hour before sunrise or the same interval after sunset, when the twilight is strong and the low sky seldom free from mist or fog. And it is only on a few succeeding days that this object admits of possible observation, for after reaching his greatest elongations from the Sun he quickly retraces his path, and is again lost amid the glare of the solar rays. It is often stated that Copernicus, who was one of the greatest astronomers of the sixteenth century, made many vain endeavours to obtain a view of Mercury, and it must be admitted that many difficulties bar the way to success. In a favourable climate, however, and from a position commanding good views of the E. and W. horizon, there is really no serious obstacle to prevent the planet being seen if the intending observer is careful to utilize his opportunities. Of course it is necessary to know just where to look, and the attempt must be made at a suitable time of the year and hour of the night. A celestial globe is of great assistance in work of this character, for the position of the planet can be obtained from an ephemeris and marked on the globe, and the latter being set for the hour of the intended observation, the place of the object relatively to the E. or W. horizon, and its altitude, can be readily determined. Preparation of this kind, and the assistance of an opera-glass, will enable the planet to be identified without much trouble. At Bristol, in May, 1876, Mercury was observed with the naked eye on 13 different evenings, and between April 22 and May 11, 1890, the planet was similarly noticed on 10 nights. He was also observed on two occasions in January, 1896, and on four evenings in May of the same year, but was only just visible in the strong twilight. This fugitive object may be detected with the greatest facility at such times as he is presented as an evening star in the spring months of the year. His position is also an auspicious one when perceptible as a morning star in the summer and autumnal months; but of course it is often inconvenient for observers to be on the alert before sunrise. Near the periods of his greatest elongations east, his position in the first half of the year is far north of the Sun's place, and thus he remains above the horizon in the absence of the Sun for a comparatively long period (about two hours). He sometimes appears brighter than a 1st mag. star, and would display a conspicuous lustre but for the bright twilight and obscuring vapours which contend against him. Observers must remember that this planet appears brightest a few evenings *before* his greatest eastern elongations in the first half of his year, and a few mornings *after* his western elongations in the last half of his year.

Venus has from the earliest times upheld her title to be considered the most resplendent and the most beautiful of all the planetary members of our system. In 1897 she will be visible under a most favourable aspect, and shines conspicuously nearly all the year. As a brilliant evening star she will gild the western sky in the winter and early spring, but at the close of April temporarily leaves the sky to reappear as a morning star at the opening of June. For the rest of the year she remains visible before sunrise, though in December she will be rapidly nearing the Sun, and will have lost much of her wonderful lustre. On Feb. 15 the planet will be at her greatest eastern elongation (46° 38′) and sets 4½ hours after the Sun. On March 22 she will attain her greatest degree of brilliancy, and on April 23 arrive at inferior conjunction with the Sun. On June 3 she will again present herself at maximum brilliancy, and on July 7 will reach her greatest western elongation (45° 38′), rising about 2½ hours before the Sun. This interval increases, goes on increasing until during the last half of August she precedes the Sun above the horizon by 3*h*. 38*m*. Venus will be near the Moon on the evening of Jan. 6, Feb. 5, March 7, and April 4, and on the mornings of June 26, Aug. 25, Sept. 24, Oct. 24, and Nov. 23. She will be close to Ceres on the morning of July 23, in conjunction with Neptune on July 28, with Jupiter on Oct. 19, with Uranus on Dec. 8, with Saturn on Dec. 12, and with Mars on Dec. 30. Her path in the heavens during the year may be briefly indicated as follows:—Early in January she will be situated in Aquarius and 3 degrees N.E. of Delta Capricorni; thence moving rapidly eastwards, she passes through Pisces and enters Aries with the opening of March. On March 9 she will be 6 degrees S. of α Arietis. In July her position will be in Taurus; she traverses Gemini in August, and on Sept. 1 we shall find her in Cancer. On Sept. 25 she will be placed very near indeed to α Leonis, and on Nov. 7 will occupy a position 4 degrees N. of α Virginis. When observed in a telescope, the most striking feature is formed by the Moon-like phase of the planet. This will be evident in any small glass and will be much easier to detect than the phase of Mercury, the latter planet being not only much smaller in size, but more distant than Venus from the Earth. Indefinite markings of a dusky irregular appearance are sometimes to be distinguished on this orb, but they are delicate appearances and probably represent differences of density in the cloud envelopes of the planet. The actual surface markings are not visible owing to atmospheric interference. At the beginning of the year, the image of Venus will be in a gibbous form, in February it will be like the Moon in her first quarter, in March she will be seen as a beautiful crescent narrowing day after day. In June she will still be crescented, in July her aspect will be similar to the Moon in her last quarter, and in later months, she will be gibbous or more than half illuminated, approaching nearer to the circle as the year goes on. The apparent diameter of Venus varies greatly according to her position; thus on Jan. 1 it is 16·4″, which increases to 58·6 on April 28 and then decreases to 10·1″ at the close of the year. An interesting result of the relative motions of the Earth and Venus is that the

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elongations of Venus are repeated on nearly the same dates as before, every eight years, so that in 1897 we shall see the planet under nearly the same conditions as prevailed in 1889. On the whole 1897 may be considered extremely favourable as regards the apparitions of Venus, and regular observers as well as casual sightseers will find the planet a singularly attractive object and one that will repay all the observation that may be bestowed upon it.

Mars will be visible to the best effect at the opening of the year, when he will be above the horizon nearly all night. His opposition to the Sun occurred, however, on the morning of Dec. 11, 1896, so that in January, 1897, the planet will be losing his favourable aspect. As his distance from the Earth increases rapidly, his apparent diameter becomes much smaller, for while on Jan. 1 it is 14·6″, it is only 10·8″ at the end of that month, and will have further declined to 8·2″ at the beginning of March. Telescopic observations of Mars to be successful must therefore be made early in January, before the disc becomes too small for the details to be seen. The position of the planet in the heavens is a favourable one, his northern declination being more than 25°, hence his altitude when passing the meridian (which he does at 9 P.M. at about the middle of January) is about 63°. His path amongst the stars during the year will be as follows:—On Jan. 1 he will be in the eastern region of Taurus and moving slowly westwards, but after the middle of the month he will begin travelling eastwards, so that on March 1 he will be found between the stars β and ζ Tauri. On April 1 he will be in Gemini, and on April 8 will almost occult the star ϵ Geminorum. On May 1 he will be a few degrees S. of the bright pair Castor and Pollux. On June 1 his position will be in Cancer, and, still pursuing an easterly course, he soon after enters Leo, and on Sept. 1 will be found in Virgo. During the first six months of the year he will be perceptible as an evening star, but during the last six months he will be quite invisible, his position being near that of the Sun. He will be near the Moon on Jan. 14, Feb. 11, March 11, April 8, May 7, and June 4. On July 25 in the afternoon he will make an exceedingly near approach to Jupiter, and a telescope will reveal the two planets distant only 8′; but they can hardly be seen in the evening, as they will set about one hour and a half after the Sun, and will be practically obliterated by the strong twilight prevailing at this season. On April 9, at the time the planet is placed near ϵ Geminorum, he will suffer occultation by the Moon, but as this phenomenon occurs under very unfavourable circumstances (the Moon and planet rising at the concluding stage) it will scarcely be observable in this country, though it may be well seen in longitudes far East. Though Mars will be tolerably well presented at the opening of the year, he cannot be said to offer special inducements to the observer at any period of 1897. His place in the sky could be scarcely more auspicious, it is true, but his distance from the Earth is much greater than it is when the planet is displayed to the best advantage. Thus, on Jan. 1 it will be about 60,000,000 miles, while on Aug. 6, 1892, it was only 35,000,000 miles. It will be quite possible to obtain some excellent telescopic views of Mars during the first half of January. The supposed "double canals" on the planet and many of the fainter and more difficult markings have been observed under circumstances not favourable to their appearance, and attempts should be made to recover these forms. Of all the planets of the solar system, the Earth alone excepted, Mars is essentially the one which has enabled his rotation period to be ascertained with the greatest degree of accuracy, and this period is 24*h*. 37*m*. 22·6*s*., which is slightly longer than that of the Earth. This element being so accurately known, the markings on the disc are not studied as a means to redetermine it, but rather with the object of ascertaining their real character and precise outlines. Several charts of Martian features have been published (among which may be instanced those of Schiaparelli, Green, and Proctor), and our knowledge of the visible aspect of this orb may be considered as pretty extensive, though serious discordances are presented when the results of different observers are compared. As to the two satellites of Mars, they are not objects for ordinary instruments—they are so small and faint that only the largest telescopes will show them.

Minor Planets or Planetoids.—These objects are remarkable for their small size and for their numbers. At the end of 1895 about 408 of these bodies had been discovered. In these notes we only propose to refer to the four principal objects of this class—viz., Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, which were detected in the early years of the present century. *Ceres* will be well situated for observation at the end of the year, and will arrive at conjunction with the Sun on Christmas Day. This planet may be easily found on about Dec. 11 being on that date 1¼° S. of the bright star ϵ Geminorum and moving slowly westwards. On the morning of July 23 Ceres will be only 6′ S. of Venus, and may be observed just before sunrise. On Nov. 13 at midnight this planet will be only 20′ S. of the Moon. *Pallas* will arrive at opposition to the Sun on Oct. 22, and may be seen to advantage during the last quarter of 1897. On the date of opposition the planet will be close to the stars τ_1 and τ_2 Eridani. It is most unusual to speak of a planet so far off the ecliptic, but we must remember that Pallas has an inclination of 34½°, and is often enabled to stray a long way from the planet zone of the zodiac. *Juno* passed through opposition to the Sun on Dec. 17, 1896, and will therefore be well visible in January, 1897, and placed a few degrees above the belt of Orion at the end of January this planet will be about 4° N. of δ Orionis, the northernmost star in the belt. On Feb. 3 Juno has the same right ascension as Vesta, but is 18° S. *Vesta* came to opposition on Dec. 21, 1896, and, like Juno, will be best visible in the early months of 1897. On Jan. 1 her position will be in the club of Orion and between the stars ζ Tauri and μ Geminorum. The planet will be 1¼° S. of the former star on Jan. 25, and may be readily picked up at about this period. Vesta is the brightest, though not the largest of the minor planets, and near the time of opposition may be seen by the naked eye like a star of 5½ magnitude. In the observation of these minor planets a telescope will be desirable, and the only way for amateur observers to identify them from small stars will be by their motion. A diagram should be made of the suspected object and the stars in the field, then a few nights later the region may be re-examined, and the planet will betray itself by its motion. Formerly these planets were discovered by telescopic observation, the observer comparing the sky with reliable star charts and detecting minor planets by their changes of position. This method is now, however, quite supplanted by photography, which is at once more

expeditious and effective. It was formerly supposed that Vesta was much the largest of the minor planets, but recent measurements at the Lick Observatory show that Ceres considerably exceeds any other of these bodies in point of size. An ephemeris of the minor planets Ceres, Pallas, Juno and Vesta appears on page 81.

Jupiter will shine brilliantly in the evening sky during the first half of the year. In the first four months he will gild the East, while Venus, even more resplendent, gilds the West. Mars will also be visible, emitting an intense ruddy light at a great altitude in the South, so that the winter and early part of the spring of 1897 will display the three most brilliant planets in the evening hours. In January Jupiter does not rise very early, for on the 1st he surmounts the horizon at 9*h*. 11*m*.; but he presents himself sooner every night, so that by the 29th he rises at 7*h*. 11*m*., or two hours earlier than on the 1st. He will be in opposition to the Sun on Feb. 23, and at this period will present the finest appearance, being perceptible during the whole night, and having an apparent polar diameter of 41·2″. This will decrease in later months, until at the middle of July it will be only 30″. His path in the heavens may be described as follows:—At the beginning of the year he will be in Leo and moving very slowly westwards. In April and May he will be situated about 3° E. of *α* Leonis (Regulus), and in June will be 4° E., the distance increasing as time goes on. The planet will reappear as a morning star in October, after temporary disappearance in August and September, and will then be in the head of Virgo about 13° S. of *β* Leonis. In November he will be further East, near the star *η* Virginis. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on Jan. 21, Feb. 17, March 17, April 13, May 10, June 7, July 4, Oct. 23, Nov. 20, and Dec. 18. He will make a very close approach to Mars at 3 P.M. on July 25, to Mercury on the morning of October 6, and to Venus on October 19. As an object for telescopic study, Jupiter is the most interesting of all the planets, from the facility with which his surface markings may be distinguished and their very diversified and changeable character. The belts and spots on the disc of this planet are very distinctly visible in moderately powerful telescopes. One spot has, during the last 17 years, by its durableness and definite oval outline, attracted a large amount of attention, and will doubtless continue to do so. It appeared amid the southern belts of the planet in July, 1878, and was of an intensely red colour. This particular object was rather more distinct in 1895 than in 1894, but it was extremely faint in 1896, though there seems no reason to anticipate its complete disappearance. Since October, 1885, the mean rotation period of this marking equalled 9*h*. 55*m*. 41*s*., and it was slightly less in preceding years. For the guidance of those observers who may feel desirous of examining this extraordinary spot, we give a list of a few of the times when it may be expected to present itself on or very near the central meridian of Jupiter in January and February, 1897:—

1897.	H. M.		1897.	H. M.	
Jan. 20	7 34	P.M.	Feb. 8	8 13	P.M.
,, 22	9 12	,,	,, 10	9 52	,,
,, 24	10 50	,,	,, 13	7 21	,,
,, 27	8 19	,,	,, 15	9 0	,,
,, 29	9 57	,,	,, 17	10 40	,,
Feb. 1	7 27	,,	,, 20	8 9	,,
,, 3	9 5	,,	,, 25	7 18	,,
,, 5	10 44	,,	,, 27	8 57	,,

The observer may readily compute for himself the times of transit for other nights, if he requires to know them, by adopting the rotation period of 9*h*. 55*m*. 41*s*., which is equivalent to the interval elapsing between successive transits of the same spot. It is also useful to remember that every twelve days (which include twenty-nine rotations) the spot becomes central on Jupiter at nearly the same times as before. These remarks only have a special reference to the red spot, for it is found that different spots furnish different periods of rotation. Some of the markings have exhibited a proper motion so rapid that they complete a circuit of Jupiter in 7¼ minutes less time than others. These features are doubtless of an atmospheric character, and probably influenced by currents of different velocity operating far above the sphere of Jupiter. As to the red spot, it is desirable that it should continue to be watched and its further changes of tint and motion duly recorded. Though it cannot be a formation cohering with the actual surface of Jupiter, it must be a feature possessing elements of remarkable permanency. During the next few oppositions this planet will not be so favourably placed as in 1897, for his declination will be far to the South and his altitude not nearly so great when culminating. Students of the Jovian surface will therefore find it advisable to devote special attention to the various markings in the early spring of 1897. Notwithstanding the large amount of observation which in past years has been given to the planet, there still remain a great number of interesting facts to be gleaned respecting his atmospheric currents and the many curious light and dark spots carried along at different velocities in them.

Saturn will appear as a morning star at the beginning of the year, rising 3¼ hours before the Sun, and in opposition 12° N.W. of the red star Antares in Scorpio, and 4° N.W. of *β* in that constellation. In April the planet will become visible in the evenings, rising at 8*h*. 46*m*. on the 29th, and remain in view all night afterwards. He will arrive at opposition to the Sun on the morning of May 18, and at this time will exhibit a conspicuous appearance in the nocturnal sky. One circumstance, however, will militate against the successful observation of this object, and it is that his declination is 17° S., so that even when passing the meridian his altitude is only about 21°. Some tolerably good views may, however, doubtless be obtained, and especially at stations S. of Greenwich, where the planet's elevation will be more considerable. The rings are now widely open, and their northern side exhibited to the best effect. To show the outer minor axis of the outer ring during the oppositions in 1894 and three following years the following figures may be quoted:—

Opposition.	Minor axis of outer ring.
1894, April 11	″ 9·46
1895, April 23	12·64
1896, May 5	15·70
1897, May 18	17·48

The planet will be an evening star during the whole of the Summer, and in part compensate for the withdrawal of Venus, Mars and Jupiter, so brilliant in the evenings of the early months of the year. In October Saturn will practically leave the evening sky, having drawn too near the Sun to be visible, and will be in conjunction with that luminary on November 25. At the end of Decem-

ber, however, he will again become visible, appearing as a morning star, and rising more than 2½ hours before the Sun. The motion of Saturn is extremely slow, as his orbit is at a vast distance from the Sun and Earth. During the first half of the year the planet is within a few degrees of the bright star β Scorpii, the nearest approach of the two bodies occurring during March. After being stationary on March 10, Saturn travels leisurely westwards until the end of July, when he again directs his path eastwards. On November 11 he will again approach β Scorpii very closely, and will be less than 1° N. of that star. At the close of the year he will have assumed a position 6° N. of α Scorpii (Antares). He will be in conjunction with the Moon on Jan. 27, Feb. 23, March 23, April 19, May 16, June 13, July 10, and Aug. 6, the distance of the two orbs at the times it occurs being about 7¼°. On August 25 at midnight the planet will be 1° 48′ N. of Uranus. Saturn is a beautiful object when surveyed under telescopic power, but the details of his appearance are not so easily discovered as those of Jupiter. This is accounted for by the greater distance and smaller size of Saturn. Much disputation has taken place in recent years as to the exact appearance of the markings both on Saturn and Mars. As to the former planet, many observers with small, and some of them with indifferent telescopes, assert that both dark and light spots are to be seen in the dusky belts and bright zones which mark the globe of the planet; but others, with better instruments and better facilities for detecting such features if existing, are confident that there are no spots of the character alluded to. For the present the matter remains in abeyance, and it must be confessed that on the evidence before us many of the alleged markings and abnormal appearances of the planet have an extremely dubious existence. In the spring of 1897 it will be well for observers to reinvestigate this question in a practical way, and to settle it in a satisfactory manner if possible. Saturn has eight satellites, but all of them cannot be seen, except in telescopes of the very largest kind. The brightest satellite, appropriately designated Titan, is visible in any small glass, and Iapetus is sometimes to be glimpsed with very small instruments, but Mimas and Hyperion require far greater power. Instances are recorded where these fainter satellites have been detected with telescopes apparently quite inadequate for the purpose, but such instances may be generally dismissed as pure efforts of the imagination. All observers of the phenomena of Jupiter and Saturn and of their satellites will find Mr. Marth's ephemerides in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society of the greatest possible use to them in carrying out their researches successfully.

Uranus will arrive at opposition to the Sun on May 17, and only 11 hours before the opposition of Saturn. He may be well observed in the spring months, though his position will be inconveniently low, being 19½° S. of the equator. His apparent diameter is only 3·8″, and he is only just visible to the naked eye, shining like a star of the 5½ magnitude. His position on Jan. 1 is about 1¼° S. of Saturn and 5° W. of β Scorpii (magnitude 3). At the close of the year he occupies a place 5° E. of that he had at the beginning, and will be less than 1° S. of β Scorpii. This star will afford an excellent guide to the place of Uranus during 1897; the position of the star is at

R.A. 15*h*. 59*m*. 27*s*., Dec. S. 19° 31′ 24″.

The position of Uranus is as follows:—

		h.	*m*.	*s*.		°	′	″
March 2.	R.A.	15	47	30	Dec. S.	19	43	42
April 3.	,,	15	45	49	,,	19	38	18
May 1.	,,	15	41	57	,,	19	25	54
June 2.	,,	15	36	32	,,	19	8	8
July 4.	,,	15	32	13	,,	18	53	48

On March 2 Uranus will be 3° W. of the star, on April 3 3½° W., on May 1 4½° W., on June 2 5½° W., and on July 4 6½° W. A field-glass, or, better still, a small telescope, will reveal the planet without difficulty. He will be near the Moon on Jan. 27, Feb. 23, Nov. 24, and Dec. 21. Uranus is not a difficult object to discern without telescopic aid, but the night must be dark, and the atmosphere very clear, to enable him to be identified to the best effect. If the observer entertains any doubt as to the object he should note its exact place relatively to stars near, and then watch it on subsequent nights for traces of motion. This will soon become manifest, though it will be small in extent if the suspected object is really Uranus. The best season for any observations of this character will be April and May; in June the strong twilight will interfere with satisfactory views of a faint planet like this. His four satellites are too small to come within the powers of ordinary telescopes, but the two outermost, Titania and Umbriel, have occasionally been glimpsed with moderate appliances. The planet himself shines with a pale blue light, and telescopic power will immediately reveal the distinction between his disc and that of the surrounding stars.

Neptune will be observable to the best advantage during the first and last quarters of the year. He will be in opposition to the Sun on the evening of December 12, at about which period he will be visible during the whole of the long winter nights. His declination being 21½° N. of the equator he will remain above the horizon during periods of about 16 hours. But this planet is wholly invisible to the naked eye; his orbit is placed on the confines of the solar system, and though he has a real diameter of 33,000 miles, his apparent diameter, as seen in the telescope, is only 2·43″, so that his disc is scarcely recognizable from that of a star in a small telescope. His brightness is approximately equal to that of a star of the 8th mag., and his motion is exceedingly slow. At the date of his opposition in December he will be placed 3° WNW. of the bright star ζ Tauri, and will be travelling slowly westwards in a direction away from that star. At the end of 1897 the planet will be only 3° E. of the position he occupied at the beginning. By the great majority of observers this object is disregarded on account of his faintness and small apparent size; but the interesting circumstances attending his discovery in 1846, and the fact that he revolves on the extreme boundaries of the solar system, sometimes lead observers to gratify themselves with a view of his minute disc. As to the satellite attending him, it is only an object for our best telescopes, and it is surprising, considering the great distance separating Neptune and the Earth, that such an object can be discerned at all.

An ephemeris of the distant planets Uranus and Neptune will be found on page 81.

Periodical Comets. These objects are strikingly interesting from the mystery which, in a great measure, surrounds them. Many additions to

our knowledge concerning them have been gleaned in recent years. Thus, during the 12 years from 1884 to 1896, there were no less than 12 comets of short period discovered. The diligence of modern astronomers has enriched this section of the science with some notable discoveries, but it appears that though new comets of short period are being introduced by means of planetary perturbations (for which Jupiter is mainly responsible) there are others which encounter vicissitudes of a character sufficiently powerful to endanger if not to terminate their existence. Biela's double comet appears to have disappeared, and it is very probable that Brorsen's comet has followed the same fate, for it could not be found at its predicted returns in 1890 and 1895. No doubt the materials of which these presumably lost comets were constituted still exist, though in a more scattered form, and continue to obey the laws of gravitation, but in the guise of comets they will probably never be seen again.

In 1896 astronomers anticipated the reappearance of two periodical comets, viz., Faye's and Brooks's (1889, V.), and they both returned agreeably to prediction. The latter was first seen by M. Javelle with the 30-inch refractor at Nice on June 20, when it was only 6′ from the place predicted from the observations in 1889. The redetection of this comet is not only another triumph for mathematical astronomy, but it also supplies us with another well-determined and fully veriled member of the solar system. In 1897 four periodical comets are due to return to perihelion. Of these, two are the well-known comets of D'Arrest and Tempel-Swift, and their reappearance may be certainly expected; but in the case of the other two, Spitaler's and Brooks's (1886, IV.), there are considerable doubts, as they have only been seen at one return. Moreover, Spitaler's comet is very faint, and may easily escape detection unless the largest instruments are employed in attempts to recover it. Whatever success is attained in rediscovering the four expected comets, we may be assured that no endeavours to this end will be wanting on the part of practical astronomers. The periodical comets whose returns are computed up to 1902 are as follows:—

Returns to Perihelion.	Period in Years.	Name of Comet.
1897. Mar. ...	6·378	Spitaler (1890, II.)
May.....	6·691	D'Arrest.
May.....	5·534	Tempel-Swift.
Aug. ...	5·595	Brooks (1886, IV.)
1898. April ...	5·818	Pons-Winnecke.
May.....	3·303	Encke.
June ...	8·534	Swift (1889, VI.)
June ...	6·821	Wolf.
Sept. ...	6·507	Tempel (1867, II.)
1899. Jan.....	8·687	Denning (1881, V.)
Mar. ...	33·178	Tempel (1866, I.)
April ...	6·309	Barnard (1892, V.)
May.....	6·609	Tuttle (1858, I.)
May.....	6·909	Holmes (1892, III.)
July.....	5·211	Tempel (1873, II.)
1900. Feb.....	6·627	Finlay.
July.....	5·800	De Vico-Swift.
Oct.....	5·398	Barnard (1884, II.)
Dec.....	5·456	Brorsen.
1901. Aug. ...	7·480	Denning (1894, I.)
Aug. ...	3·303	Encke.
1902. Sept. ...	7·059	Swift (1895, II.)

A proportion of these must be regarded as uncertain, as they have been observed at one apparition only, but the majority will undoubtedly return at the computed times. It forms a most entertaining branch of astronomical work to trace a small comet threading its way amongst the neighbouring stars from night to night. Large comets appear promiscuously and with more or less suddenness, and in the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to definitely predict the times of their apparitions. The only intimation of their approach is that given by those persevering observers who regularly sweep the firmament in quest of such objects and are sometimes fortunate enough to sight them before they have visibly developed the conspicuous features which belong to comets of the largest class.

Meteors, also known as Shooting Stars, Bolides, Fireballs, &c., are to be seen at all times and seasons, though they vary considerably in regard to numbers. This branch of astronomy is increasing both in interest and importance, and has made rapid advances during the last half a century. It is a department in which co-operation amongst observers is essential, and in which accuracy of observation, though very difficult of attainment, is absolutely desirable. Whenever a meteor is seen its apparent path amongst the stars should be noted; also an estimate formed as to the duration of its visible flight. Other details are of far less consequence. The meteors belonging to every shower take their flights from a certain definite centre of radiation; this is called the radiant point. If the paths are carefully noted down it will be found that they converge on this point like the spokes of a wheel upon the axle. Many of these radiants of meteor showers are visible on the same night, so it is sometimes difficult to distinguish one from another, and to allot the individual meteors seen to their correct centres. With regard to the more brilliant forms of meteoric phenomena these should always be recorded as accurately and fully as possible. It is especially important that the observed paths of all large meteors and fireballs should be described, for, without this element accounts of these bodies are practically useless. If the path of a meteor as seen at two distant stations is available for discussion it becomes possible to compute its height, distance, and radiant point. On the other hand, an elaborate description referring only to the brightness of a meteor, and giving but a rough estimate of its position in the E, W, N, or S, is of no utility whatever for scientific purposes. The majority of the known meteoric systems are probably annual in their manifestations, though influenced by periodical changes in richness. Below is given a list of 40 prominent meteor showers, also some details concerning the great August shower of Perseids. The data are based on observations made during the last 20 years at Bristol:—

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Point. R. A	Radiant Point. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	Jan. 2—3	230°	+53°	Quadrantids.
2	Jan. 1—11	97°	+29°	ε Geminids.
3	Jan. 14—20	295°	+53°	κ Cygnids.
4	Jan. 18—28	233°	+31°	θ Coronids.
5	Feb. 1—4	211°	+69°	α Draconids.
6	Feb. 15—20	236°	+11°	α Serpentids.
7	March 4—15.....	175°	+10°	β Leonids.
8	March 24	161°	+58°	β Ursids.

METEOR SHOWERS—*continued.*

No.	Epoch.	Radiant Points. R. A.	Radiant Points. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
9	March 27	229	+32	α Coronids.
10	April 17—21.....	218	+33	ε Bootids.
11	April 17—20.....	270	+32	Lyrids.
12	April 29—May 6	338	− 2	η Aquarids.
13	May 7—18.....	231	+27	α Coronids.
14	May 15	294	+ 0	η Aquilids.
15	May 29—June 4	333	+27	η Pegasids.
16	June 10—28	335	+57	δ Cepheids.
17	July 11—19	314	+48	α Cygnids.
18	July 23—Aug. 16	48	+43	α—β Perseids.
19	July 27—29	339	−12	δ Aquarids.
20	July 28—Aug. 10	304	−13	α Capricornids.
21	August 9—11 ...	45	+57	Perseids.
22	August 5—16 ...	292	+53	κ Cygnids
23	August 12—16..	61	+48	μ Perseids.
24	August 21—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
25	Aug. 21—Sep. 21	62	+37	ε Perseids.
26	Aug. 25—Sep. 22	5	+10	γ Pegasids.
27	Sept. 3—8.....	345	± 0	β Piscids.
28	Sept. 12—Oct. 2	73	+42	η Aurigids.
29	Sept. 18.....	270	+47	γ Draconids.
30	Sept. 30—Oct. 11	14	+ 7	ε Piscids.
31	October 15—24..	92	+15	Orionids.
32	October	106	+23	δ Geminids.
33	Nov. 2—3	55	+ 9	ε Taurids.
34	Nov. 13—14	150	+23	Leonids.
35	Nov. 13—28	155	+40	Leo Minorids.
36	Nov. 20—28	63	+22	ε Taurids.
37	Nov. 26—27	25	+43	Andromedes.
38	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.
39	Dec. 7—12.....	119	+29	α Geminids.
40	Dec. 18—29	194	+67	κ Draconids.

The Leonids, No. 37, should be specially looked for in 1897 and few following years, as they form splendid showers of streak-leaving meteors at intervals of about 33 years. There were fine displays of these meteors between 1864 and 1869, and the maximum occurred in 1866.

The Perseids, No. 22 in the foregoing list, display some singular characteristics, for they are probably visible for more than a month, during which period their radiant point is in constant motion to the eastward. The place of the radiant on alternate days during four weeks of the chief activity of the shower is as follows:—

EPHEMERIS OF THE PERSEID RADIANT POINT.

Date.	Position. R. A.	Position. Dec.	Date.	Position. R. A.	Position. Dec.
	°	°		°	°
July 19	19	+51	Aug. 2	36	+55
,, 21	22	+52	,, 4	38	+56
,, 23	25	+52	,, 6	40	+56
,, 25	27	+53	,, 8	42	+57
,, 27	30	+54	,, 10	45	+57
,, 29	32	+54	,, 12	47	+57
,, 31	34	+55	,, 14	50	+58

Large meteors should be particularly looked for on the following nights:—

January 2, 21, 31; February 3, 7, 10; March 1, 2, 4; April 11-12, 19-20; May 2, 4, 15, 31; June 6-7, 22, 29-30; July 11, 20-21, 25-30; August 3, 5, 7-13, 15, 19-22; September 1-2, 6-7, 11-13, 25; October 13, 15, 17-18, 22, 24, 29; November 1-2, 4, 6-9, 11-15, 19, 27; December 8-9, 11-12, 21. The most noteworthy dates are in heavy type.

TELESCOPIC POWERS NECESSARY FOR CELESTIAL OBJECTS.

LARGE Nebulæ such as those in Orion and Andromeda, and bright comets, require very low powers and an extensive field of view, so that the object may be presented in its entirety and its light not so much dispersed as to obliterate the fainter portions. If it is desired to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be used. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the Sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers 70 and 100, reveals the spots in great variety of form and grouping.

The craters, mountains, and plains of the Moon are satisfactorily seen with 100, though for very minute features powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 12-in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are best visible under powers of 50 and 75. The power used should not be too high to enable the whole of the Sun or Moon to be seen in the field of view.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 75; those of Venus are plain with far less power. To see these planets with the best effect examine them near the times of sunrise or sunset.

The most conspicuous spots on Mars, such as the *Syrtis Magna* (Kaiser sea of Proctor and Green's charts), may be discerned with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350, and a 8-in. refractor or 10-in. reflector, are essential to display the outlines of the more delicate markings.

Jupiter's belts are perceptible in a 1½-in. telescope, power 40, but for studying their different forms and variable appearances and the different motions of the bright and dark spots a larger telescope and powers of 250 and 300 are requisite. The four bright satellites are visible in an opera glass. Transits of the satellites III. and IV. and their shadows may be observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 150. Satellite V. has never been seen in a glass smaller than 18½-in.

Cassini's division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed with 2½-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 300 and 350, and a much larger aperture, are essential to reach the delicate features of the planet. A good 4½-in. refractor will sometimes show Encke's division in the ring, also the interior crape ring and five of the satellites, but the air must be good. Titan, the largest of the Saturnian moons, is visible in any small telescope; and Iapetus is also an easy object, though sometimes unduly faint; but Tethys, Rhea, and Dione are much more difficult, requiring care and attention. Enceladus can be seen in a 6½-inch refractor or an 8-inch reflector, but Mimas and Hyperion will need telescopes of at least 10 inches.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may be well observed with a 3-in. glass, power 75.

For very close pairs of double stars, high powers such as 300 or 400, and even more, are sometimes desirable, but in cases where the components are distant and the magnitudes differ considerably, as in ε Lyræ, then a moderate power, such as 100, will give excellent results. For very difficult and close double stars, large apertures are necessary, because separating power is a function of aperture. For showing variable stars a good field-glass is to be recommended. For groups of stars, a comet eyepiece, power 30 and field of 1½, will be best.

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In New General Catalogue.	In Messier.	Position 1890. R.A. h.	m.	Dec. °	′	Description.
224	31	0	36·7	+40	32	Great nebula in Andromeda. Visible to naked eye. Triple.
288	...	0	47·3	−27	11	Globular cluster, little extended. Stars 12–16 mag.
598	33	1	27·6	+30	5	Bright and exceedingly large. West of α Trianguli.
650	76	1	35·4	+51	1	Very bright, double nebula. Near θ Andromedæ.
1952	1	5	27·9	+21	56	The "Crab" nebula, near ζ Tauri. Resolvable.
1976	42	5	29·9	− 5	28	Great irregular nebula surrounding θ Orionis.
2183	...	8	45·9	+34	3	Bright and large. Very elliptical.
3031	81	9	46·5	+69	35	Exceedingly bright and large. In head of Ursa.
3034	82	9	46·7	+70	13	A bright ray. In field with preceding.
3242	...	10	19·5	−18	5	Bright, blue. Planetary nebula. Diameter 45″.
3587	97	11	8·4	+55	37	Fine planetary nebula. Diameter 3′, near β Ursæ Majoris.
3627	66	11	14·5	+13	36	Large elliptical nebula near β Leonis.
4254	99	12	13·3	+15	2	Very fine spiral nebula with 3 branches.
4321	100	12	17·4	+16	26	Very fine spiral nebula with 2 branches.
4472	49	12	24·2	+ 8	37	Bright, round nebula. Resolvable.
4486	87	12	25·6	+12	58	Very bright and large, much brighter in centre.
4565	...	12	30·9	+26	36	A ray of bright nebulosity.
4590	68	12	33·7	−26	9	Compressed globular cluster. Stars 12th magnitude.
5024	53	13	7·5	+18	45	Globular cluster 3′ diameter. Stars 12th magnitude.
5194	51	13	25·2	+47	46	Great spiral nebula. Double. Near η Ursæ Majoris.
5236	83	13	30·8	+29	18	Large and bright nebula. Spiral, with 3 branches.
5272	3	13	37·1	+28	56	Fine globular cluster, visible to naked eye. 7′ diameter.
5904	5	15	13·0	+ 2	29	Fine globular cluster, visible to naked eye. 5′ diameter.
5907	...	15	13·0	+56	44	Large elliptical nebula. Another lies very near.
6093	80	16	10·5	−22	42	Globular cluster of stars of 14th magnitude.
6205	13	16	37·7	+36	40	Fine globular cluster, visible to naked eye. 6′ diameter.
6218	12	16	41·5	− 1	45	Cluster of stars, 10th magnitude, and fainter. 4′ diameter.
6333	9	17	12·8	−18	24	Compressed globular cluster of stars. 4′ diameter.
6341	92	17	13·8	+43	15	Fine globular cluster, 14th magnitude stars.
6402	14	17	31·8	− 3	11	Fine globular cluster, 15th magnitude stars. 4′ diameter.
6514	20	17	55·7	−23	1	Bright large trifid nebula. Double star involved.
6543	...	17	58·6	+66	38	Excessively bright, pretty small planetary nebula.
6618	17	18	14·4	−16	13	Bright, and extremely large.
6656	22	18	29·7	−24	0	Globular cluster of stars, 11–15th magnitude.
6720	57	18	49·5	+32	54	The bright ring nebula between β and γ Lyræ.
6779	56	19	12·5	+30	0	Bright globular cluster of stars.
6853	27	19	54·9	+22	25	The "Dumb-bell" nebula in Vulpecula.
6960	...	20	41·1	+30	19	Bright, large and irregular. The star χ Cygni involved.
7078	15	21	24·7	+11	41	Globular cluster of small stars. 5′ diameter.
7089	2	21	27·8	− 1	19	Globular cluster of small stars. 5′ diameter.
7099	30	21	34·1	−23	41	Globular cluster. 12–16th magnitude stars. 3′ diameter.
7662	...	23	20·6	+41	56	Small. Very bright. Planetary or ring nebula.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants) in RECEIPT OF RELIEF in the several Unions and Parishes in ENGLAND and WALES on the 1st of January in each Year.

Jan. 1st.	Adult Able-bodied. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	All other Paupers. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Total. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
1860	18,882	117,889	136,771	100,114	614,115	714,259	119,026	731,994	851,000
1870	30,389	163,700	194,089	134,935	750,367	885,302	165,324	914,067	1,079,391
1880	26,991	99,237	126,228	162,313	549,399	711,712	189,304	648,636	837,940
1883	24,867	80,490	105,357	165,519	528,420	693,939	190,386	608,910	799,296
1885	23,909	78,518	102,427	166,275	515,453	681,728	190,184	593,971	784,155
1887	27,032	83,197	110,229	169,821	537,239	707,060	196,583	620,436	817,019
1888	28,637	83,896	112,533	172,029	540,947	712,976	200,666	624,842	825,508
1889	27,191	77,626	104,817	171,000	534,315	705,315	198,191	611,941	810,132
1890	25,917	71,828	97,745	169,131	520,669	689,800	195,048	592,497	787,545
1891	27,834	70,960	98,794	165,108	511,003	676,111	192,942	581,963	774,905
1892	31,988	67,546	99,534	160,472	494,479	654,951	192,460	562,025	754,485
1893	34,752	72,426	107,178	165,182	504,098	669,280	199,934	576,524	776,458
1894	38,919	77,519	116,478	173,710	522,253	695,963	212,629	599,812	812,441

From this it will be seen that on Jan. 1st, 1894, out of every 100 persons in England and Wales, 2·801 were in receipt of workhouse relief (assumed population of the 648 Parishes or Unions, 28,999,107), an increase of ·158 per cent. on the year 1893.

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Dec. 26, 1895.—The pantomime CINDERELLA, by Sir Augustus Harris, Cecil Raleigh and Arthur Sturgess, produced at Drury Lane. The principal parts were taken by Mesdames Ada Blanche, Isa Bowman, Sophie Larkin, Emily Miller, Lily Harold, Messrs. Herbert Campbell, Dan Leno, L. Rignold, the Bros. Griffiths, &c.

Oscar Barrett's pantomime, written by Horace Lennard, produced at the Lyceum. The leading parts were played by Mesdames Geraldine Somerset, Alice Brookes, Grace Lane, Susie Vaughan, L. Augarde, Zanfretta, Messrs. Victor Stevens, R. Blunt, F. Emery, Roy Kennett.

ALADDIN UP TO DATE, pantomime by Geoffery Thorn, produced at the Grand.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, pantomime, put on at the Standard.

Dec. 27.—A new play by C. H. Brookfield and F. C. Philips, entitled A WOMAN'S REASON, put on at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The cast included Messrs. C. Brookfield, H. Kemble, C. Coghlan, L. Waller, H. Knight, Mesdames Carlotta Addison, Tree, M. Millett, V. Stevens and Florence West.

Dec. 28.—An origiual farce in three acts, THE LATE MR. CASTELLO, by Sydney Grundy, produced at the Comedy. The characters by Messrs. L. Boyne, C. Maud, J. G. Grahame, Mesdames Rose Leclercq, W. Emery and Esmé Beringer.

Dec. 29.—ONE OF THE BEST produced at the Adelphi, with Mr. W. Terriss and Miss Millward in the principal parts.

Jan. 4, 1896.—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS put on at the Lyric, by Mr. Wilson Barrett. Other characters by Messrs. F. McLeay, C. Hudson, E. Inwin, A. Manning, Miss Maud Jefferies and Miss Haidee Wright.

Jan. 7.—THE PRISONER OF ZENDA, adapted from Anthony Hope's novel, by Edward Rose, played for the first time at the St. James's Theatre. The cast included Messrs. George Alexander, H. Warring, C. Glenny, W. H. Vernon, L. Cautley, A. Aynesworth, Mesdames Evelyn Millard, Lily Hanbury, Olga Brandon and M. Hackney.

Jan. 15.—MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL, by H. A. Jones, produced at the Lyceum, the principal parts being played by Messrs. Forbes Robertson, Macintosh, Hathorn, Carme, Mesdames Marion Terry, Sarah Brooke, H. Watson and E. H. Brooke,

Jan. 20.—A series of opera matinées commenced at Daly's.

Jan. 25.—THE COLLEEN BAWN revived at the Princess's.

Jan. 30.—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY, by Fergus Hume, produced at the Duke of York's Theatre, the principal parts being played by Messrs. C. Cartwright, R. Pateman, H. B. Irving, Mesdames Gertrude Kingston, Lena Ashwell and Marie Lyons.

Feb. 12.—A musical play, THE NEW BARMAID, presented at the Avenue. The leading parts were played by Messrs. H. Brookbank, C. Rowan, J. J. Dallas, J. L. Shine, Mesdames Agnes Delaporte, M. Saker and Lottie Collins.

Feb. 14. — JEDBURY, JUNIOR, a comedy, by Madeline Lucette Ryley, produced at Terry's Theatre. The principal characters were acted by Messrs. F. Kerr, J. Beauchamp, J. L. Mackay, A. Playfair, G. Farquhar, Mesdames Eva Moore, Emily Cross, Elsie Chester and Maude Millett.

Feb. 15.—ON CHANGE, revived at the Strand Theatre under the management of Mr. W. Scott Buist.

Feb. 16.—THE ROMANCE OF THE SHOPWALKER, a comedy in three acts, by Robert Buchanan and Charles Marlowe, put on at the Vaudeville. The leading parts were played by Messrs. Weedon Grossmith, S. Warden, S. Brough, F. Volpe, D. James, Mesdames Palfrey, Talbot, N. Boucicault, A. Hill and M. A. Victor.

Feb. 20.—MRS. PONDERBURY put on at the Court Theatre, with Mrs. John Wood in the title-rôle.

Feb. 27.—FOR THE CROWN produced at the Lyceum. The cast included Messrs. Forbes Robertson, C. Dalton, Mackintosh, F. Gillmore, Mesdames Patrick Campbell, Winifred Emery and Dora Barton.

March 2.—A new romantic comic opera, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, by C. Villiers Stanford, brought out at the Opera Comique. The leading parts were played by Messrs. Denis O'Sullivan, W. H. Stevens, Joseph O'Mara, C. Magrath, F. Fisher, and Mesdames K. Lunn, W. Ludham and Maggie Davies.

March 7.—The new Gilbert and Sullivan opera, THE GRAND DUKE, put on at the Savoy. The cast included Messrs. W. Passmore, C. Kenningham, R. Barrington, Scott Russell, Scott Fishe, Mesdames Ilka von Palmay, R. Brandram, F. Perry, E. Owen and B. Perry.

EAST LYNNE revived at the Princess's.

March 19.—TRUE BLUE, a nautical drama, put on at the Olympic.

April 4.—THE STAR OF INDIA, by G. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley, produced at the Princess's.

THE GAY PARISIENNE, by George Dance and Ivan Caryll, put on at the Duke of York's Theatre.

A Spring Season of Opera commenced at Drury Lane.

April 8.—THE MOTHER OF THREE, a farce, by C. Graves, put on at the Comedy. The principal parts were played by Messrs. Felix Morris, Cyril Maude, S. Champion, C. Blackiston, Mesdames Rose Leclercq, Mackenzie, A. Goward, Esmé Beringer and Fanny Brough. THE GUINEA STAMP, by Cyril Hallward, also played for the first time.

April 9.—THE SIN OF ST. HULDA, by G. Stuart Ogilvie, produced at the Shaftesbury.

April 11.—A musical farce, BIARRITZ, produced by Mr. Arthur Roberts, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

April 16.—The CHILI WIDOW revived at the Royalty. MONSIEUR DE PARIS, by Alicia Ramsay and Rudolph Cordova, produced.

April 21.—Mr. Williard produced THE ROGUE'S COMEDY at the Garrick. Amongst others who composed the cast were Messrs. H. Standing, D. James, S. Brough, C. Crofton, Mesdames C. Poole, Olliffe, R. Eskine and Lucy Monckton.

April 25.—A Japanese musical play, THE GEISHA, by Owen Hall and Sidney Jones, brought out at Daly's Theatre. The principal characters were played by Mesdames Marie Tempest, J. Nesville, Letty Lind, K. Yudall, L. Flopp; Messrs. Hayden Coffin, L. Bradfield, L. Banlock, Huntley Wright, and H. Monkhouse.

April 28.—THE NEW BABY put on at the Royalty.

April 29.—A NIGHT OUT produced at the Vaudeville, the principal parts being acted by Messrs. George Giddens, C. Sugden, W. Wyes,

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A. Fitzgerald; Mesdames E. Phelps, P. Browne, R. Halkett, and F. Ward.

May 1.—The Wyndham celebration at the Lyceum and Criterion and the Hotel Cecil.

May 7.—A matinée of MOTHS given at the St. James's in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

May 8.—Mr. Beerbohm Tree played FALSTAFF in the first part of HENRY IV. at a matinée at the Haymarket. He was supported by Messrs. W. Mollison, F. Gilmore, L. Waller, L. Brough; Mesdames Tree, Marion Evans, and Kate Phillips.

May 9.—A MATCHMAKER, by Clo Graves and Gertrude Kingston, produced at the Shaftesbury. The principal characters were played by Messrs. Lewis Waller, C. P. Little, E. W. Gardiner, A. Maltby; Mesdames F. West, B. Ferrar, N. Boucicault, F. Coleman, L. Ashwell, and Gertrude Kingston.

May 11.—Commencement of the opera season at Covent Garden.

May 15.—Afternoon performance of ROMEO AND JULIET, with the Misses Esmé and Vera Beringer in the title-rôles, in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund.

May 16.—ROSEMARY, by L. N. Parker and Murray Carson, put on at the Criterion. The cast included Messrs. C. Wyndham, J. H. Barnes, A. Bishop, K. Douglas; Mesdames Mary Moore, A. Hughes, C. Addison, and E. Vining.

May 21.—JOSIAH'S DREAM and GOOD-BYE produced at the Strand.

June 1.—MAM'ZELLE NITOUCHE, with Miss May Yohé as Denise, revived at the Court Theatre.

June 2.—THE QUEEN'S PROCTOR, an adaptation of "Divorçons," put on at the Royalty. The leading parts were played by Messrs. A. Bourchier, H. Barntun, W. G. Elliot, M. Kinghorne; Misses Violet Vanbrugh, E. Scott Daymar, H. Rous, and M. Beardsley.

June 3.—MAGDA produced at the Lyceum with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the title-rôle. She was supported by Messrs. Forbes Robertson, J. Fernandez, F. Gilmore, Scott Buist, Mesdames E. H. Brooke, Sarah Brooke, and A. Mansfield.

June 6.—Miss Olga Nethersole played the part of CARMEN at the Gaiety in an adaptation of Prosper Merimée's novel. Her company included Messrs. C. Dalton, T. Kingston, L. Lablanche, J. R. Crawford, A. Sims, Mesdames Lena Ashwell, A. Leighton, H. Dacre, and E. Williams.

June 8.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt commenced a short season at the Comedy with ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

June 10.—Sydney Grundy's THE GREATEST OF THESE put on at the Garrick by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

June 11.—A farcical comedy by Fred Horner, THE SUNBURY SCANDAL, produced at Terry's Theatre. The principal characters were acted by Messrs. F. Kerr, E. W. Garden, Robb Harwood, G. Farquhar, Miss Fanny Brough, and Miss Maude Millett.

June 20.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL revived at the Lyceum. Mr. W. Farren was Sir Peter, Mr. Forbes Robertson Joseph Surface, Mr. F. Terry Charles Surface, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell Lady Teazle.

June 22.—ON THE MARCH put on at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

July 2.—A matinée performance of THE MUMMY given at the Comedy.

July 9.—THE LITTLE GENIUS put on at the Shaftesbury, the leading parts being taken by Messrs. C. P. Little, E. J. Lonnen, A. Williams, Harrison Brockbank, Mesdames Maggie Roberts, K. Phillips, and A. Dirkens.

July 11.—The Daly company appeared at the Comedy Theatre in THE COUNTESS GUCKI.

July 13.—MY GIRL produced at the Gaiety.

July 28.—LOVE ON CRUTCHES played by the Daly company at the Comedy.

Aug. 1.—IN SIGHT OF ST. PAUL'S put on at the Princess's.

Aug. 20.—Mr. Herbert Standing produced A BLIND MARRIAGE at the Criterion Theatre.

Aug. 22.—NEWMARKET, a racing comedy with music, put on at the Opéra Comique, with Mr. Willie Edouin and his daughter in the principal parts.

Aug. 26.—BOYS TOGETHER, by Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr, produced at the Adelphi. Principal parts by Messrs. W. Terriss, Abingdon, C. W. Somerset, J. D. Beveridge, Harry Nicholls, Macintosh, L. Lablanche; Mesdames Millward, A. Kingsley, Kearney and Nesbitt.

Aug. 27.—MONTE CARLO at the Avenue.

Sept. 15.—MY LORD TOM NODDY, a musical piece, put on at the Garrick.

Sept. 19.—THE DUCHESS OF COOLGARDIE produced by Mr. John Coleman at Drury Lane. The cast included Messrs. Hermann Vezin, C. Glenney, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, O'Neill, Vander Geldt, Mesdames Hilda Spong, L. Linden, and Edith Jordan.

Sept. 22.—CYMBELINE put on at the Lyceum. Mr. Macklin played the title-rôle; Sir Henry Irving Iachimo, Mr. Norman Forbes Cloten, Miss Genevieve Ward the Queen, and Miss Ellen Terry Imogen.

Sept. 23.—TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS produced at the Princess's.

Sept. 24.—TEDDY'S WIVES, a farcical comedy by Fergus Hume, put on at the Strand Theatre. The principal characters were played by Messrs. Mallaby, F. Thorne, Gerald Moore, Miss Emily Thorne, Miss Audrey Ford, and Miss Maude Millett.

Oct. 3.—Mr. Arthur Roberts produced THE WHITE SILK DRESS, a musical farce, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Oct. 6.—ROSEMARY revived at the Criterion Theatre.

Oct. 10.—THE BELLE OF CAIRO produced at the Court; Miss May Yohé in the principal part.

A CROWN OF THORNS produced at the Olympic.

Oct. 17.—An adaptation of Stanley Weyman's novel, UNDER THE RED ROBE, by E. Rose, put on at the Haymarket. The leading parts were played by Messrs. Herbert Waring, S. Valentine, H. Revelle, Cyril Maude; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Eva Moore, and F. Coleman.

Mr. Alexander revived the PRISONER OF ZENDA at the St. James's Theatre.

Oct. 21.—A comedy by L. N. Parker and E. J. Goodman, entitled LOVE IN IDLENESS, put on at Terry's Theatre. Characters by Messrs. E. Terry, W. E. Ashcroft, S. Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Mesdames B. Ferrars, H. Rivers, and Bella Bateman.

Oct. 24.—HIS LITTLE DODGE produced at the Royalty, the principal parts being played by Messrs. F. Terry, Weedon Grossmith, A. Maltby; Miss Ellis Jeffreys, and Miss Leila Repton.

Nov. 4.—Westland Marston's comedy in verse, DONNA DIANA, revived at a matinée at the Prince of Wales's, with Messrs. A. Bourchier, H. Vibart, M. Kinghorne; and the Misses Irene and Violet Vanbrugh in the principal parts.

It will scarcely be considered an exaggeration to say that, in the home educational world of the past twelve months, everything else has been absolutely dwarfed by the now famous Government Education Bill of 1896. This measure, which was drastic to a degree and would, if it had become law, have effected a complete revolution in the educational system of the country, was introduced by Sir John Gorst, Vice-President of the Education Department, in the closing days of March, passed its second reading in the House of Commons on May 12 by a majority of two hundred and sixty-seven, and after a prolonged debate in Committee was withdrawn on June 22. As the Government intend to bring in a new Education Bill in 1897, it would be obviously out of place here to do more than put on record the principal causes which probably led to the withdrawal of the measure:—(1) The want of unanimity in the voluntary schools' party as to the source whence the special aid grant was to be drawn, i.e., whether rate-aid or state-aid; (2) The comprehensive and novel changes proposed; and (3) The difficulties surrounding the working of the twenty-seventh clause, dealing with the question of religious instruction in elementary schools. The superannuation and registration of teachers, and the reconstitution of London University are once more relegated to the future, the Government measure dealing with the last-named matter being withdrawn on account of the theological question in connection with appointments to the staff of King's College, London.

With a view to the presentation of a greater amount of information to the readers of the Almanack, and in a more convenient and accessible form, it has been deemed desirable to effect a material change in the arrangement of the present survey. It will, therefore, be found that, in the adoption of the tables given below, statistics have been furnished referring to a longer period of time than has hitherto been possible. It had been hoped, moreover, that the retrospect might have been made under the heads of (1) Elementary, (2) Secondary, (3) University, and (4) Technical; but this has not been practicable, owing, generally speaking, to the lack of unity in the entire educational system of the country, and, in particular, to the way in which these different divisions overlap and interlace with each other and to the absence of any complete official statistics on certain branches of the subject, as, for example, the secondary schools and the public schools. When the English educational system is organised from top to bottom and from end to end, returns for every recognised school and college throughout the kingdom will be available, not less complete than those now issued for, say, the elementary schools of England and Wales or the schools under the control of the National Education Commissioners of Ireland. Meanwhile, there is nothing else to be done but to wait on and hope.

Elementary Education.

It may be convenient to gather together here a few of the more noticeable events of the past year in connection with elementary education and to arrange them in chronological order:—The Rev. C. J. Sewell, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, died suddenly from apoplexy by the roadside (April 14); knighthood conferred on Mr. Joshua G. Fitch, M.A., late H.M. Inspector of Training Colleges (May); retirement of Dr. John Kerr, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools and Inspector of Training Colleges for Scotland (Sept. 16); Mr. Francis R. Jamieson, M.A. (Edin.), appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools for Scotland; Rev. G. H. S. Walpole, M.A. (Cantab.), appointed Principal of Bede College, Durham, in succession to Canon Barradell Smith (Sept. 28); Mr. Cyril Jackson, member of the London School Board, appointed Inspector-General of Education in Western Australia (Oct.).

Secondary Education.

Mr. George S. Farnell, M.A., Principal of Victoria College, Jersey, found dead under the shore cliffs (Nov. 6, 1895); Dr. J. T. Dunn appointed Principal of the Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway (Nov. 1895); Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., F.S.A., appointed Director of the South Kensington Museum in succession to the late Dr. Middleton (June, 1896); Professor Judd, F.R.S., appointed Dean of the Royal College of Science in succession to the late Professor Huxley; Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, C.M.G., appointed (Sept.) Assistant-Secretary of the Science and Art Department in succession to Mr. G. F. Duncombe (retired); Mr. J. W. B. Adams, B.A. (Oxon.), appointed Head-master of the Tenby Intermediate and Technical Schools (Sept.).

The Oxford Local Examinations were held in July at 137 centres, the total number of candidates examined, 7,314 (viz., 2,141 preliminary, 3,626 juniors, and 1,547 seniors), showing an increase of 1,258 as compared with the year 1895, and an increase of 5,351 in the last ten years. The number of candidates who were successful was 5,312, viz., 1,505 preliminary, 2,642 juniors, and 1,165 seniors.

Higher Education—The Universities.

Rev. F. W. Welldon appointed Head-master of Uppingham Public School in succession to the Rev. William Campbell, retired (Oct. 1895); Mr. F. V. Dickins, M.D., appointed Registrar of the University of London in succession to Mr. Arthur Milman, M.A., LL.D., retired (May, 1896); Rev. J. P. Way, Head-master of Warwick School, appointed Head-master of Rossall School, in succession to the Rev. C. C. Tancock, resigned (May 8); the Dean of Llandaff resigned the Presidency of the University College of South Wales (May); H.R.H. Prince of Wales installed Chancellor of the University of Wales (June); death of Mr. A. H. Green, M.A. (Oxon. and Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford; death of the Rev. W. M. Campion, D.D., Master of Queen's College, Cambridge (Oct.); Marquis of Bute gives a donation of £10,000 to the University College of South Wales (Oct.).

The complete lists resulting from the 1895 autumn examinations of the University of London show the following:—B.Sc. Examination—196 candidates (28 women), 95 passed (13 women), 25 in the first division, 70 in the second division. B.A. Examination—494 candidates (136 women), 217 passed (78 women), 53 in the first division, 164 in the second division; M.B. Examination—101 candidates (7 women), 67 passed (5 women). The 1896 Mathematical Tripos List at Cambridge completes some interesting details as to the comparative results of the various colleges; thus, out of 154 senior wranglers, St. John's has had 51 and Trinity 44, while Caius comes third with 13 and Queen's fourth with 9. But Trinity makes up in classics, having obtained altogether nearly twice as many honours as any other col-

lege, and more than three times as many as any other college except St. John's; while King's is third with twice as many honours as any other college except Trinity and St. John's. A special feature in the University examinations of 1895 was the remarkable success of many of the lady candidates; thus, Miss Elizabeth A. S. Dawes gained the D.Lit. degree at the University of London, Miss Grace Chisholm, who in 1892 and 1893 took first-class mathematical honours at both Oxford and Cambridge, became the first lady graduate of the University of Göttingen, Miss Florence E. E. Higgins, the first lady Mus.Bac. of the University of London, and Miss Jane Harrison received the LL.D. of Aberdeen University. Again, in the Moral Sciences Tripos at Cambridge, Miss Jemmet and Miss Ramsay gained first-classes, an honour obtained by only one man; and at the Royal University of Ireland, two junior Fellowships—in modern literature and in English and History respectively—were won by Miss K. Murphy, M.A., and Miss M. T. Hayden, M.A. Four ladies, too, took the M.D. degree at London University, six the M.B. and B.S. degrees, one the D.Sc., and about a hundred the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. But, perhaps, most remarkable of all was the result of the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos at Cambridge in June, 1896, for which there were sixteen men candidates and ten women, of whom only two men gained a first-class, while four women (Newnham, 3; Girton, 1) were similarly honoured.

The Government Education Bill of 1896.

This Bill, which was entitled "A Bill to make further provision for Education in England and Wales," contained in all thirty-three clauses, arranged in three parts, the first of which constituted the county councils as its new education authorities and defined and laid down the duties which it proposed to entrust to them, the second described certain general amendments of the existing Elementary Education Acts, and the third consisted of definitions of terms used and a list of enactments repealed. It may be convenient to give here, with a view to future reference and to the forthcoming educational legislation of 1897, a brief summary of the principal clauses of the defunct Bill. Under the first and second clauses, every county council was to appoint, either alone or in conjunction with one or more other county councils, an education committee whose duty it would have been to supplement "such existing organizations for educational purposes as for the time being supply efficient instruction." The third clause empowered the new education authority to make an arrangement with the Education Department for taking over the administrative and inspection duties hitherto exercised by that department with regard to the grants voted by Parliament, but this was always to be done in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Day School Code. Under the fourth clause, a special aid grant was to be made by Parliament to the extent of four shillings for every child in voluntary schools and in the schools of certain necessitous School Boards as laid down in the Education Act of 1870. The fifth to the tenth clauses provided for the audit of the accounts of schools receiving the special aid grants, laid upon the new education authorities the *ultimate* duty of supplying public elementary schools, gave the Education Department the power of constituting the borough council in boroughs to be the school board, and gave power to the education authority to take over public elementary schools, to take the place of defaulting school boards, and to delegate to local bodies of managers their own powers as school boards. Clause eleven provided for the necessary expenses incurred by the education authority when acting in its capacity as a school board; while clause twelve permitted the education authority to organize and control certain branches of education other than elementary. The fifteenth clause gave power to the Education Department to arrange for the carrying out of the duties entrusted to the education authority in the event of the latter failing to perform them. The nineteenth clause repealed the famous "seventeen-and-sixpenny limit" to the annual Parliamentary grant, and substituted for it the greater of these two sums:—(1) Twenty shillings (in infant schools, seventeen shillings); or (2) the amount per scholar given in respect of the twelve months ending July 31, 1896. Clauses twenty-five and twenty-six respectively gave the county councils powers to lend money for the purposes of public elementary schools and set certain limits to the amount of the rates levied by school boards; while the twenty-seventh clause laid upon school managers the duty of permitting, so far as practicable and on the request of a reasonable number of parents, separate religious instruction to be given to their children, the final decision as to what was "reasonable" and "practicable" being left with the Education Department.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Elementary Schools.

Particulars.	Sep. 1, 1891 to Aug. 31, '92	Sep. 1, 1892 to Aug. 31, '93	Sep. 1, 1893 to Aug. 31, '94	Sep. 1, 1894 to Aug. 31, '95	Increase of 1895 over 1894. Number.	Per cent.
Estimated population	29,403,346	29,731,109	30,062,763	30,394,078	333,315	1·11
„ Aged 3–5 years	1,391,290	1,405,202	1,419,254	1,433,446	14,192	1·0
„ „ 5–14 „	6,070,202	6,130,903	6,192,212	6,254,135	61,923	1·0
„ „ 3–14 „	7,461,492	7,536,105	7,611,456	7,697,581	76,115	1·0
Number of schools inspected { institutions	19,515	19,577	19,709	19,739	30	0·15
Number of schools inspected { departments	29,672	29,804	30,033	30,237	204	0·68
No. of scholars for whom accommodation was provided	5,692,975	5,762,617	5,832,944	5,937,288	104,344	1·79
„ „ on the school registers	5,006,979	5,126,373	5,198,741	5,299,469	100,728	1·94
„ „ present at inspection	4,609,240	4,728,535	4,802,209	4,868,014	65,805	1·37
„ „ in average attendance	3,870,774	4,100,030	4,225,834	4,325,030	99,196	2·35
„ half-time scholars	172,363	164,018	140,831	126,896	*13,935*	*9·89*

Note.—Italic figures in the fifth and sixth of the above columns denote *decrease*.

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Particulars.	Sep. 1, 1892 to Aug. 31, '93	Sep. 1, 1893 to Aug. 31, '94	Sep. 1, 1894 to Aug. 31, '95	Increase of 1895 over 1894. Number.	Per cent.
Infant schools and classes:—					
No. of schools (departments)	7,059	7,140	7,254	7,439	185	2·55
,, classes	5,475	5,755	5,805	5,586	*219*	*3·77*
,, infant scholars on registers	1,764,930	1,813,992	1,830,994	1,859,326	28,332	1·55
,, ,, ,, in average attendance	1,183,830	1,278,798	1,320,856	1,335,353	14,497	1·10
Schools for older scholars:—						
No. of schools (departments)	22,613	22,664	22,779	22,758	19	0·08
,, older scholars on registers	3,242,049	3,312,381	3,367,747	3,440,143	72,395	2·15
,, ,, ,, in average attendance	2,686,944	2,821,232	2,904,978	2,989,677	84,699	2·92
,, departments in which class subjects were taught	20,940	21,525	22,668	22,765	97	0·43
,, departments to which grants were made on examination in class subjects	20,110	20,659	21,915	21,930	15	0·07
Average no. in attendance paid on examination in class subjects	2,595,127	2,751,261	2,884,198	2,980,948	96,750	3·35
No. of departments in which specific subjects were taught	1,816	1,913	2,140	2,301	161	7·52
,, scholars examined in specific subjects	90,070	100,120	113,384	128,012	14,628	12·9
,, girls paid grants for instruction in cookery	90,794	108,192	122,325	134,930	12,605	10·3
,, ,, ,, ,, laundry-work	2,766	5,640	7,238	11,720	4,482	61·92
,, ,, ,, ,, dairy-work	...	...	8	...	*8*	*100·0*
,, pupil-teachers paid grants for a *good* examination	...	...	3,500	4,317	817	23·34
,, pupil-teachers paid grants for a *fair* examination	...	...	13,700	15,039	1,339	9·77
,, schools in thinly populated places paid grants of £10 or £15	2,960	2,870	2,942	3,061	119	4·04
,, schools paid special grants of £10	3,547	3,421	3,471	3,710	239	6·89
,, certificated teachers	48,772	49,340	50,689	52,941	2,252	4·44
,, assistant-teachers	23,558	25,123	26,067	27,961	1,894	7·27
,, pupil-teachers	26,961	27,283	28,739	31,476	2,737	9·52
,, additional teachers	6,951	8,534	10,196	11,678	1,482	14·53
Evening continuation schools:—						
No. of schools { institutions	...	...	3,318	3,421	103	3·1
No. of schools { departments	1,604	1,977	3,742	3,947	205	5·48
,, scholars on the registers	...	115,582	266,683	270,285	3,602	1·35
Average attendance	65,561	81,068	115,530	129,523	13,993	12·11
No. of scholars for whom variable grant is claimed	...	...	126,907	151,110	24,273	19·13
,, girls and women paid grants for instruction in cookery	3,531	4,833	8,703	11,599	2,896	33·28
,, girls and women paid grants for instruction in laundry-work	...	...	420	448	28	6·67
,, girls and women paid grants for instruction in dairy-work	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of school income:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	1,704,371	1,705,621	1,724,238	1,942,716	218,478	12·67
Voluntary contributions	798,777	808,949	808,553	836,428	27,875	3·45
Endowment	162,122	159,744	157,232	154,242	*2,990*	*1·9*
School-pence	1,285,826	357,030	320,219	306,853	*13,366*	*4·17*
Other local sources	60,646	71,889	84,687	100,793	16,106	19·02
Grants from Science and Art Department	83,164	129,829	154,655	161,719	7,064	4·57
Fee grants	525,275	1,753,346	2,131,964	2,147,597	15,633	0·73
Annual grants of previous year brought to account	3,437,808	3,599,615	3,756,630	4,068,400	311,770	5·58
Total	8,057,989	8,586,057	9,178,178	9,658,748	480,570	5·24
Cost of maintenance:—						
Salaries	6,280,505	6,611,326	6,995,895	7,389,437	393,542	5·62
Books and apparatus	506,249	529,907	568,871	604,853	35,982	6·33
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,426,662	1,499,626	1,583,059	1,675,810	91,751	5·86
Total	8,213,816	8,640,859	9,147,825	9,670,090	522,265	5·71
Amounts paid out of parliamentary grants:—						
Annual grants to day schools	3,561,300	3,783,237	3,926,641	4,081,281	154,640	3·94
Fee grants to day schools for the inspection year of schools inspected	822,440	2,050,140	2,099,020	2,151,469	52,449	2·50
Annual grants to evening continuation schools	36,600	45,667	91,540	112,084	20,544	22·44

Note.—Italic figures in the fifth and sixth of the above columns denote *decrease*

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SCOTLAND.

Elementary Schools.

Particulars.	Oct. 1, 1891 to Sep. 30, 1892	Oct. 1, 1892 to Sep. 30, 1893	Oct. 1, 1893 to Sep. 30, 1894	Oct. 1, 1894 to Sep. 30, 1895	Increase of 1895 over 1894 Number.	Per cent.
Total population (estimated)	4,057,852	4,090,315	4,123,038	4,156,022	32,984	0·8
Population, aged 3— 5 years	200,110	201,711	203,325	204,952	1,627	0·8
,, ,, 5—14 ,,	846,582	853,354	860,181	867,062	6,881	0·8
,, ,, 3—14 ,,	1,045,692	1,055,065	1,063,506	1,072,014	8,508	0·8
Day Schools :—						
No. of schools inspected { institutions	3,030	3,004	3,054	3,034	*20*	*0·65*
No. of schools inspected { departments	3,401	3,391	3,460	3,458	*2*	*0·06*
,, scholars for whom accommodation was provided	736,511	737,797	770,244	789,126	18,882	2·45
,, ,, on the school registers	666,992	664,838	686,335	692,202	5,867	0·85
,, ,, present at inspection	621,206	618,021	643,458	645,010	1,552	0·24
,, ,, in actual average attendance	538,678	542,851	567,442	575,305	7,863	1·39
,, ,, in average attendance on which the grant was claimed	541,972	545,798	570,121	577,617	7,496	1·31
,, ,, in average attendance on which the grant for organization and discipline was allowed : at *excellent* rate	440,004	447,906	479,536	491,637	12,101	2·51
,, ,, ,, ,, at *good* rate	98,943	96,127	89,982	85,253	*4,729*	*5·26*
,, ,, in average attendance on which the grant on examination in standard subjects was allowed : at *excellent* rate	147,867	177,321	209,725	240,162	30,437	14·51
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, at *good* rate	357,756	338,367	332,919	317,052	*15,867*	*4·77*
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, at *fair* rate	35,643	28,748	27,104	19,954	*7,150*	*26·38*
,, ,, in average attendance earning grants under Art. 19 C.	430,526	431,987	449,669	457,757	8,088	1·80
,, ,, examined in specific subjects	42,955	44,280	47,332	48,362	1,030	2·18
,, ,, ,, in one subject	25,652	26,337	28,269	27,698	*571*	*2·02*
,, ,, ,, in two subjects	12,718	13,169	13,832	14,664	832	6·02
,, ,, ,, in three subjects	4,595	4,774	5,231	6,000	769	14·70
,, ,, who passed in specific subjects	37,813	38,456	41,550	42,747	1,197	2·88
,, ,, ,, in one subject	23,799	24,456	26,258	26,186	*72*	*0·27*
,, ,, ,, in two subjects	10,585	10,558	11,606	12,082	476	4·10
,, ,, ,, in three subjects	3,429	3,442	3,686	4,479	793	21·51
,, certificated teachers	8,252	8,325	8,706	8,907	201	2·31
,, assistant-teachers	1,652	1,874	1,947	2,027	80	4·11
,, pupil-teachers	3,776	3,775	3,932	4,089	157	3·99
,, female assistants	131	129	156	179	23	14·74
Blind or deaf-mute scholars :—						
No. of schools inspected :						
(1) Institutions not otherwise on annual grant list	9	9	10	11	1	10·00
(2) Ordinary annual grant schools	15	25	38	40	2	5·26
No. of scholars presented to H.M.'s inspectors	317	437	511	573	62	12·13
,, ,, paid at the rate of five guineas	...	...	456	523	67	14·69
,, ,, ,, ,, three guineas	311	437	48	46	*2*	*4·17*
,, ,, ,, ,, two guineas	270	401	3	4	1	33·33
Day and Night Schools :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of school income derived from rates	262,205	250,295	310,887	336,165	25,278	8·13
Amount of school income derived from voluntary contributions	29,102	31,041	30,656	36,013	5,357	17·47
Amount of school income derived from fees paid by scholars	45,428	33,558	33,533	33,342	*191*	*0·57*
Amount of school income derived from books, &c., sold to children	20,430	20,971	22,817	20,947	*1,870*	*8·20*
Amount of school income derived from fee grant	311,597	315,446	234,910	340,680	5,770	1·71
Total income (including grant, &c.)	1,251,245	1,296,027	1,383,219	1,464,828	81,609	5·90
Total cost of maintenance	1,242,542	1,280,289	1,375,758	1,458,765	83,007	6·03

Note.—Italic figures in the fifth and sixth of the above columns denote *decrease*.

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Schools under the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Particulars.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		[Estimated 4,668,073]	[Estimated 4,643,187]	[Estimated 4,629,118]	[Estimated 4,574,764]
Total population per census of 1891	4,704,750	...	...	...	...
Population of school age (5—13), per census of 1891	939,694	...	...	...	...
No. of pupils for whom school accommodation is provided	789,228	803,900	807,740	815,539	833,232
No. of schools inspected	8,281	8,377	8,391	8,485	8,554
No. of scholars on the books within the last 14 days of *results* year :—					
Boys	344,091	341,908	355,139	354,683	...
Girls	356,579	352,386	365,953	366,294	...
Under ten years of age	411,998	409,664	428,799	425,823	...
Ten years of age and upwards	288,672	284,630	292,293	295,157	...
Total	700,670	694,294	721,092	720,977	...
Average attendance for results year :—					
Boys	245,599	241,896	251,935	259,070	254,165
Girls	254,483	250,344	260,049	265,139	262,090
Total	500,082	492,240	511,984	524,209	516,255
No. of scholars present at inspection :—					
Boys	268,689	264,989	274,655	281,427	278,064
Girls	283,263	276,707	288,524	294,504	291,547
Under seven years of age	115,128	111,601	120,223	121,794	...
Seven years of age and upwards	436,824	430,095	442,956	454,137	...
Total	551,952	541,696	563,179	575,931	569,611
No. of children (seven years of age and upwards) examined	422,988	415,900	425,832	435,632	432,974
Percentage of passes in reading	94·4	94·1	94·2	94·5	94·5
,, ,, ,, writing	95·7	95·5	95·7	96·1	96·1
,, ,, ,, arithmetic	83·0	82·9	83·5	83·4	83·3
No. of certificated principal teachers :—					
Males	4,636	4,685	4,743	4,727	4,748
Females	3,479	3,508	3,510	3,553	3,570
Total	8,115	8,193	8,253	8,280	8,318
No. of certificated assistant-teachers :—					
Males	899	885	924	985	999
Females	2,310	2,297	2,409	2,528	2,533
Total	3,209	3,182	3,333	3,513	3,532
No. of pupil-teachers or monitors :					
Males	1,869	1,843	1,869	1,888	1,918
Females	3,725	3,659	3,761	3,898	4,004
Total	5,594	5,502	5,630	5,786	5,922
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure on board's training colleges	9,422	10,135	9,615	9,410	10,104
,, ,, local training colleges	20,221	26,885	26,894	28,645	29,869
Model schools (net exp. from Education Vote)	27,710	29,772	30,087	30,684	31,237
Net expenditure on agricultural schools and school farms	3,431	4,496	4,512	4,894	4,924
Payments to teaching staffs in national schools (other than model schools)	782,930	923,453	1,003,995	1,021,966	1,060,113
Gratuities to teachers of ordinary and model schools who have not joined the pension scheme on retiring from service	914	553	202	39	795
Salaries and travelling expenses to inspectors	41,668	41,612	40,967	41,420	41,920
Central official establishment	25,479	25,466	26,106	27,300	27,509
Cost of national school books and school requisites	5,035	3,113	1,920	4,066	4,080
Miscellaneous expenditure	4,570	4,985	5,179	6,293	6,778
Erection, maintenance, and repair of school-houses paid by Board of Works	41,512	36,404	38,708	40,071	51,367
Rates	6,961	3,893	6,834	5,868	7,289
Total	969,853	1,110,770	1,194,119	1,220,656	1,275,985

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REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Particulars.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
No. of children in Reformatory Schools:—							
Boys	648	628	610	593	536	528	527
Girls	115	116	106	80	83	76	62
Total	763	744	716	673	619	604	589
No. of children in Industrial Schools:—							
Boys	—	—	—	—	—	3,363	3,339
Girls	—	—	—	—	—	4,518	4,521
Total	—	—	—	—	—	7,881	7,860
No. of admissions to Reformatory Schools:—							
Boys	255	127	141	131	110	120	113
Girls	23	19	21	14	28	15	10
Total	278	146	162	145	138	135	123
No. of admissions to Industrial Schools:—							
Boys	935	752	651	881	750	751	752
Girls	711	789	723	704	702	675	815
Total	1,646	1,541	1,374	1,585	1,452	1,426	1,567

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND.

The nearest approximation to any official return as to the state and general efficiency of secondary, as distinguished from elementary schools, is in Ireland, where there is an Intermediate Education Board which supervises, and conducts the examination of, a number of schools of a somewhat more advanced character than those under the control of the National Commissioners of Education. The subjects of the examinations conducted by the Board are as follows:—Greek, Latin, Précis Writing, French, German, Italian, Celtic, Spanish, Domestic Economy, Elementary Mechanics, Plane Trigonometry, Algebra and Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Drawing, Shorthand, Music, and Botany; and the brief table below will be found to give the leading figures of the last five years according to the most recent report:—

Particulars.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
No. of students presented for examination:—					
Boys	3,856	4,294	5,265	5,816	6,267
Girls	1,300	1,465	1,709	1,866	2,056
Total	5,156	5,759	6,974	7,682	8,323
No. of students who passed the examinations:—					
Boys	2,304	2,539	3,041	3,419	3,783
Girls	774	784	955	1,104	1,190
Total	3,078	3,323	3,996	4,523	4,973
Percentage of candidates who were successful:—					
Boys	59·7	59·1	57·7	58·8	60·4
Girls	59·5	53·5	55·9	59·2	57·9
Total	59·6	57·7	57·3	58·9	59·8

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

Before proceeding to the more important tables of gross results in the departments of science and art teaching, it may be of interest to give here a few items of information of special interest for which those tables do not conveniently provide space. Under the head of science, there were 214 competitors for the seven Royal Exhibitions, twenty-two National Scholarships, and six Free Studentships to the Royal College of Science, London, and the Royal College of Science, Dublin, the awards to these being made on the results of the May examinations. Under the well-known scholarship scheme, founded and endowed by the late Sir Joseph Whitworth in 1868, the competi-

tion in 1895 was for four scholarships of £125 a year each, tenable for three years, and thirty exhibitions of £50 each, tenable for one year, the total number of competitors being 117, as compared with 107 in 1894, and the customary high standard of attainment being shown by the candidates.

(a) *Science Schools and Art Schools and Classes.*

Particulars.	Science.		Art.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
No. of schools recognised by the Department	2,632	2,673	1,746	1,762
,, classes in the same	9,433	9,545	...	...
,, individuals under instruction in the same	180,696	190,316	136,324	136,768
,, the foregoing who came up for examination	99,818	108,163	75,932	78,141
No. examined in addition to the above who did not belong to schools eligible for grants, or were self-taught	3,578	3,741	4,438	4,314
No. of individuals successful	67,327	74,621	42,042	45,742
,, ,, ,, ,, in a previous year	46,999	52,079	...	...
,, ,, who have not been successful in a previous year	20,328	22,542	19,972	21,088

(b) *Number under Instruction in Science, Art, Elementary Drawing, and Manual Instruction.*

Particulars.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
In elementary day schools (drawing)	1,156,746	1,956,049	2,062,449	2,123,675	2,192,253
,, ,, ,, (manual instruction)	2,568	8,905	17,875	30,096	67,470
In evening continuation schools	13,594	18,103	18,497	31,636	37,460
In training colleges for elementary teachers:—					
Science	3,766	3,730	4,053	4,253	4,472
Art	3,628	4,016	4,145	4,697	4,738
In science schools	148,408	180,410	193,431	180,686	190,316
In schools of art and art classes	100,031	115,848	135,807	136,324	136,768
Science teachers in training at the Royal College of Science (London) and assisted students at provincial science colleges	363	400	392	378	359
Students in training, and national scholars at the National Art Training Schools	56	56	58	56	54
Teachers and students from provincial schools attending summer course of instruction in the National Art Training Schools	55	108	87	96	96
In schools examined but not aided by grants:—					
Science	2,820	2,754	2,522	2,034	3,018
Art	3,656	4,050	4,485	4,438	4,314
Grand totals:—					
Science	155,362	187,294	200,398	187,351	198,235
Art	1,280,334	2,107,135	2,243,403	2,331,008	2,443,153

(c) *Total Amount of Aid granted to Elementary Day Schools, Training Colleges, and Schools and Classes of Science and Art.*

Particulars.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Science:—	£	£	£	£	£
Direct payments	108,110	129,798	137,943	150,639	149,186
Aid towards cost of apparatus and fittings	3,902	3,372	428	126	104
Cost of prizes	1,605	703	228	220	136
Total aid for science	113,616	133,873	138,599	150,985	149,426
Art:—					
Direct payments	134,127	187,148	215,340	229,839	248,616
Aid towards cost of examples and fittings	1,601	207	192	35	21
Cost of prizes	3,999	1,776	1,103	1,532	1,250
Total aid for art	139,728	189,132	216,634	231,406	249,887

Technical Education.

Technical education proceeds apace, yet it is probable that a comparatively small section of the public are aware that the annual expenditure on the subject in Great Britain and Ireland is now something like three-quarters of a million of money. Although the official recognition of technical instruction as a branch of the national system of education is a product of the last nine or ten years, there is now issued a very full Return "showing the extent to which and the manner in which, local authorities in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are applying funds" (under the Local Taxation [Customs and Excise] Act, 1890, the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891, the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, the Technical Schools [Scotland] Act, 1887, the Technical Instruction Amendment [Scotland] Act, 1892, and the Public Libraries Acts) "to the purposes of technical education (including Science, Art, Technical, and Manual Instruction)." The leading figures from the most recent edition of this return available will be found incorporated in the tables given on p. 623. It may, however, be of interest to furnish here a few further particulars as to the action of the various local bodies with whom the question of technical education at present very largely rests. Thus in England (excepting the county of Monmouth) forty-one out of the forty-nine county councils are applying the whole of the residue received under the Local Taxation Act of 1890 to technical education, and the remaining eight county councils a part of it to the same purpose. Out of the sixty-one county borough councils, fifty-five are devoting the whole of the residue, and five a part of it, to technical education, while in a single case only, the county borough of Preston, the residue is not being applied to educational purposes. Further, the councils of eleven county boroughs, fifty-one boroughs, and eighty-six urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts; while eight local authorities are devoting funds to technical education out of the rate levied under the Public Libraries Acts. In Wales and Monmouth the thirteen county councils and the three county borough councils are devoting practically the whole of the residue grant to intermediate and technical education (chiefly under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889); while in addition, the councils of seven counties, one county borough, two boroughs, and six urban districts are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts, and one local authority is devoting part of the Public Libraries' Rate to technical education. With regard to Scotland, out of the thirty-three county councils, twenty-one are applying the whole of the residue, and nine a part of it, to technical education, the remaining three applying it to the relief of rates. Out of the one hundred and ninety-five burghs and police burghs, thirty-two only are devoting the whole, and fifty-five a part, of the residue to technical education, while one hundred and one are applying the whole to the relief of rates, and the remaining seven have either not made returns on the subject, or have the matter under consideration. In the case of Ireland, nine local authorities are making grants out of the rates under the Technical Instruction Acts, and two of these authorities are also applying part of the rate levied under the Public Libraries Acts to technical education, while several other local authorities have decided to put the Technical Instruction Acts in force. So much then for statistics, but the ordinary reader may ask, What then is technical education? And it must be confessed that, at the first blush, it would almost seem to be an easier task to say what it is *not*. Fortunately, however, the Science and Art Department (South Kensington), which has taken technical education under its wide-spreading wings, answers the question, so far as it can yet be answered, in a tolerably complete list of subjects which it is prepared to recognize as falling under the head of Technical Instruction. This seems of sufficient interest to be given at length; it runs thus:—Agricultural engineering (including driving and working steam engines and machinery); agriculture (practice of) and agricultural processes (including demonstrations and experiments for agricultural instruction, practical farm work, vegetable and fruit growing, fruit-storing, market-gardening, glasshouses, management of live stock, dairy-work and cheese-making, thatching, fence and mow-making, sheep-shearing, hedging, ditching, rick-making, shepherding, under-draining, stacking, ploughing); alkali manufacture; ambulance work; art-needlework; bacon and ham curing; baking and confectionery; banking (principles of) and financial science; bee-keeping; bent-iron work; bleaching, dyeing, and printing; boat-building; book-binding; book-keeping and commercial terms—office work; boot and shoe manufacture and repairing (including pattern-cutting and clicking); bread-making; brewing; bricklaying; brickmaking; cabinet and furniture making and design; carving in wood, stone, and other materials; carpentry and joinery; carriage-building (road and rail); casting and moulding in plaster, gelatine, &c.; cider and perry making; civil engineering; coal-tar products; commerce, principles of; commercial law, history, geography, arithmetic, and correspondence; cookery; designing for porcelain, pottery, and glass; designing for textile fabrics, silks, and calico; designing for printing and lace; designing for metal work and vases; designing for book-binding; domestic economy; dressmaking (including household sewing and cutting-out; economic science; elastic web manufacture; electrical engineering—electric lighting and transmission of power, electrical instrument making, electro-metallurgy; enamelling; engraving; entomology; etching; farriery; fish culture, fishing, and subjects connected therewith (including the manufacture and preservation of nets, tackle, and apparatus for catching fish); forestry; framework-knitting and hosiery; fretwork and turning; fuel; gardening; gas manufacture; general tool-making; gilding; glass manufacture; goldsmiths' work and manufacture of personal ornaments; hand-spinning and weaving; hat manufacture; horticulture and arboriculture; hosiery manufacture; house painting and decoration; illuminating and heraldic painting; insurance; iron and steel, the manufacture and working of; iron and brass founding; kindergarten, theory and practice of; lace-making and manufacture; laundry work; leather preparation and leather industries; machine knitting; manual and theoretical instruction in wood, stone, brick, metal, leather, glass, clay, basket, wicker, and fancy straw work; marquetry-work; mat and rug making; millinery; milling (flour

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manufacture); mechanical and architectural drawing; mechanical engineering; metal-colouring and bronzing; metal-plate work; mine surveying; mining (including quarrying, raising, preparation, and dressing of ores) and prospecting; modelling in various materials; modern languages—French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Irish, Welsh; music—singing and musical notation, instrumental and orchestral music; needlework—embroidery and crochet; netting; nursing; oils and fats, including candle manufacture; oils, colours, and varnishes, manufacture of; oyster culture; paper manufacture; pattern-making; pharmacy; photography; plasterers' work; plumbing; political economy; pottery and porcelain manufacture; poultry-keeping; précis writing; principles of education as applied to the teaching of technical subjects; printing (including typography, lithography, &c.); repoussé work; road-making, principles of; rope-making; sail-making; sanitary science and engineering; seamanship; ship carpentry and joinery; silversmiths' work (including plate and plated wares); shorthand; sloyd; soap manufacture; spirit manufacture and rectification; sugar manufacture; surveying, levelling, and taking out quantities; tailors' work and cutting-out; teaching, science and art of; telegraphy and telephony; textile fabrics (spinning, weaving, and silk throwing); tools, use of; turnery; type-writing; upholstery; veterinary science; watch and clock making; wool, the preparation and treatment of.

Among the more important divisions of this branch of education, to which separate attention cannot conveniently be given elsewhere, is the administration of the parliamentary grant in aid of agricultural education, the administration of which is entrusted to the Board of Agriculture. The total sum distributed in the year ended March 31, 1896, was £7,850, of which £5,850 went to England and Wales as follows:—University College of North Wales, Bangor, £800; Yorkshire College, Leeds, £800; Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, £800; University College of Wales, Aberystwith, £800; University Extension College, Reading, £700: University College, Nottingham, £450; Cambridge and Counties' Agricultural Education Committee, £400; S. E. Agricultural College, Wye, £150; Eastern Counties' Dairy Institute, Ipswich, £300; British Dairy Farmers' Association, £300; Bath and W. and Southern Counties' Society, £350; and the remaining £2,000 to Scotland as follows:—Glasgow and W. Scotland Technical College, £650; University of Edinburgh, £550; University of Aberdeen, £150; Scottish Dairy Institute, Kilmarnock, £300; Highland and Agricultural Society, £100; Aberdeen Agricultural Research Association, £100; Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, £150. These grants are expended for the most part in the technical training of capable teachers, in the provision of practically valuable instruction to farmers and of experts for giving courses of instruction in particular branches of work, *e.g.*, dairying, horticulture, poultry-keeping, &c., and in the conduct of stations of field demonstration and experiment.

The amount and extent of the work in technical education now carried on by the London County Council through the Board specially appointed for its supervision entitle it to some brief separate mention. For the year ending March 31, 1897, the net probable expenditure is estimated to amount to £120,000, of which £9,000 is for the equipment and £16,000 for the maintenance of technical departments of various Polytechnic institutes. The remaining items of the estimate are as follows:—Shoreditch, Wandsworth, and other technical schools, £9,680; technical departments of public secondary day schools (including the allowance for the fees of the Board's county scholars, £7,500), £20,000; higher education, £4,000; county scholarships, £26,070; art teaching (including art scholarships), £14,440; science teaching (including science exhibitions and pioneer lectures, technology, and manual instruction), £8,985; domestic economy, £4,200; commercial subjects, £1,500; museums, £1,000; expenses of administration (including cost of inspection), £5,550. The quarterly report of the Board for the quarter ended June 30th, 1896, showed that the expenditure of the Board had then reached £28,072; grants of £1,500 a year to University College and £1,000 to King's College had been promised, while £500 had also been promised towards the cost of providing extra facilities for technical instruction at Bedford College.

It may not be out of place here to record the opening, during the early part of October, 1896, of the new Agricultural and Horticultural College, which has been established at Holmes Chapel by the Cheshire County Council at a cost of £10,000. The students, none of whom is to be taken for a shorter period than a year, are to receive a sound technical instruction in agriculture, and the complete course will extend over three years.

This brief summary of the present state of organized technical education in Great Britain and Ireland may be suitably supplemented and concluded by an extract from the official report of Mr. P. G. Craigie, presented to the President of the Board of Agriculture, on the administration of the Parliamentary grant in aid of agricultural education in Great Britain. "Central institutions receiving aid from the Board of Agriculture . . . are therefore now available, or in process of equipment, for the counties lying in the centre, south-east, and south-west of Scotland, for all those in Wales, with the exception of Glamorganshire, for the three Ridings of Yorkshire, for the counties of the north of England, and for the counties of Berks, Oxford, and Hants, in the valley of the Thames, as well as, in a less perfect form, for the East Midland and Eastern counties of England. Some extension of the areas directly benefited by several of these institutions may yet be looked for in several instances, by including in their sphere of work other contiguous counties. Other counties which have not yet the same facilities within reach may eventually find it to their interest to co-operate for the establishment of centres, either of the type which Kent and Surrey are maintaining at Wye, or such as the county of Lancaster has provided for itself. The cases are, however, rare where establishments of this nature can be economically managed by single counties."

FUNDS APPLIED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND TO THE PURPOSES OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION (INCLUDING SCIENCE, ART, TECHNICAL AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION).

(a) *England (excepting Monmouth).*

Particulars.	49 Counties.	61 County Boroughs	213 Boroughs.*	728 Urban Districts.*	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Appropriation of the residue grant received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, in respect of the year 1893-94 :—					
(a) Amount appropriated to Technical Education	452,165	146,745	...	...	598,911
(b) Amount appropriated to relief of rates	144,564	7,267	...	...	151,831
Total	596,730	154,012	...	...	750,742
Amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1893-94 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	409,053	146,179	...	...	555,232
(b) Out of rates raised under the Technical Instruction Acts	...	10,522	8,507	6,432	25,461
(c) Out of rates raised under the Public Libraries' Acts.....	...	985	735	575	2,295
Total	409,053	157,687	9,242	7,007	582,989
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education for the year 1894-95 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	471,757	148,082	...	...	619,839
(b) Out of rates raised under the Technical Instruction Acts	188	15,959	10,590	8,553	35,290
(c) Out of rates raised under the Public Libraries' Acts.....	...	1,066	275	184	1,525
Total	471,945	165,107	10,865	8,737	656,653

* 53 Boroughs and 87 Urban Districts make grants for Technical Education out of the Local Rates.

(b) *Wales (including Monmouth, to which the Welsh Intermediate Education Act of 1889 applies).*

Particulars.	13 Counties.	3 County Boroughs	27 Boroughs.*	67 Urban Districts.*	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Appropriation of the residue grant received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, in respect of the year 1893-94 :—					
(a) Amount appropriated to Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts	11,606	2,728	...	...	14,334
(b) Amount appropriated to Intermediate and Technical Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act	19,241	2,352	...	...	21,593
(c) Amount appropriated to relief of rates	100	...	...	...	100
Total	30,947	5,079	...	...	36,027
Amount expended on Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts during the year 1893-94 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	10,269	1,973	...	...	12,242
(b) Out of rates raised under the Technical Instruction Acts	13,080	1,205	350	105	14,739
(c) Out of the rates raised under the Public Libraries' Acts.....	...	150	...	...	150
Total	23,349	3,328	350	105	27,131
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education under the Technical Instruction Acts, for the year 1894-95 :—					
(a) Out of the residue grant	20,335	1,973	...	...	22,308
(b) Out of rates raised under the Technical Instruction Acts	13,234	3,893	203	269	17,600
(c) Out of rates raised under the Public Libraries' Acts.....	...	150	...	...	150
Total	33,569	6,016	203	269	40,058

* Two Boroughs and six Urban Districts make grants for Technical Education out of the Local Rates.

(c) *Scotland and Ireland.*

Particulars.	Scotland. 33 Counties.	Scotland. 86 Burghs	Scotland. 109 Police Burghs.	Scotland. Total.	Ireland. 228 (about) Urban & Rural Sanitary Districts (90 which are making grants for Technical Education out of the local rates).
Appropriation of the residue grant received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, by Local Authorities, in respect of the year 1893–94:—	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Amount appropriated to Technical Education	21,714	12,477	920	35,112	...
(b) Amount appropriated to relief of rates	3,365	11,641	3,481	18,487	...
(c) Amount unaccounted for	43	764	25	832	...
Total	25,122	24,882	4,426	54,431	...
Amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1893–94 out of the residue grant	19,339	12,125	721	32,185	...
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education for the year 1894–95 out of the residue grant	21,152	13,040	868	35,060	...
Amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1893–94:—					
(a) Out of rates raised under the Technical Instruction Acts	...	...	...	...	3,281
(b) Out of rates raised under the Public Libraries' Acts	...	...	...	...	1,058
Total	...	...	...	...	4,339
Estimated expenditure on Technical Education for the year 1894–95:—					
(a) Out of rates raised under the Technical Instruction Acts	...	...	...	...	3,691
(b) Out of rates raised under the Public Libraries' Acts	...	...	...	...	1,058
Total	...	...	...	...	4,749

(d) *Totals for Great Britain and Ireland.*

Particulars.	England.	Wales* (and Monmouth).	Scotland.	Ireland.	Grand Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total amount expended on Technical Education during the year 1893–94	582,989	27,131	33,173	4,339	647,632
Estimated total expenditure on Technical Education for the year 1894–95	656,653	40,053	35,961	4,749	737,421

* Exclusive of the amount devoted to Intermediate and Technical Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889.

The total amount of the residue paid to the councils of counties and county boroughs in England and Wales in respect of the financial year 1893-4 was £786,768 12*s.* 3*d.*, out of which £634,837 5*s.* 8*d.* was appropriated to educational purposes, £288 1*s.* 11*d.* remained unappropriated, and £151,643 4*s.* 8*d.* was devoted to the relief of rates. This last-named sum includes £115,758 17*s.* 11*d.* devoted by the London County Council to the relief of rates. The estimated total amount to be devoted annually to intermediate and technical education, under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, is £42,861. In some cases (in Wales and Monmouth) the amount allocated by the councils each year out of the residue is accumulating, pending the erection of schools, &c., and the levying of the rate under the Welsh Act is in the meantime deferred. During the year 1894-5, the ½*d.* rate under that Act was really levied (wholly or in part) by the councils of nine counties and county boroughs.

NOTE.—The amounts in Tables (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) under the head of Technical Education, above are given to the nearest whole £.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.—The past year will be memorable in the history of science for the remarkable discovery of a means for taking photographs of unseen objects for example, coins inside a purse, or bones in the living body. Mr. William Crookes, the celebrated English chemist, had found that when the electric current from an induction coil is passed through a glass bulb highly exhausted of air by the Sprengel air-pump, certain dark or invisible "rays" are emitted from the cathode or negative electrode of the bulb which is connected to the negative pole of the coil. When these rays fall on certain phosphorescent or fluorescent substances in the bulb—for instance, diamonds, rubies, or sulphide of calcium, and even on the glass of the bulb itself, they excite phosphorescence or fluorescence in them, and they are also capable of making an impression on a photographic plate. Heinrich Herz, the famous German electrician, found that these rays passed freely through a thin foil of aluminium, and Lenard, a Hungarian pupil of Hertz, succeeded in letting them pass through the glass of the Crookes' bulb by inserting in it a small "window" of aluminium. He was thus able to take photographs with them in the dark by leading them from the bulb into a closed box containing a photographic plate and the object to be photographed. It remained, however, for Professor Röntgen, of Würzburg, to discover that these rays when passed through the hand or any other part of the body would imprint a silhouette, or shadow picture, of the bones on a sensitive photographic plate. The publication of this discovery in January last created a sensation, not only in scientific circles, but in the public at large. Its importance from a medical point of view was at once recognised, and physicists, surgeons, and photographers have since done a great deal to develop it. The real nature of these mysterious "X" rays, as Röntgen called them, has not yet been proved beyond cavil or dispute; but it would appear that they are not so much invisible rays of light, such as the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, as electrical waves or oscillations in the ether. It was known before Röntgen's discovery that invisible electrical oscillations produced in the ether by electric sparks were able to take photographs resembling those of light, which, we may remind the reader, is itself believed to be a wave-motion in the ether. There are some who think that these dark rays do not act directly on the sensitive plate, but indirectly by exciting fluorescence—that is to say, light—in the collodion film; but this point is still somewhat obscure. It is certain that when the rays are allowed to fall, not on a sensitive film, but on a flat surface coated with a highly fluorescent material, such as tungstate of calcium, we can see them. It is not, therefore, necessary to take a photograph of the bones in the living body in order to examine them. It is sufficient to pass the rays through the body, and then receive them on a fluorescent screen or cryptoscope, as invented by Signor Salvioni, of Perugia. As the flesh is more transparent to the rays than are the bones, the latter cast a shadow, as it were, upon the screen. When a photographic plate is substituted for the screen, the bones appear on it as a shadow photograph. The new photography thus enables medical men to examine the skeleton of the living subject in a painless and bloodless manner, which was impossible before. As iron, lead, and other metals are more or less opaque to the rays, it follows that bullets, needles, splinters of steel, and such-like, embedded in the flesh can be localised by surgeons before extraction. Calcareous or silicious matters are also more opaque than carbonaceous, and hence it is that the bones cast a shadow, while the flesh does not. For the same reason the rays have been applied to the detection of true gems, such as pearls and diamonds from paste. They have also been used to discover flaws in metal-work, and to photograph the blood-vessels by injecting a mineral solution into them; and other applications will doubtless be found out.

EDISON'S FLUORESCENT LAMP.—Mr. Edison has utilised the Röntgen rays in a new form of electric lamp. He lines the interior of a small Crookes' vacuum bulb with little bits of tungstate of calcium or other material, which becomes brightly fluorescent in the rays, and when the tube is excited by the current from an induction coil these become luminous; but so far the fluorescent lamp has not come into practical use.

ELECTRICITY AND BACTERIA.—MM. D'Arsonval and Charrin have tried the effect of passing "high frequency" electric currents, or currents rapidly see-sawing in direction, through liquid containing bacteria, and found that a current of three-fourths of an ampère weakened the toxic effect of the bacteria very decidedly. Guinea-pigs inoculated with the toxine before and after it had been subjected to the electrical current showed that the electricity had robbed it of its virulence. Even when the microbes were frozen they lost their virulence under the electric action; and so did the venom of snakes. M. D'Arsonval ascribes this result to the rapid chemical decomposition and recomposition of the toxine effected by the see-sawing currents.

ELECTRICITY AND WEIGHT.—M. D'Arsonval has also found that when guinea-pigs were kept inside a spiral of wire through which high frequency electric currents were passing, they lost six times more weight than when the current was stopped. A rabbit lost twice as much weight under the electric influence as in its normal state. M. D'Arsonval has not yet determined the effect of such currents on men, however, and it would be premature to conclude that we have in these experiments the germ of a new system for the reduction of obesity.

REFLECTING TELEGRAMS.—It is well known that electrical induction, which causes "overhearing," on telegraph and telephone wires, is due to the electrical impulses of the message in a wire, setting up waves in the surrounding ether, which travel to the neighbouring wire, and excite corresponding impulses in it. Taking advantage of this fact, electricians, and notably Mr. W. H. Preece, of the Post Office, have telegraphed through the air, or rather the ether, from one wire to another a distance of 5 miles. Hitherto, we have had no means of directing these electrical waves through the ether; but now Signor Marconi has found a way of reflecting them from one parabolic mirror to another, after the manner of light. He has already succeeded in reflecting telegrams over a mile through the air, and receiving them on a Morse instrument.

LIGHTNING RODS.—There is a difference of opinion among experts as to whether a thin or a

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thick lightning-rod should be employed, but according to actual observations recently made on the rod attached to the Tour St. Jacques, Paris, a stout rod, one having a large diameter of metal, is the safer. MM. Mildé and Grenet have watched this rod during a severe thunderstorm, and seen it made red-hot for a space of 18 inches by the electrical discharge passing down it. If, then, a rod is too thin, it may be fused by the current, and leave the building at the mercy of the lightning which follows.

Electricity from Niagara.—The electric power derived from the Falls of Niagara has been utilized this year, and a portion of it was successfully distributed to works in Buffalo, 25 miles distant, on November 16th; the achievement being celebrated by a salute of 21 guns.

Motor Cars.—The advent of self-moving carriages has been the principal event in engineering circles during the year. Another great race was run from Paris to Marseilles and back at the end of September, and the first, second, and third winning vehicles, all of which were made by MM. Panhard and Levassor, covered the distance in from sixty-seven to seventy-five hours at an average speed of 14 to 15 miles an hour. In the United Kingdom a trip from London to Brighton was made on Saturday, November 14, and the distance covered in three hours. An Act has been passed permitting the use of horseless carriages on the public highway under certain regulations, and there is no doubt that the new vehicle will henceforth become common in this country.

The Aerodrome.—Professor S. P. Langley, Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, U.S., has constructed a working model of a flying-machine on the aeroplane principle like that of Mr. Maxim, which he calls an aerodrome. It is built of steel, and resembles a bird with outspread wings. During the summer the machine was tried without any passengers on board, in presence of Professor Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who reported that after rising to the height of half a mile, at a speed of about 20 miles an hour, it returned to the ground without injury.

Acetylene.—This new illuminant is about to be made from carbide of calcium prepared in electric furnaces at the electricity works of the Falls of Foyers, in the Highlands. When the carbide is put into water it yields acetylene gas, which promises to become suitable in country houses, and wherever coal-gas or electric light is inconvenient. A small gas generator and holder, a supply of carbide and a little water, are the stock required for producing it. The system will be comparatively cheap; but a word of caution is necessary as to the explosiveness of the gas. One volume of acetylene to nine volumes of air is the most explosive mixture. There is danger of explosion through over-heating of the generator, as well as through accidental ignition, but inventors will doubtless be able to reduce the risk to a minimum.

The Cinematograph.—The kinetoscope of Edison was an improvement on the zoetrope or wheel of life, by the substitution of photographs for pictures, and the cinematograph of M. Lumière of Lyons, which is now to be seen in London, is virtually a kinetoscope with the combined photographs projected on a screen by means of an optical lantern. Successive instantaneous photographs of an object, say a man at work, a horse-race, or a busy street, are projected on the screen so rapidly that the image of one has not faded from the eye before the image of another appears, and hence they are blended to the sight. An effect of animation is thus given to the photograph. M. Michael Corday has applied the cinematograph to represent the growth of plants. He has taken instantaneous photographs of a rose-bush from the time of its budding to its flowering, and by combining these on the screen is able to show the rose budding, growing, and blooming in a few minutes. Obviously his method will be useful to lecturers, scientific and other. It can be applied to show the development of a person, the changes in a landscape during the seasons, and many gradual processes in art or nature.

A Cure for Snake-bite.—Dr. Armand Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute, Lille, has been remarkably successful with his new anti-toxic method of curing the bites of serpents by inoculation. The lymph or serum used for inoculating the bitten person or animal is taken from the blood of an animal which has been rendered "immune" or proof against the venom of the snake by the process of Pasteur in the anti-toxic treatment of diphtheria. Mr. Hankin of Agra, has tried the Calmette serum on cattle bitten by snakes in India, and found it very efficacious in preventing their death. An Annamite bitten by a naja snake was cured, although he was not inoculated with the serum until an hour after he was bitten. A patient bitten in the leg or arm should have a string tied round the limb on the side next the heart, and a quantity of serum, according to the weight of the individual, injected. After this, a solution of chloride of lime is injected into the system near the bitten place. It is interesting to learn that some of the East African negroes, and also the viper hunters of Mexico, have been in the habit of inoculating themselves with snake poison to make themselves proof against snake-bite. We may add that Dr. Yersin, of Annam, has discovered a successful anti-toxic method of preventing and curing the bubonic plague of the East.

Sleeping after Food.—Dr. Schule, of Fribourg, has analysed the contents of healthy stomachs after meals, and finds that when sleep follows a meal, the movement of the stomach is weakened, and the acidity of the gastric juice is increased. Sleep on a full stomach is, therefore, unfavourable to digestion. On the other hand, merely to lie or rest in a horizontal position stimulates the movement of the stomach without increasing the acidity of the gastric juice. The old adage, "after dinner rest a while, after supper walk a mile," would, therefore, seem to be salutary, but in resting after a meal one should take care not to fall asleep.

Light and Vegetation.—M. Camille Flammarion has observed that plants grow taller under red than green, blue, or clear glass; and M. Armand Gautier finds that vegetables grow better under red than yellow or violet light, and that they died under green light. Pots containing flowering plants were traversed by the electric current from three Bunsen cells for two and a half months, and found to give far more vigorous plants than similar pots without electricity. A farmer near Boston, U.S., has succeeded in forcing lettuces under glass for the winter market by means of the electric arc light. He gets three crops in the winter, and gains a week on each crop by the use of the electric light.

Chône.—In New Caledonia there is a tree known to botanists as the Cerbera manghas, and to the Kanaks as "chône," which has been found

to yield a gum with the impermeable properties of india-rubber, but which can be dissolved in hydrocarbon essences without heating them. It is, therefore, well adapted for making things waterproof.

Bacteria and Farming.—Drs. Hale, Riegel, and Nothe have made experiments in Germany which tend to show that bacteria which assimilate nitrogen can be sown in the soil with great advantage to the farmer, and especially to the grower of leguminous plants. They consider this plan better than the older method of inoculating the soil with bacterial earth.

Permeable Soil.—M. Dehérain, a French experimental agriculturist, has found that chalk, or salts of calcium, by coagulating the clay, renders soil permeable to water. In ordinary soil the combustion of humus, or vegetable mould, produces carbonic acid, which forms carbonate of lime, which in turn coagulates the clay mixed with the sand. As long as the soil contains the salts of lime, it will be permeable, and hence, if soil is too impermeable, the remedy is to add lime or chalk.

Forcing Potatoes.—The Rhode Island Agricultural Station, U.S., has published a bulletin giving the results of experiments made by planting potatoes in pots in a greenhouse, then transplanting them out-of-doors. Another method was to expose small potatoes as large as hens' eggs to heat and light for six weeks, to develop a strong bud and roots before planting them. Both plans gave a better yield, especially the last, which resulted in a gain of 32 bushels per acre.

Tarring Seed Corn.—The Howard process of tarring seed corn to keep the birds from picking it has been improved by M. Neuville, who dilutes the tar with an equal weight of pure petroleum, and adds a sufficient quantity of hot-water. The seed corn is well coated with the solution.

Gold in the Transvaal.—Geologists have been busy this year examining the gold deposits of the Transvaal, which are said to be the richest in the world. They are near the surface for 30 miles about Johannesberg, and this part is believed to contain 1½ billion of dollars' worth of gold; but some geologists believe that they extend for 1,200 miles at a greater depth. The rock is a conglomerate and quartzite, cemented with auriferous clay, which yields from 150 to 750 grains of gold per ton. The gold is so fine as to be invisible to the naked eye, and is associated with pyrites, which is remarkably pure. It is supposed that the gold and pyrites (sulphide of iron) once existed in solution in the water of a lake, of which the quartz and conglomerates formed the shore, and that they have been precipitated by chemical action.

The Kite in Meteorology.—The U.S. Weather Bureau have made experiments to find out the best kite for carrying self-recording meteorological instruments into the upper air, and have fixed on a modification of that devised by Mr. Hargrave, of Australia, which is box-shaped, with open ends, and silk sides. The string used at the Blue Hill Observatory, U.S., is a pianoforte-wire, and the tailless kites of Eddy and Hargrave are preferred. On one occasion, recently, one of the kites attained to a height of over a mile above the observatory, which makes the record. We may add that a society has been started in Boston, U.S., for the scientific study of kites.

The Hardest Mineral.—M. Moissan, the well-known French chemist, who isolated fluorine, has succeeded in making a chemical substance which is still harder than the diamond. It is a compound of boron and carbon, fused together in an electric furnace. It is a shining black, and will probably supersede the diamond in boring drills and glass-cutters.

The White Race.—We have all been taught to believe that the ancestors of the White Race in Europe came from Central Asia. This hypothesis, based on the unsafe ground of speech, and the fact that most of the modern languages of Europe are akin to Sanscrit and Hindustanee, has been accepted by writers and lecturers for a generation, and the "Aryans," as our supposed ancestors were named, have become almost a household word. Alas! for anthropological theories based on language which is no part of a man, and has been changed again and again by peoples through trade or conquest, the great Aryan hypothesis is now discredited by the leading anthropologists. Further study of the so-called Aryan languages—Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Sanskrit, and so on—have not borne out their Central Asian origin, and anthropologists now suppose that the white race was developed in a hypothetical area called "Eurafrica," which comprised the Mediterranean, the North of Africa, a great part of Europe, and the West of Asia. Professor Sergius, an Italian anthropologist, has also maintained, with good reason, that part, at least, of the Mediterranean white race originated in what is now Somaliland.

Origin of European Art.—It is a commonplace to say that all our culture comes from the east, but M. Salomon Reinach has opposed the current notion, and proved the rise of an independent culture in pre-historic Europe, that is, before Greco-Roman and Egyptian influence. The earliest art of Europe shows no trace of Assyrian or Egyptian influence. The animals figured in it are wholly European: the female figures are not representations of the Babylonian Astarte as was surmised, but are indigenous, and so far from having come from the Euphrates probably found their way there. It was only in a later period, and to a limited extent, that Europe became dependent on the older civilisations of the Orient. There were many centres of creative art, and the Rhine or Danube have claims to be regarded as such, but Greece, especially Attica, and the Islands of the Ægean, were the main centre.

Israel in Egypt.—Professor Flinders Petrie, the well-known Egyptologist, in excavating at the Rameseum and other funeral temples of ancient Thebes, has discovered a tablet of black syenite inscribed with the deeds of Merenptah (the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus), and containing the words: "The people of Israel is spoiled: it hath no seed: Syria hath become (a weak) as the widows of Egypt." As the date of the tablet is about 1200 B.C., this is the earliest, if not quite the only, allusion to the Israelites yet found in ancient Egypt. It is not certain whether the passage refers to the Israelites then captive in Egypt or to a branch which remained in Palestine; but Professor Petrie inclines to the latter view.

Lake Dwellers of Florida.—Mr. F. H. Cushing has made an examination of the Pine Island keys in Florida, and discovered the remains of villages, and numerous relics of ancient lake-dwellers, whose racial affinities are still unknown. Judging from their shell and copper implements or weapons, their pottery, masks, and

modes of sepulture, they appear to be akin to the ancient Mexican peoples.

Psychology.—At the recent International Congress of Psychology held in Munich, the President, Herr Carl Stumpf, delivered an interesting address on the relations of the soul and body, a subject which has infinite charms for the German mind, and seems to have been made for it. The new experimental school of psychology does not content itself with introspection and mere observation, but aims at discovering the truth about the mind and soul, even in its most sublime efforts, by accurate measurement and statistics, as far as possible. Fechner is regarded as the founder of "psycho-physics," according to which the bodily and intellectual phenomena are only two faces of the same whole. While the physical phenomena, however, can be weighed and measured, the intellectual cannot, and the relation between them is unknown. Herr Stumpf believes that the physical and mental worlds do not act parallel or side by side, but that they interact, and that the law of cause and effect holds between them, and he has suggested the establishment of a "psycho-physico-mechanics," which will bring all the intellectual phenomena under the general laws of reciprocal causality.

Suggestion in Crowds.—M. Gustave Le Bon and Professor Bernheim have gathered much evidence to prove that crowds of people, whether in drawing-rooms or public meetings, are victims of mental "suggestion," and act on impulse, not by reason. The intelligence of a crowd, according to these observers, is not that of its superior but its inferior members. It loves catchwords, symbols, colours, and costumes. It prizes a badge above a syllogism, and is easily taken with absurdity.

Growth of the Head.—From measurements made on the growth of the head in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it appears that between the ages of 18 and 24 the head, of American children at least, grows in length, but scarcely in breadth. Hence the ratio of breadth to length, or "cephalic index," tends to diminish at this period from 78·6 to 77, or thereabout. There is also a slight diminution in the cephalic index of American children between the ages of 5 and 18. Of course this change only affects the shape of the head, which may be growing larger on the whole. In Europe it has been found that Austrian and North German children have narrower heads than adults, as a rule. In Bohemia the head would appear to keep its shape from childhood to maturity, and in Italy, among the broad-headed people, at least, there is an increase of the cephalic index in childhood.

Retrospect of Sport in 1895–96.

AQUATICS.

Rowing.—The past season of 1896 has been a very eventful one both as regards amateur and professional aquatics. The amateur regattas have been better supported and have produced better racing than has been the case for several years, and under the control of the Amateur Rowing Association pure and genuine amateur sport has flourished without a single hitch or unpleasant incident, which cannot be said of any other body charged with the management of amateurs and their doings. Indeed, rowing appears to be the only pastime left which can be indulged in by a gentleman who does not wish to be contaminated by uncongenial associates and surroundings. Of course a most important factor in this very desirable state of things is, that rowing being a rather expensive amusement, only the better class of athletes indulge in it, and also gate-money being an impossibility, there are no means of any commercial speculator taking the sport in hand to make money for himself, and, at the same time, to offer bribes to the exponents of the art and mystery of oarsmanship. The National Amateur Rowing Association appears to have ceased its efforts to oppose the real and genuine amateurism of the A.R.A. and is now content to foster and encourage rowing amongst those who cannot afford to be amateurs, but at the same time object to be styled professionals, although why the N.A.R.A. cannot join hands with the Tradesmen's Association and combine their forces, is a problem beyond the comprehension of any reasonable being who understands the present condition of aquatic matters. The season commenced as usual in February at the Universities with the spring eights. In the previous year, both at Oxford and Cambridge, these races had been abandoned owing to the long and severe frost. At Oxford, the Torpids (as these events are termed) resulted as follows, the crews rowing in gigs in three divisions, the boats starting 160 feet apart:—In the first division, New I. finished head of the river, displacing B.N.C., the previous leader. In the second division, New II. were the leaders vice Exeter; and in the third division Wadham remained top in place of Oriel, the 1894 victors. These results proved what a strong club New College possessed for the aquatic events of the year. At Cambridge, the Lent crews race in only two divisions, First Trinity retaining their headship as before and Clare displacing Peterhouse from the top of the second division. The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race took place on March 28th, on a cold, wet, and most unpleasant day. The Cantabs, with five old Blues, had progressed so well with their training and had done such good times in their trials on the tideway that everything pointed to a turn of fortune in their favour. The Oxonians had lost their famous stroke, C. M. Pitman, and had but three of the old guard in the boat. Their times on the tideway were certainly not so good as those of Cambridge, and on the day when Cambridge, for a change, won the toss and selected Surrey, an immense advantage with the coming off that shore, odds of 7 to 4 were freely offered on the Light Blue. In wind, rain, and waves, the two crews rowed a splendid race up to the old Soap Works, there being hardly anything in it. Cambridge then began slowly to go away, and directly after passing Hammersmith Bridge they drew clear up to Barnes. Oxford managed to prevent the leaders adding to their advantage, and then, when the station began to help them, Oxford by a series of grand spurts got up almost on the post and won by a few feet. A better or more ex-

citing race has never been witnessed for this world-renowned classic contest for the blue ribbon of the river. The crews' schools and weights were:—*Oxford*: J. J. de Knoop (Eton and New) (bow), 11st. 1½lb.; (2) *C. K. Philips (Eton and New), 12st. 5½lb.; (3) E. C. Sherwood (Magdalen College School and Magdalen), 12st. 12lb.; (4) *C. D. Burnell (Eton and Magdalen), 13st. 10lb.; (5) E. R. Balfour (Edinburgh Academy and University), 13st. 6lb.; (6) R. Carr (Eton and New), 12st. 8½lb.; (7) *W. E. Crum (Eton and Magdalen), 12st. 3lb.; H. Gold (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke), 11st. 5½lb.; H. Pechell (Eton and Brazenose) (cox), 7st. 13½lb. *Cambridge*: *T. B. Hope (Eton and Trinity Hall) (bow), 11st. 1lb.; (2) *H. A. Game (Harrow and First Trinity), 12st. 4lb.; (3) D. Pennington (Bath and Caius), 12st. 6lb.; (4) *R. Y. Bonsey (Forest School and Lady Margaret B.C.), 12st. 10lb.; (5) W. A. Bieber (Clifton and Trinity Hall), 12st. 12lb.; (6) *T. J. G. Duncanson (Harrow and Emanuel), 13st. 11lb.; (7) *A. S. Bell (Eton and Trinity Hall), 11st. 13lb.; W. J. Fernie (Malvern and Trinity Hall) (stroke), 11st. 13lb.; T. R. Paget-Tomlinson (Aldenham and Trinity Hall) (cox), 8st. 2¼lb. During April most of the big clubs were very busy with trial eights for Henley, and on April 30th the C.U.B.C. held their usual spring meeting to arrange the fixtures for the term and elect officials, A. S. Bell, of Trinity Hall, being selected as president; vice, T. B. Hope, and D. Pennington hon. sec. The O.U.B.C. meeting, May 1st, re-elected W. E. Crum (New College) president and C. K. Philips (New College) hon. sec. On May 13th, A. S. Bell and W. J. Fernie (stroke), Trinity Hall, won the C.U.B.C. Pairs, and on May 16 the same pair could only make a dead heat with H. B. G. Macartney and J. F. Beale (First Trinity) for the Lowe Double Sculls. On May 21st the O.U.B.C. summer eights commenced. On the first night New College bumped Magdalen and went head of the river, and during the whole of the other five nights racing was never in danger. Christchurch retained their headship of the second division, under Dudley Ward's captaincy; bumping races were first rowed at Eton during the last week of May, but with the excellent reach at Datchet at their disposal the alteration seems to be unnecessary. M. J. Slack about this time won the Amateur Sculling Championship of Queensland. The O.U.B.C. Pairs were won by those two sterling New College oarsmen, C. K. Philips and W. E. Crum, on June 9th, and in the same week C. K. Philips also won the O.U.B.C. Sculls. The four nights' racing for the C.U.B.C. Summer Eights commenced June 10th, Trinity Hall (I.) easily retaining the head of the river, and Caius (II.) were left at the top of the second division. It is rather a pity that there should be only four days' competition for these eights; the six days at Oxford is a much better test of the relative positions of the various college crews. Henley Regatta took place July 7, 8, and 9. A record entry of 58 at one time indicated the necessity of adding another day's racing to the carnival, but the withdrawal of a good many crews at the last moment and the non-arrival of several foreigners fortunately enabled the draw to be arranged for the usual Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The entry of Yale University for the Grand added immensely to the interest in the meeting, and the attendances on both the Wednesday and Thursday must have been records. The Tuesday was a fine, calm day until the late afternoon, when it rained heavily, but the two following days, although fine, were quite spoilt by a strong head wind for racing and record purposes. The Grand was won by Leander after they had beaten Yale and New College in trial heats. New, the head Oxford boat, had easily beaten Trinity Hall (the holders) and head Cambridge eight. The Yale men could only stay three-quarters of a mile and then they collapsed. Eton College won the Ladies' Plate, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, won the Thames Cup. The London Rowing Club with the Nickalls, Guy and Vivian, won the Steward's Fours easily; Trinity College, Oxford, won the Thames Cup; and Caius College, Cambridge, took the Visitors'; G. and V. Nickalls won the Silver Goblets, and Nickalls Challenge Cup now added; and the Hon. R. Guinness, Leander B.C., had a very easy task to retain the Diamond Scul Messrs. F. Willan, O.U.B.C., and F. J. Pitman, C.U.B.C., in the place of the late J. H. D. Goldie, umpired from the fast launch *Hibernia*. After Henley, the most important event decided, was the annual contest for the Wingfield Sculls, the amateur championship of the Thames, which took place on July 17th over the Thames Championship course. Vivian Nickalls, the holder, was challenged by the Hon. Rupert Guinness. After a close and brilliant struggle to Chiswick Church, where Guinness for the first time drew clear, the Diamond Sculls holder won easily by 2½ lengths in 24 mins. 11 secs. The regattas following the premier gathering conclusively proved the Thames R.C. to be far superior to the London R.C. when the brothers Nickalls retired, as they did, after Henley. At Walton, on the Saturday of the Henley week, Thames beat London for the Senior Eights and also Kingston for the Senior Fours; London (W. J. Thompson and H. W. Stout) won the Senior Pairs; H. T. Blackstaffe won the Senior Sculls, and J. W. Duckett, of the London, won the Junior Sculls. At Kingston, on July 18th, Thames again won the Senior Eights and Fours; the Hon. A. Guinness the Senior Sculls; H. C. Rabbidge, of the London, the Junior Sculls, and J. Crisp and G. C. Hodgson (Kingston) the Senior Pairs. In the following week, at Staines Regatta, Thames won the Senior Eights, Fours, Pairs (Hons. R. and E. A. Guinness), and Sculls (G. McHenry). At Chester Regatta R. K. Beaumont won the Dee Sculling Championship, and the Mersey R.C. the Senior Fours Challenge Cup. At Molesey Regatta, on July 25th, Thames again won the Senior Eights and Fours; Hon. E. A. Guinness won the Senior Sculls, and J. Crisp and G. C. S. Hodgson, of the Kingston, the Senior Pairs; G. P. Forrester, of the Twickenham, was the Junior Sculls winner. The Metropolitan Regatta was held on Monday, July 27th, Thames, with the brothers Guinness in the crew, won the Senior Eights and also the Senior Fours. The Hon. E. A. Guinness won the Senior Sculls and J. Beresford, of the Kensington, won the Junior Sculls. At Bedford Regatta the Hon. E. A. Guinness won the Senior Sculls Challenge Cup and R. W. Broadrick (First Trinity, Cambridge) the Junior Sculls. At Windsor and Eton Regatta, on the Saturday before the Bank Holiday, Crisp and Hodgson, of the Kingston, won the Senior Pairs; R. K. Beaumont the Senior Sculls; P. C. Low (London R.C.) the Junior Sculls, and Kingston the Senior Fours. At Reading Regatta, on the Augus

* Old Blues.

Bank Holiday, Kingston won the Senior Eights and Fours, and F. Beddington, an old Thames sculler, beat R. P. Croft, of Trinity Hall, for the Senior Sculls. The regatta season practically ended on August 8th with the rising and most successful Goring and Streatley Regatta: R. K. Beaumont, of the Thames R.C. and Burton R.C., won the Senior Sculls. A mixed eight of Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton oarsmen, rowing as Orkney Cottage, won the Challenge Eights from Kingston, but the latter club wound up the most successful season they have had for many a long day by winning the Senior Fours and Pairs. In October R. P. Croft, of the Thames and Trinity Hall clubs, went over to Paris and defeated F. Boudin for the Amateur Championship of France on the Marne. Boudin had appeared at Henley on several occasions. After a long and dreary interval a Championship of the World sculling race—indeed, two—took place on the Thames during the year 1896. Exhibitions and barefaced swindles, both in America and Australia, had practically killed professional rowing in both those centres, and as we in England seemed unable to produce anything in the shape of a really first-class sculler, the question as to the genuine champion sculler of the world was a most open one, but England's chance of having a voice in the matter seemed very slight indeed. Early in the year, in March, W. A. Barry conceded the veteran Wallace Ross 5 seconds from Scotswood Suspension Bridge to the Redheugh Bridge on the Tyne for £50 a-side. W. Barry naturally won easily. On March 30th G. Bubear gave Wallace Ross 7 seconds over the Tyne championship course for £100 a-side, the Englishman winning easily. These two matches savoured considerably of the exhibition order of things. In the meantime C. R. Harding, the diminutive champion of England, after his defeat of T. Sullivan, began to fancy that his chances for the World's Championship were not quite hopeless; J. Gaudaur, the Canadian, was rapidly approaching the "sere and yellow"; and James Stanbury, the Australian, was reported several stone above his proper weight. Articles had been signed for a match over the Thames championship course on Dec. 30th, 1895, between Harding and Stanbury, to take place on July 13th for £500 a-side, and the Australian arrived in England early in May by the *Austral*, and before the day considerable interest was aroused in the match. Harding only scaled 9st. 8lb. to J. Stanbury's 12st. 10lb. Harding was born July 1st, 1867, and Stanbury Feb. 25th, 1868. The betting was 11 to 10 on Stanbury, who led from the very first stroke and won easily by 14 secs. in 21 mins. 51 secs., as against G. Bubear's record time of 21 mins. 44 secs. Tide, wind, and water were all in favour of very fast times; Mr. J. C. Gardner, the old Cambridge stroke, was the umpire. Directly after this victory Stanbury challenged J. Gaudaur, of Canada, and articles were soon signed for the pair to scull from Putney to Mortlake on Sept. 7th for £250 a-side. Gaudaur, a very tall man, was born April 4th, 1868, and therefore ten years older than Stanbury. On the day of the race Gaudaur scaled 12st. 7lb. and Stanbury 12st. 13lb. Odds of 9 to 4 were laid on Stanbury, but Gaudaur took the lead after half a mile, and when Stanbury had made a desperate spurt for a foul opposite the Doves at Hammersmith he virtually collapsed, and Gaudaur won as he liked in 23 mins. 1 sec. by 45 secs. Stanbury claimed the foul, but the umpire, Mr. W. J. Innes, refused to allow it. As Gaudaur can scarcely be better now than he was ten years ago when Beach beat him on the Thames, the general decadence of professional sculling seems to be amply demonstrated, more especially that of the English representatives. Bubear and an English crew visited Halifax in July for a couple of regattas in Canada, but the prizes seemed to be well distributed amongst the various competitors, and the racing was not of any importance.

ATHLETICS.

Decidedly the feature of the past athletic year was the action of the Amateur Athletic Association in suspending, just before the Championship meeting, several of the most notable champions of the previous season, viz., C. A. Bradley, A. R. Downer, F. E. Bacon, G. Crossland, and H. Watkins. These men had been running for several years as amateurs under A.A.A. laws, and each man, at his own special distance, was certainly a marvel of speed and endurance combined, and decidedly superior to any of the previous amateur champions whose names appear in the lists of previous holders of the titles, if we except W. G. George, who eventually became a professional. During the last five seasons athletic meetings had been increasing in number and importance, and as the A.A.A. rules fixed a limit of ten guineas for handicap prizes it was impossible for the more wealthy organizations to offer extra inducements to these champions to compete unless they put up an extra big prize for a level race (there being no limit under A.A.A. rules to the value of prizes in level races), or else *sub rosa* tendered "expenses," which is distinctly against the rules and laws of the governing body. For a long time it had been notorious that certain athletes were in the habit of demanding and receiving various sums in the way of expenses for competing at sports held under A.A.A. laws, in fact, they seldom appeared anywhere unless they were paid for so doing. But proof was difficult, almost impossible, to obtain until, at last, some of the sports promoters turned Queen's evidence. The men implicated admitted the charges on being summoned before the governing body and were, of course, suspended from competing in future under the laws they had broken. The absence of these champions from the chief events of the year of course resulted in the performances at the championships and elsewhere being below the standards and records of the previous seasons, but for a time, at least, the amateur athletic world has been purified and the status of its best men, as amateurs, cannot be called in question. At one time, early in the season, it seemed likely that the New York Athletic Club would be asked to visit England for a return match with the object of our trying to wipe out the New York fiasco of 1895. Although the L.A.C. and the Sports Club were both willing to issue a challenge the Universities would have nothing to do with it and the idea had to be dropped. The New York A.C., however, will probably be represented at the 1897 championships, and with Wefers, Chase, Burke, and Kilpatrick to oppose them our men will have all their work to hold their own. The high wind spoilt all the times at the Championship Meeting at Northampton, but Sturgess made a record in the four miles walk, and with the wind and downhill Godfrey Shaw in the hurdles did better than record, but, of course, these conditions preclude the time being accepted. W. J.

Sturgess was undoubtedly the hero of the year and he added several records to his name; E. C. Bredin was out of training during the whole of the season; and beyond his Inter-'Varsity quarter, W. FitzHerbert did nothing to uphold his reputation, as he was palpably unfit when he ran in the championships. Altogether the season was neither exciting nor sensational, if we except the suspensions above alluded to, and everything points to an era, not very far distant, when the modern amateur will have to be allowed some portion of his expenses, or the prizes will be in money value and not the present somewhat useless articles which the amateur of to-day does not appreciate and cannot afford to retain. This is the result of the current far too wide amateur definition, which includes a class of runner ar too poor to be anything but a money-making professional. The year's athletics opened as usual with the cross-country events. The Southern Counties Cross-Country Association again ran their Senior and Junior Championships at Wembly Park over the same ten miles course, both on the same day—the seniors starting about twenty minutes before the juniors. The day, Feb. 22nd, was cold but fine. Ten clubs started for the Senior Championship: the Finchley Harriers winning with 101 points, the Ranelagh Harriers being second with 123, and the Essex Beagles third with 156. G. Martin, Essex Beagles, was the first man home in 64 mins. 7¾ secs.; P. Tiller, of the Thames Valley Harriers, was second; and T. Bartlett (E. B.) third. Eighteen clubs, nearly all with their full complement of twelve runners, came to the post for the Junior Championship. The Bristol Harriers won easily with 59 points, the Tee To Tum were second with 73, and the Bath and Somerset A.C. third with 115 points. T. Pavey, Bristol, was first man home in 63 mins. 6 secs. (a minute faster than the seniors), J. Webb, of Bath, was second, and H. Gibbs, T. T. Tum, third. On the same day the Northern Counties Association held their Cross-Country Championship: G. Crossland, of the Manchester H. being first man home, and the Salford H. the winners. The race took place at Rochdale. On the following Saturday the Midland Counties Cross-Country Championship was held at Fernhill Heath, Worcester, the Birchfield Harriers winning and S. J. Robinson, of Northampton, being first man home. On March 7th, the National Cross-Country Championship was decided at Minworth, near Birmingham, over a supposed ten miles course. The arrangements were disgracefully bad, and of the ten clubs starting the Salford H. won with 116 points, the Birchfield H. second with 121 points, and the Finchley H. third with 145. G. Crossland (Manchester H.) won in 57 mins. 45 secs.; W. Harrison, of the same club, was second, and W. Bullen, a Londoner, third. On the same afternoon, in London, at Norbury, the South of the Thames Junior Inter-Club race was won by the Southwark H. with 64 points; A. Baker, of the Weybridge H., was first man home in 50 mins. 17 secs. The distance was seven miles, and twenty-four clubs started. Nothing in the way of frost interfered with athletics at Oxford and Cambridge this season, and both clubs decided their club meetings and the Inter-'Varsity sports in the spring as usual. The winners at the O.U.A.C. Sports in March were:—100 Yards, J. S. Mayne (B.N.C.), time 10⅖ secs.; Hammer, A. Dowson (New), 92 ft.; 120 Yards Hurdles, W. J. Oakley (Christ Church), time, 16⅖ secs.; One Mile, W. H. Whitelaw (New), time, 4 mins. 36⅖ sec..; Long Jump, G. Mordaunt (University), 21 ft. 7 in.; High Jump, A. D. Skyte (New), 5 ft. 9 in.; Putting the Weight, W. J. Oakley, 36 ft. 3½ in.; Half Mile, H. S. Bickham (New), 2 mins. 1⅖ secs.; Quarter Mile, G. Jordan (University), time, 50⅖ secs.; Three Miles, J. M. Freemantle (Hertford), time, 15 mins. 10 secs. At Cambridge, the 'Varsity Sports results were as follows:—100 Yards, H. F. E. Wigram (Trinity), 10⅖ secs.; High Jump, S. G. Lubbock (King's), 5 ft. 7½ in.; 120 Yards Hurdles, W. H. Maundrell (Corpus), 18 secs.; Putting the Weight, J. Bullock (Trinity), 36 ft. 5 in.; Mile Race, H. J. Davenport (Trinity), 4 mins. 28⅖ secs.; Hammer Throwing, A. Johnston (Pembroke), 94 ft. 1 in.; Long Jump, E. Batchelor (Caius), 20 ft. 3 in.; Quarter Mile, W. Fitzherbert (Trinity Hall), 51 secs.; Three Miles, W. V. Wood (Clare), time, 15 mins. 22 secs. Everything pointed to a very close match when the Dark and Light Blue met at the Queen's Club, Kensington, March 27th, on a dull, cold day. The attendance was much larger than when held in the summer, as in the previous year, and Cambridge just won with the odd event. The Quarter was the brilliant performance of the day. The winners were:—100 Yards, G. Jordan (Oxford), 10¼ secs.; High Jump, E. O. Kirlew (Oxford), 5 ft. 8½ in.; 120 Yards Hurdles, E. T. Garnier (Oxford), time, 16⅖ secs.; Three Miles, J. M. Freemantle (Oxford), time, 15 mins. 12 secs.; Putting the Weight (10 ft. square), J. H. Bullock (Cambridge), 38 ft. 2 in.; One Mile, H. F. Howard (Cambridge), 4 mins. 29⅖ secs.; Quarter Mile, W. FitzHerbert (Cambridge) 49⅖ secs.; Long Jump, E. Batchelor (Cambridge) 22 ft. 7 in; Throwing the Hammer (30 ft. circle), A. B. Johnston (Cambridge), 107 ft. 7in. In the previous month (Feb. 28th) the Eton College School Mile had been won by C. K. Hutchinson in 4 mins. 49⅖ secs. Athletics proper may be said to have commenced in London with the South London Harriers' Meeting at the Oval, and the London Athletic Club's First Spring Meeting, both held on April 11th. At the Oval C. A. Bradley beat A. R. Downer in a level 75 yards race. Bradley also, after a dead heat from scratch in the 100 Yards Handicap final, was beaten in running off the tie. In a Four Miles Inter-Club Race F. E. Bacon, running for the Essex Beagles, won easily in 29 mins. 45⅖ secs. At the L.A.C. Meeting, the Public Schools' Challenge Cups were the most interesting items. C. C. Holland, of Giggleswick, won the Quarter Mile in 53⅖ secs.; H. Elliott, of the same school, dead-heated in the Mile with O. M. Dyke, of Sherborne, in 4 mins. 42⅖ secs. The Hurdles, a new cup presented by Mr. Godfrey Shaw, the champion, fell to W. N. Pilkington, of Clifton, in 17⅖ secs., who went up to Cambridge in October. On the same day, and clashing with these two meetings, the Ten Miles Amateur Athletic Association Championship was held at Belgrave Park, Leicester. Bacon, the holder, did not defend his title, and the attendance was small; only three runners started, G. Crossland, H. Watkins, and P. Biss, of the Highgate H. The two former ran together until a lap from home when Crossland came away and won by twenty yards in 52 mins. 5 secs. Early in April a very badly managed revival of the Olympic Games took place in the Stadium, at Athens, as the result of an Athletic Conference held at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1894. The Paris executive left the Greek committee to manage the affairs as they

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liked, and beyond a few Americans, about three Englishmen, and several Frenchmen. the international features of the meeting were conspicuous by their absence. It is expected that the next Olympic Festival will be held in Paris in 1900. May was altogether uneventful in the way of any remarkable performances except that C. A. Bradley and A. R. Downer were meeting once or twice a week at 100 or 120 yards, Bradley generally proving the winner, indeed, the pair mutually avoided the Northern Counties' Hundred Yards Championship, the inducements held out to them elsewhere proving more attractive. One of the classic meetings of the year, the Civil Service Athletic Sports, took place at Stamford Bridge, June 13, and was as well attended as ever. H. C. Woolyatt, L.A.C., the scratch man, won the Open 120 in 12¼ secs.; B. Lawford, S.L.H. (45), won the Open Mile Handicap in 4 mins. 25⅘ secs. —his last race before the One Mile Championship, which he won. The A.A.A. Championships were held at the County Cricket Ground, Northampton, on July 4th. A tremendously strong wind spoilt all the times, in fact, it was the exception for the winners to do more than beat the standards. The Hundred was, of course, very open with Bradley and Downer suspended; the winner proved to be N. D. Morgan, of Belfast, uphill, in 10⅘ secs., Max Willenberg, of the Salford H., being second; Morgan won this event at Birmingham in 1890. The Quarter was won by J. C. Meredith, of Dublin University, in 52 secs., the holder, W. FitzHerbert, C.U.A.C., being second and unable to act in the wind. The Half, after a splendid race, was won by Lt. W. A. de C. King, Royal Engineers, in 2 mins. 1⅘ secs., E. C. Bredin, the holder, not starting. B. Lawford (S.L.H.) won the One Mile in 4 mins. 31⅘ secs., F. E. Bacon, the holder, being under suspension. H. Harrison, of the Manchester H., won the Four Miles in 20 min. 27⅘ secs. and the Two Miles' Steeplechase fell to S. J. Robinson, a local, in 11 mins. 25 secs. The 120 Yards Hurdles, run down hill with a strong breeze behind the men, fell once more to Godfrey Shaw, L.A.C., in 15⅘ secs., but the record cannot be accepted. The Long Jump, a good performance on the level with the wind, was won by C. E. H. Leggatt, 23 ft. ¼ in.; and the High Jump, in the absence of the holder, went to another Irishman, M. O'Brien (Gaelic A.A.) with 5 ft. 11 in. The Pole Jump was taken by R. E. Sorshaw, of Ulverston, 10 ft., the holder, Dickenson, having turned professional. J. Flanagan (Gaelic A.A.) won the Hammer with 131 ft. 11 in., and Denis Horgan (Irish A.A.A.) took the Weight with 43 ft. 5½ in. The Four Miles Walking Challenge Cup produced a record, W. J. Sturgess covering the distance in 28 mins. 57⅘ secs. There were no further noticeable performances recorded during the year except that W. J. Sturgess broke the one mile walking record in a match with D. Fenton at the L.A.C. meeting on Sept. 25, doing 6 mins. 33⅘ secs., and also the 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 miles walking records on October 3rd, at Stamford Bridge, his times being: 1 h. 9 mins. 31⅘ secs., 1 h. 17 mins. 38⅘ secs., 1 h. 25 mins. 53⅘ secs., 1 h. 34 mins. 41 secs., 1 h. 43 mins. 42⅘ secs, and 1 h. 52 mins. 59⅘ secs. A. G. Butler (L.A.C.) beat the Half Mile Champion, W. A. de C. King, in the L.A.C and United Hospitals match, late in July, doing just inside 2 mins. On August 29th C. Bennett, of Wimborne, with 18 yds. start in a mile at Westwood Park, Southampton, did 4 mins. 21⅘ secs.—undoubtedly the best amateur mile performance of the year, seeing how easily he won. As there is every prospect of a picked team of American athletes visiting this country in 1897 and several of the expected visitors have already beaten our men in New York on Sept. 21st, 1895, the winners of the most recent American so-called amateur Championships cannot fail to be interesting. The American A.A.U. Championships were held on Sept. 12th, at Manhattan Field, New York City, in dull weather and with a miserably poor attendance of spectators. The fact that all the best of the competitors are the paid servants of the clubs they represent invalidates their amateur status and takes away most of the public interest in the games. B. J. Wefers (N.Y.A.C.) won the 100 Yards in 10⅘ secs., the 220 Yards in 23 secs., but in the Quarter was just beaten by T. Burke, of Boston, in 48⅘ secs.—the American record by Myers being 48¼ secs. in 1881; the Half Mile was won by C. H. Kilpatrick (N.Y.A.C.) in 1 min. 57⅘ secs.; the One Mile fell to G. W. Orton (N.Y.A.C.) in 4 mins. 27 secs.; the Three Miles was won by E. W. Hyertberg, (N.J.A.C.) in 16 mins. 31⅘ secs.; W. B. Rogers (N.J.A.C.) won the 120 Yards (loose hurdles on cinders) in 16⅘ secs., S. Chase not starting; and S. Buck (K.A.C.) won the 220 Yards Hurdles in 25⅘ secs; S. Leibgold (P.A.C.) won the One Mile Walk in 6 mins. 53 secs.; and the Three Miles in 24 mins. 24⅘ secs.; the High Jump fell to C. U. Powell (K.A.C.) with 5 ft. 9½ in.; and T. B. Bloss (N.Y.A.C.) won the Broad Jump with 22 ft.; F. W. Allis, of Yale, won the Pole Jump with 10 ft. 5 in., after a dead heat; G. R. Gray (N.Y.A.C.) won the 16lb. Shot, from a 7 ft. circle, with 44 ft. 3⅘ in.; and J. S. Mitchell (P.A.C.) the Hammer with 134 ft. 8¾ in., also from the 7ft. circle. Outside these meetings Burke and Wefers added two records to the list which will be found elsewhere, and on Nov. 7th B. J. Wefers, at Washington, is said to have run 300 yards in 30⅘ secs., and also 100 yards in 9⅘ secs.; both records are quite within the capabilities of this marvellous runner. Athletics began at the Universities in November. The Cambridge Freshmen's Sports were held on Nov. 6th and 9th, with the following results:—Putting the Weight, D. P. Frazer (Inverness College and Pembroke), 29 ft. 7 in.; High Jump, C. L. Estridge (Harrow and Trinity), 5 ft. 3 in.; One Mile, H. E. Graham (Rossall and Jesus) 4 mins. 46⅘ secs.; 100 Yards, W. N. Pilkington (Clifton and Trinity), 10⅘ secs.; Long Jump, 18 ft. 11 in. and 120 Hurdles, 17⅘ secs.; Hammer, A. Campbell (Harrow and Pembroke), 66 ft. 3 in.; Quarter Mile, C. G. Davison (Sutton Valence and Sidney), 52⅘ secs.; Three Miles, J. G. Jackson (Fettes and Clare), time, 16 mins. 43⅘ secs. When the A.A.A. had forced five such splendid runners as Bacon, Crossland, Watkins, Bradley, and Downer, from the amateur ranks, it was expected that a fresh and much-needed impetus would be given to that decaying and neglected branch of athletics—professionalism. All the five men, except Bradley, were promptly in evidence with challenges to run anyone at their own particular distances. Downer soon made a small match with "Cross," of Edinburgh, better known as W. Lock, of the Spartans, when an amateur. This Downer won, and then matched himself to run Mills, of Rochdale, a noted "pro," 150 yards for £50 a-side, at Oldham, Downer receiving 3 yards inside. The match came off on Oct. 17th, Downer winning easily, and doing "two yards inside" from his mark. In the meantime Bacon's challenge was taken up by T. P. Conneff, the

New York A.C. "amateur," who had returned to Ireland and had no scruples in turning a British "pro." The match was to consist of three races—one, two, and three miles, for £100 a-side each match. The first, distance three miles, came off in Dublin, Oct. 3rd. Bacon, trained to perfection by W. Cummings, won easily, Conneff stopping after he was led at a mile in 5 min. 13 secs.; Bacon finished in 15 mins. 29⅘ secs. Conneff was far from well, and had not been back in his native country long enough to get again acclimatised, most necessary for any runner who has been a long time in the hot climate of the United States. The second race, on October 17th, at Bolton, distance one mile, Bacon again won by thirty yards in 4 mins. 35⅘ secs. The third race, distance two miles, took place at Celtic Park, Glasgow. It was more an exhibition than a match, but Conneff ran much better than before, and Bacon had to do 9 min. 41⅘ secs. to win. Previous to this Bacon, on Sept 20th, had defeated H. Anstead, of Greenwich, the so-called professional champion at four miles, at Rochdale, for £100 a-side, Bacon winning easily in 20 mins. 34⅘ secs. The Hon Sec. of the Amateur Athletic Association is C. Herbert, 10 John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard season of 1895-96 did not result in any new or startling developments, and in fact was tame to a degree. The spot stroke was played less and less, indeed not one single match or exhibition of any importance included this much abused stroke in the conditions, although the fact that Mr. J. Peall was still *facile princeps* at English billiards was amply proved by his twice beating C. Dawson at the Agricultural Hall in May, scoring his 500 to love after Dawson had given the regulation miss. John Roberts played probably quite as well if not a little better than he had done any time during the last ten years, and that means that we never have had and indeed are not likely to have such a brilliant exponent of the game for many years to come. He gave away more points than he had ever done before to Peall, Mitchell, North, Richards and Taylor, these five players all showing slight signs of deterioration in their play, and with the exception of E. Diggle and C. Dawson, there is no English professional to whom the champion of champions cannot give away 9,000 in 24,000 and beat him. The season's play seemed to prove that there was not very much to choose between Diggle and Dawson, but looking at their relative play with the champion, Diggle certainly proved himself the better of the two, and in all these exhibitions or so called matches on even terms Diggle always won, and fairly easily too. W. Spiller fairly established himself in the front rank of the professionals, a break of 529 spot-barred, his best, in March, proving conclusively what a good man he is at the all round game. With the exception of Spiller no other new professional came to the fore during the season. The four chief billiard resorts were the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where all John Roberts's London matches were played; Messrs. G. Wright & Co.'s, Argyll Hall, Regent St.; Messrs. Burroughes & Watt's saloon, Dean St., Soho; and Messrs. Thurston's room in Catherine St., Strand. Once more we must deplore the fact that not a single genuine money match was played during the season. John Roberts adopted a new method at his Hall, offering his opponent, for the fortnight's play, £25 if he lost, and £150 if he (Roberts) won. All the other exhibitions were gate-money shows, pure and simple, and there are not wanting signs that the public are getting rather tired of this sort of thing and long for the real money matches of former times, where each man had something more at stake than a share of the gate.

In the first fortnight in January John Roberts gave C. Dawson 8,000 in 24,000. There were no large breaks, Roberts 458 and Dawson 387 being about the best, Dawson winning by 927. Roberts being below his form. Roberts then gave W. Mitchell 9,000 in 24,000 and won by 277. Roberts made some fine breaks, 633, 569, 537, &c., Mitchell also doing well with 483 (his record), 369, 334, &c. Roberts then met W. J. Peall at 9,000 in 24,000, Roberts with 621, 600, &c., winning by 124, Peall's best being 241. Roberts followed this up by defeating D. Richards at 9,000 in 24,000 by 319, no large breaks being recorded. Roberts followed this up by again meeting C. Dawson at 8,000 in 24,000 and the champion being in wonderful form with 719, 711, 548, 528, 524, 522, won by no less than 1,101, although Dawson had compiled amongst other good breaks 415, 373, 423, 300, &c. Then followed perhaps the most interesting game of the season. Roberts conceding E. Diggle 7,200 in 24,000; Roberts was evidently on his mettle, and after a magnificent series of breaks, viz., 817, 682, 653, 550, 526, 475, &c., won by 410, Diggle's contributions including 610, 402, &c. For some time previous to this last match a strong controversy had been going on as to the legitimacy of the "push shot;" a good many judges ruled it a foul stroke, and also doubted the champion's ability to hold his own without the aid of his favourite push. To settle this point W. Mitchell arranged a match with Roberts for "£100 a-side," Roberts to concede 7,000 in 21,000 "push, spot and jams" barred. Roberts, however, won by 196, 480 being his best break, 228 being Mitchell's chief contribution. Roberts then met C. Dawson on the same conditions, Roberts winning by 184 with a best break of 368, to Dawson's 252. Finally Roberts finished up his London season at the Egyptian Hall by giving Diggle push and spot barred, 8,000 in 24,000, but Roberts lost by 713. Diggle proved himself perfectly able to play without the push, his breaks including 499, 438, 405; Roberts contributing 582 (push barred record), 574, 411 and 384. Roberts played a few matches about the country before sailing for South Africa, but they were of little importance.

E. Diggle and C. Dawson twice met, 18,000 up on level terms. The first time in January, at Messrs. Ormes' rooms at Manchester for a stake of £50 a-side, Diggle won by 792, the best break being 517 by Diggle. Then in the following month at Messrs. G. Wright & Co.'s, for a prize of £100, when after Dawson had held his own up to almost the last, Diggle went right away and won by 2,006, Diggle's best break was 625, Dawson's 371. At Glasgow in May they met once more, and again Diggle won easily. Diggle has given Peall 1,000 in 9,000 at Manchester and beaten him by 1,624; and Dawson has beaten Spiller on the same terms by 898, the best break being the loser's 419. W. Spiller has beaten W. Stevenson (the latter receiving 1,000 in 8,000) by 1,797, when Spiller made his record break of 529. A somewhat remarkable series of matches took place at the end of January at the Argyll Hall. (

Memmott, the Australian champion, opposing H. W. Stevenson, the South African champion, 700 up. spot barred on even terms, playing with benzoline balls instead of the usual ivories. Special prizes were offered for record breaks, and Memmott made a record for him of 430 and Stevenson did the same, viz., 458, the last named break including a sequence of 195 nursery canons, an English record, on January 29th. Amongst other professional events may be mentioned a club markers' tournament at the Dean St. saloon, won by C. Camps of the Ajax club from scratch, with a best break of 125 in heats of 300 up. Messrs. Ormes' usual markers tournament won by W. Osborne of Leicester with a best break of 108 in heats of 500 up. The London Licensed Victuallers' Championship (now a very big affair with an enormous entry), won by M. J. Dyke of Walthamstow, a 67 by Mr. P. M. Calder being the best break of series.

The Oxford and Cambridge annual billiard matches were both won by Cambridge at Cambridge, G. M. Hill of Jesus College winning the singles by 168 in a game of 500 up with a best break of 113. The winners of the Double match were Hill and S. B. Bennett, who defeated E. Elgee and R. James the Oxonians by 64; Hill's best break being 45.

The Billiard Association brought off the tournament, viz., in March at the National Sporting Club, for the Amateur Spot-barred Championship, Mr. S. H. Fry defeating the holder, Mr. Maughan, by 70 points in the fina. heat of 1,500 push stroke barred. Mr. Fry made breaks of 121, 73, 63, &c., Mr. Maughan's 72, 65, 61, &c. The final was a magnificent struggle all through.

The 1896-97 season was commenced by John Roberts at Manchester, on September 14th, when he conceded W. Hardy, a local, 12,000 in 24,000. Hardy won by 432, with a best break of 233, played well, and Roberts breaks of 635, 608, 554 and 518 proved the champion to be as good as ever. A match between Roberts and Diggle at Bristol, followed, Diggle with 4,000 in 12,000, Roberts with best breaks of 574 and 533 winning. The champion opened his London season on Oct. 5, at the Egyptian Hall, giving Peall 9,000 in 24,000 and beating him; and then allowing North the same start, and defeating him. In this match on one evening Roberts compiled the following remarkable sequence of breaks, viz., 327, 625, 102, 119, 309, a feat even the champion has rarely performed on one evening. He also made a break of 550 during the match. Eugène Carter, an American champion exponent of the Yankee game, gave a series of wonderful exhibitions in London and the provinces during the spring of 1896. The offices of the Billiard Association are 139 & 140 Fleet St., E.C.

CRICKET.

The national summer game has probably never been more popular, and has never been so closely followed by the general public as in 1896. Not only was the new increased first-class county scheme thoroughly tested by a second season's trial, but the visit of another Australian Eleven (the ninth) added to the excitement and interest, the five months proving all too short for the numerous first-class matches that could have been played had time permitted and counties and players been available. The exceptionally dry weather of May, June, and July made 1896 essentially a batsman's year, and before the wet came in August some mammoth totals were recorded, the bowlers having very little chance of distinguishing themselves. The first-class county scheme worked exceedingly well; and at length Surrey, after a gallant fight, had to yield the championship to Yorkshire, whose batting was more dependable than that of any other county eleven. As the year closes, the various county clubs are giving their opinion on the "follow-on" rule, and probably the present year will see some alteration in the regulations governing this debatable question. We will first of all deal with our visitors, the Australians, and it can be safely stated that no more successful tour has ever been undertaken by any previous band of Australian cricketers to this country. Previous elevens from Australia may have included more remarkable and brilliant bowlers and batsmen. There may not have been a Murdoch, Massie, or Mcdonnel to demoralise our native bowling. The team did not possess a wicket-keeper up to the standard of Blackham, nor bowlers quite so difficult to play as Spofforth, Palmer, or Turner, but we have never had in this country a Colonial side more difficult to beat on a hard wicket; and, quite contrary to general expectation, their eminently successful bowling was the most noticeable feature of the tour. Their record of 34 matches played, 19 won, 6 lost, and 9 drawn, is all the more meritorious, as probably no previous team ever left Australia enjoying less of the confidence of the Colonial cricket authorities. The team arrived at Plymouth, April 24th, on board the Orient s.s. *Cuzco*, the names being G. H. S. Trott (capt.), H. Graham, H. Trumble, A. E. Johns (Victoria), G. Giffen, J. Darling, E. Jones, C. Hill (South Australia), S. E. Gregory, H. Donnan, T. R. McKibbin, J. J. Kelly, and F. A. Iredale (New South Wales). C. J. Eady (Tasmania) had disembarked at Naples, and H. Musgrove, the manager, was already in England. All but Trott, Giffin, Gregory, Trumble, and Graham were new to England. The tour opened with a match at Sheffield Park, May 11, 12 and 13, against a powerful team collected by the Earl of Sheffield, who probably spent some thousands over this initial entertainment to the visitors. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present. Although the English team included W. G. Grace and Ranjitsinhji, it was not particularly strong, and the Australians totalled 241 in their first innings; the match finally ended in a draw, the Englishmen only wanting 77 runs to win with six wickets to fall. Their next match, against Essex at Leyton, the Australians won by seven wickets. Their next two matches, at the Crystal Palace and Eastbourne, were not of great importance. Others followed, a week later, against Yorkshire and Lancashire. The future champion county was beaten by one innings and 8 runs, and Lancashire lost by 154 runs. This fairly established the Australians as a first-class team; and when Oxford University and Gloucestershire were also easily beaten, their reputation was still further enhanced. A scratch eleven at Wembley Park were almost a walk over for the Colonials: and then came a much more severe test, the M. C. C. pitting almost an All England eleven against them at Lord's, June 11th and 12th. In this match Pougher and Hearne dismissed the whole of the Colonial side for 18 runs, a score 1 run below the memorable 19 for which the first Australian team, in 1878, dismissed the Marylebone Club, a performance which made Australian

cricket what it is. Finally, the M.C.C. won by an innings and 18 runs. Another defeat by the Midland Counties at Birmingham followed, and then came the first *v.* England match at Lords, Australia made 53 and 347, but England won by six wickets. Following this, Notts were beaten by six wickets, and the visitors were seen at their very best in their next nine matches. Yorkshire were again beaten by 140 runs. The North of England were beaten by 42 runs at Manchester. Hampshire were defeated by an innings and 125 runs. The Players of England lost by an innings and 137 runs; and, after a grand innings of 584, they could only draw with Leicestershire, 87 and 180 for nine wickets. Then came the second England *v.* Australia at Manchester. After Australia had put together 412, and England were all disposed of for 231, a severe defeat for the Old Country seemed almost certain. A grand innings of 154 not out by Ranjitsinhji still left Australia 125 to get to win. Richardson's bowling in the Australians' second innings was superb, and seven men were got out for 100, Australia finally winning by three wickets. In the same week, after piling up the enormous score of 625 against Derbyshire, there was only time left for a draw. Another draw followed in the return match against M.C.C., the Colonials scoring 202 and 331 against M.C.C. 367 and 99 (for three wickets). Surrey then made a desperate bid for county honours against the Visitors, scoring 283 and 147, but the Australians, with 367 and 65 (for 3 wickets) won by 7 wickets. Earl de la Warr's Eleven at Bexhill then beat them by 4 wickets, but they amply avenged this against Warwickshire at Birmingham by winning by an innings and 60 runs. Kent, at Canterbury, were easily defeated by 176 runs, and then came the England *v.* Australia rubber game at the Oval with all the troubles as to the amounts to be paid to the professionals. No play was possible until nearly five o'clock on the first day, and England's first innings was finished off before lunch on the second day for 145. As Darling and Iredale put in 75 runs for Australia's first wicket, England's prospects looked black indeed, but the full total of the side left England still 26 runs in hand. The finish of England's second innings set Australia 111 to win, and so well did Hearne and Peel bowl that England won the match and the rubber by 66 runs. Trumble for the visitors bowled magnificently all through the match. This was their last defeat but one. Sussex were easily beaten by six wickets. The return match with Surrey resulted in a draw. Gloucestershire were again defeated by an innings and 54 runs. The Somersetshire match was another draw. Against Lancashire the Colonials won by 217 runs. Mr. C. I. Thornton's eleven beat them at Scarborough by an innings and 38 runs, the most severe reverse of the whole tour. Their final game at Hastings, September 3rd, 4th, 5th, *v.* South of England was a draw rather against the Colonials. Figures we know will prove anything, but the fact that the Australians hit eighteen individual innings of over 100, whilst against them only three hundreds were hit, proves most conclusively that they were a magnificent batting team, and that their bowling and fielding could not have been far behind. The century scores were F. A. Iredale, 171, 114, 108, 106; G. H. S. Trott, 143, 141, 103; S. E. Gregory, 154, 103, 102; J. Darling, 194, 115, 105; G. Giffen, 130, 115; C. Hill, 130, 118+; H. Donnan, 167. On our side, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 154+; Abel, 116; C. J. Burnup, 101+ (not out). In the 34 matches played, the Australians scored 12,245 runs for the loss of 509 wickets, giving an average of 24·30 runs per wicket. Against them 10,054 runs were obtained, 583 wickets, average per wicket 17·153. The highest innings played by the Australians was 625 against Derbyshire, their lowest total being 18. The M. C. C. in their second match put together the highest total against them, viz. 367, and Gloucestershire with 17 were the lowest score, this being the lowest total ever obtained against any Australian visiting team. The best of the Australians averages were: batting, S. E. Gregory, 48 innings, total runs 1,464, average 31·38; J. Darling, 53 innings, total runs 1,555, average 29·47; C. Hill, 46 innings, total runs 1196, average 27·35; F. A. Iredale, 51 innings, total runs 1,328, average 27·32; G. H. S. Trott, 54 innings, total runs 1,279, average 26·23; G. Giffen, 49 innings, total runs 1,208, average 25·8. Bowling, T. R. M'Kibbin, overs 647·1, runs 1,441, wickets 101, average 14·27; H. Trumble, overs 1,149 runs 2,340, wickets 148, average 15·120; E. Jones, overs 8,873, runs 1940, wickets 121, average 16·4; G. Giffen, overs 854·2, runs 2,257, wickets 117, average 19·34. The best English batting averages against them were Abel 12 innings, total runs 523, average 47·6; K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 12 innings, total runs 492, average 44·8; Gunn, innings 11, total runs 350, average 43·6; L. S. Jackson, innings 12, total runs 427, average 38·9. W. G. Grace also scored, 14 innings, total runs 392, average 27·12. In the bowling line J. T. Hearne with 446·2, total runs 732, took 55 wickets at an average of 13·17, very easily heading the list. The Australians left England on September 9th for New York to play a series of matches in America before sailing for home, viâ San Francisco. Notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest in the doings of the Australian Eleven, county cricket well maintained its attraction, and when it was seen how close would be the struggle for the blue ribbon between Surrey and Yorkshire, even the colonial matches failed to draw public attention away from the doings of our own champion elevens. Up to a very late period in the summer, it was quite an open question whether Surrey would once more remain the champion county or whether Yorkshire would come out victorious from the ordeal. Fortunately no quibble can be raised as to the number of matches played, these two counties being the only teams with a full record of 26 matches. If Yorkshire only won 16 to 17 gained by Surrey, Yorkshire only lost three, whilst Surrey had seven matches given against her, so that the merits of Yorkshire's success cannot be questioned for a moment. Had their bowling been stronger on hard wickets, there would have been little fault to find with the team as a whole, but they were clearly the best county team, their batting being always consistently good right through from first to last. Middlesex share with Yorkshire the distinction of only losing three games. Essex made a notable advance on all their previous records, and they alone beat both Yorkshire and Surrey. Derbyshire did well, chiefly owing to their batting excellence. Sussex, at the bottom of the list, were somewhat unlucky, considering the brilliant form of Ranjitsinhji, Newham, and C. B. Fry, and they were certainly a stronger side than either Warwickshire or Leicestershire. In the various county matches the closure rule was put into force upon fifteen occasions, but only in four instances was it completely successful.

The instances were Yorkshire against Leicestershire, and Yorkshire *v.* Kent. Middlesex also tried it and won against Lancashire, and Surrey declared when they beat Hampshire at Southampton. Altogether 126 games were played in the competition, 91 being lost and won, and 35 drawn. In all 94,128 runs were scored, and 3,939 wickets taken, giving an average per wicket of 23 runs. The table below gives the full details of the competition in 14 counties:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Finished Games.
Yorkshire	26	16	3	7	13	19
Surrey	26	17	7	2	10	24
Lancashire	22	11	4	7	7	15
Middlesex	16	8	3	5	5	11
Essex	12	5	4	3	1	9
Notts	16	5	5	6	0	10
Derbyshire	16	4	6	6	—2	10
Hampshire	16	5	8	3	—3	13
Kent	18	5	9	4	—4	14
Somerset	16	3	7	6	—4	10
Gloucestershire	18	5	10	3	—5	15
Warwickshire	18	3	8	7	—5	11
Leicestershire	14	2	8	4	—6	10
Sussex	18	2	9	7	—7	11

Following our usual practice, we will briefly give the averages of the County Championship Clubs. In Yorkshire, J. T. Brown heads the batting averages with 41 innings, total runs, 1,556, average 45·26; J. S. Jackson comes next with 25 innings, total runs 1,030, average 42·22; and Peel is third with 35 innings, total runs 1,135, average 35·15. In the bowling department, Haig heads the list with 485·3 overs, runs 1,085, wickets 71, average 15·20; but Peel is almost better with 1080·4 overs, 1,850 runs, wickets 97, average 19·7. As regards Surrey, Abel heads the batting list with 38 innings, runs 1,516, average 42·4; Hayward is next with 37 innings, runs 1,182, average 36·30; Brockwell's 38 innings, 1,161 runs, average 30·9, is also most creditable. The three crack Surrey bowlers were Hayward, 528 overs, wickets 81, average 14·68; Lohmann 591·2 overs, wickets 73, average 15·27; and Richardson 1230·3 overs, 191 wickets, average 15·88. In Lancashire, as regards batting, A. C. M'Laren with 15 innings scored 713 runs, average 54·11; F. H. Sugg, with 35 innings, scored 1,278 runs, average 39·30; and Baker with 32 innings totalled 928 runs, average 35·18. In Middlesex, Sir T. C. O'Brien heads the batting list with 24 innings, 952 runs, average 41·9; A. E. Stoddart comes next with 28 innings, 1,100 runs, average 40·20; whilst H. B. Hayman, only 12 innings, scored 424 runs, average 38·6. As regards bowling, J. T. Hearne bore the brunt of the fray, with 1,058·4 overs, 2,119 runs, 405 maidens, 118 wickets, average 17·13. In Essex, in the batting department, H. G. Owen heads the list with 22 innings, 575 runs, average 35.15; P. Perrin comes next with 23 innings, 655 runs, average 29·17; C. M'Gahey being third with 23 innings, 642 runs, average 29·4; F. G. Bull, 4,143 overs, 70 wickets, average 15·44; and Mead 460·2 overs, 55 wickets, average 20·31, did the bulk of the bowling. For Notts, as regards batting, the records are:—W. Gunn, 19 innings, 785 runs, average 46·3; Shrewsbury, 21 innings, 730 runs, average 36·10; and A. O. Jones, 28 innings, 764 runs, average 29·10. The two best bowling averages were—Attewell, 854·4 overs, wickets 86, average 14·55; Brown, 451·3 overs, 43 wickets, average 21·13. For Derbyshire, as regards batting, Storrer, 22 innings, 1091 runs, average 57 8; Davidson, 24 innings, 953 runs, average 43·7, and Chatterton, 26 innings, 890 runs, average 40.10. In the bowling, Hulme, 911 overs, 77 wickets, average 21·73, and Davidson 944·1 overs, wickets 68, average 22·6, did nearly all the work. For Hampshire, Captain E. G. Wynyard has a splendid batting average, viz., 14 innings, 705 runs, average 50·5. F. E. Lacey comes next with 8 innings, 282 runs, average 47. Captain Quinton is third with 17 innings, 577 runs, average 38·7. In the bowling. Kitchener heads the list with 144.3 overs, wickets 18, average 18·5; but the brunt of the work fell to Baldwin, with 980·1 overs, 70 wickets, average 25·65. For Kent, Rev. W. Rashleigh heads the list with 15 innings, 523 runs, average 40·3; W. H. Patterson comes next with 11 innings, 433 runs, average 39·4, and J. R. Mason is third with 32 innings, 1117 runs, average 37·7. A. Hearne heads the bowling averages with 500·1 overs, 63 wickets, average 16·50; Wright comes next with 530 overs, 51 wickets, average 19·44; Martin's 773.2 overs gained 70 wickets at an average of 21·8. For Somersetshire, L. C. H. Palairet heads the batting list with 25 innings, 1204 runs. average 50·4; W. N. Roe comes second with 10 innings, 383 runs, average 48·4, and S. M. J. Woods third with 28 innings, 953 runs, average 36·17. G. Fowler heads the bowling list with 38·1 overs, taking 7 wickets, average 15·3; S. M. J. Woods being second with 354·1 overs, 34 wickets, average 26·16. For Gloucestershire, as usual, W. G. Grace, the champion, heads the list, 32 innings, 1,565 runs, average 53·28; S. A. P. Kitcat coming second with 5 innings, 111 runs, average 37. W. S. A. Brown heads the bowling averages with 66·3 overs, 8 wickets, average 20·7. G. L. Jessop is second with 348·4 overs, 38 wickets, average 21·13. For Warwickshire, W. G. Quaife heads the batting averages with 31 innings, 860 runs, average 34·10; Diver being second with 29 innings, 898 runs, average 32·2. In the bowling Lilley comes first with 69·3 overs, 11 wickets, average 18·5, and Cresswell is second with 207 overs, 17 wickets, average 22·11. Pallett and Santall, however, did most of the bowling. For Leicester, Pougher with 27 innings, 847 runs, average 32·15, heads the batting list, Knight being second with 28 innings, 620 runs, average 25·1. In the bowling G. W. Hillyard tops the poll with 173·1 overs, wickets 17, average 21·6, Woodcock and Pougher doing most of the work. For Sussex the three top batsmen were K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 33 innings, runs 1698, average 58·16. W. Newham, 33 innings, 1070 runs, average 36·26. and C. B. Fry, 11 innings, 361 runs, average 32·9. In the bowling, Tate with 928·3 overs, took 73 wickets, average 26·40. During the 126 County matches no less than 116 individual innings of 100 and upwards were scored, 13 being over 200, and the highest, W. G. Grace, 301. Ranjitsinhji heads the list with 7 innings, Storer coming next with 5, whilst J. T. Brown, A. E. Stoddart, Abel, Hayward, L. C. H. Palairet, and W. G. Grace each obtained 100 on four occasions. Taking the bowling and batting averages in first-class cricket for the whole season, a few features must first be noticed. In Yorkshire's record of 887 for first-class cricket comes another record of four batsmen, Peel, F. S. Jackson, Lord Hawke, and Wainwright all scoring over 100 runs in one innings. Gloucestershire's total of 17 against the Australians, and the Australians 18 against the M.C.C. were also lowest records in Australian

eleven matches in this country. K. S. Ranjitsinhji was unquestionably the batsman of the year, his aggregate of 2,780 runs being the highest ever obtained in one season, beating W. G. Grace's 2,739 made in 1871. Ranjitsinhji made no fewer than 10 innings of 100 and upwards. Others equalled the record of Grace. Altogether 32 batsmen had aggregates of over 1,000 runs, and W. G. Grace in his 43th year seems to be almost equal to his very best form with his 301 record for the season, and being also the only batsman to twice beat 200 runs. Both Peel and Hirst scored over 1,000 runs, and took 100 wickets. Hayward the Surreyite has, perhaps, the claim to be considered the best all-round cricketer of the year, as he scored 1,595 runs with an average of 34, and took 91 wickets for less than 17 runs each. The eight best batting averages were: K. S. Ranjitsinhji, innings 55, times not out 7, total runs 2,780, average 57·44; Captain E. G. Wynyard, innings 23, times not out 2, runs 1,038, average 49·9; Gunn, innings 38, times not out 7, runs 1,383, average 44·19; W. N. Roe, innings 12, times not out 2, runs 434, average 43·4; W. G. Grace, innings 54, times not out 4, runs 2,135, average 42·35; Abel, innings 55, times not out 3, runs 2,218, average 42·34; F. S. Jackson, innings 42, times not out 3, runs 1,648, average 42·10; Storer, innings 35, times not out 5, runs 1,313, average 42·11. The best bowling averages are:—F. J Spofforth, overs 127·2, wickets 28, average 9·4; J. T. Hearne, overs 2003·1, wickets 257, average 14·72; Haigh, overs 586·4, wickets 84, average 15·29; Attewell, overs 1388·3, wickets 135, average, 15·103; F. G. Bull, overs 503·2, wickets 85, average 16; Lohmann, overs 766·4, wickets 93, average 16·24; Richardson, overs 1655·2, wickets 245, average 16·79; F. H. E. Cunliffe, overs 471·4, wickets 60, average 16·24; Hayward, overs 645, wickets 91, average 16·85; Peel, overs 1275·1, wickets 128, average 17·64. During the season no less than 151 individual scores of 100 and upwards were hit in first-class cricket; K. S. Ranjitsinhji accomplished th feat ten times; Storer and Hayward each five times; J. T. Brown, Stoddart, Abel, L. C. H. Palairet, W. G. Grace, Captain Wynyard, and F. A. Iredale four times; F. S. Jackson, Peel, F. S. Sugg, Brockwell, J. R. Mason, Gunn, G. H. S. Trott, S. E. Gregory, and J. Darling each three times, whilst sixteen other batsmen reached three figures on two occasions. The scores above 200 were:—301 W. G. Grace, 292 L. C. H. Palairet, 274 Davidson, 268 Captain Wynyard, 243 (not out) W. G. Grace, 231 Abel, 229 (not out) Hayward, 226 A. C. M'Laren, 220 F. H. Sugg, 210 (not out) Peel, 207 (not out) Gunn, 203 J. T. Brown, 201 (not out) W. Newnham; 171 (not out) was Ranjitsinjhi's highest score. The Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's looked all over a win for the Light Blues after scoring 319 and 212, leaving Oxford to go in against 330 on a wet wicket; but the Oxonians, with a grand innings of 132 by G. O. Smith, pulled the match out of the fire by 4 wickets.

CYCLING.

The so-called pastime of cycling entered in 1896 upon an entirely new era. Cycling "caught on" with a vengeance; everybody seemed to possess, or to be anxious to possess, a bicyle, and many vast fortunes were made by lucky speculators in the cycling company boom, which early in the year seemed the most profitable investment of the day. So great was the demand for machines, that the various manufacturers were totally unable to execute their orders, and a bicycle became an indispensable adjunct of everybody's luggage when travelling, from the Royal family downwards.

From a racing point of view the season was certainly the most important yet known in this country; and with two new cement tracks in full swing, the Crystal Palace and Wood Green, and all the best racers of the previous year, professionals in the pay and employ of the big tyre and cycle companies, nearly every path record was altered under the new conditions of perfect pacing, whereby the muticycle machine kept every breath of wind from the record-breaker, and our best men were found to be quite equal to the crack riders of France and America, who hitherto had had all these advantages to themselves.

The National Cyclist Union with their new President, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., struggled hard to keep trade influences away from their amateur riders, but gradually every single cyclist good enough to enter the professional ranks left the amateur fold and managed to make a good living under the new conditions of cycling.

As the amateur has now ceased to be able to compete against his professional brother under anything like equality as regards machines and pacing, the following history of the records of the year simply deals with professionals, except in the one or two long-distance races not attempted by professionals, where the amateur has still been able to hold his own. That curious specimen the unlicensed amateur has disappeared from the path except in Scotland, and as the year closes he also is doomed in the future north of the Tweed. With cycling manufacture rapidly developing into one of the chief industries of the country there is practically no limit to the expansion of the trade and the perfection of the machine, so probably in 1897 all the marvellous records of 1896 may be still further reduced.

In the early months of the year at the Westminster Aquarium, Olympia and the Agricultural Hall, women's races proved an immense attraction, Frenchwomen being chiefly in evidence. Afterwards, good money prizes at these resorts attracted a good many so-called amateurs to the professional ranks, and as the N.C.U. gradually withheld licences to a large number of doubtful amateurs, these indoor professional races were well supported and proved a moneymaking speculation to their promoters and exponents. The craze for women cycling races slowly died out, but at Olympia professional contests continued to draw big gates until the track was closed and outdoor racing began. The London racing season proper commenced as usual with the spring meeting of the Surrey B.C. at the Oval, April 18, a professional scratch race being included in the programme, proving the extent to which the professional ranks had been augmented since the previous season. The results were as follows:—One Mile Handicap, C. R. Owen, P.C.C., time 2 min. 23½ secs. Half Mile Sydney Cup, R.A. Marples, Anerley B.C., 1 min. 15½ secs. Ten Miles Surrey Cup, H. Reynolds, Irish C.A., 29 mins. 5⅘ secs. Five Miles Professionals, F. Osborne, 14 mins. 4 secs., a then "pro" record. The Catford Cycling Club Sports at Catford, May 2, attracted a big crowd, and the chief results were as follows: Quarter Mile Amateur Scratch race, A. S. Ingram, P.C.C., 33⅘ secs. One Mile Professional

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Handicap, T. Gibbons Brooks (15), 2 mins. 10¼ secs. Ten Miles International Scratch race, C. F. Barden, of Putney, 24 mins. 42¼ secs. C. F. Barden beat Carl Smitz of Holland in a Mile Match in 2 mins. 32¼ secs., and H. Hutchins, runner, beat T. Osborne, cyclist, in a Hundred Yards match, the latter starting without a push off, in 10¼ secs. At the Wood Green track, May 9, the North London C.C. held a big meeting. C. F. Barden, from scratch, won the Ten Miles Professional Handicap in 12 mins. 35¼ secs., and T. R. Goodwin and S. J. Prevost, of the North Road and Stanley C.C., beat the Tandem Safety record for Ten Miles with 21 mins. 41¼ secs. At the London County Cycling Club Sports at Herne Hill on the same day, P. W. Brown, P.C.C., won the Invitation One Mile Scratch race in 3 mins. 12 secs. and a Ten Miles Scratch race was won by H. W. Payne, West Road C.C., in 21 mins. 48¼ secs. In the following week A. A. Chase began his record-breaking for the year. At Wood Green he made a world's record of 50 miles in 1 h. 45 mins. 38¼ secs., beating all the then safety records, from the 11th mile, and covering 29 miles 300 yards in the hour. G. E. Lascelles and H. Woodruff of Manchester about the same time made a 50 miles road record of 2 h. 20 mins. 53 secs. On May 17 the Polytechnic meeting at Catford was more or less a failure, the four professional races not proving very interesting, T. Gibbons Brooks, in a "pro" one mile race taking 4 mins. 17 secs., Bacon's running one mile time. The meeting clashed with a big "pro" meeting at Wood Green on the same day. C. F. Barden, scratch, won the Half Mile Handicap in 1 min. 6¼ secs., and the One Mile Handicap from scratch in 2 mins. 12¼ secs.; J. Platt Betts took the Ten Miles Scratch race in 20 mins. 42 secs.; J. Michael tried for the one hour record, but failed, his distance being only 28 miles 1634 yards, the pacing arrangements not being too good. During this week at the Velodrome de la Seine, Paris, T. Linton made a world's record for 1 hour by doing 30 miles 214 yds., being the first time 30 miles had ever been covered within 60 mins. He also lowered all records from 7 kilometres upwards.

On Saturday, May 23, the Bordeaux to Paris race, a distance of 600 kilometres, was commenced, Arthur Linton winning, but on an objection by Riviere, disqualified. During the week ending May 30 several records were made by J. Michael at Olympia, amongst others 3 miles 5 mins. 55¼ secs., 4 miles 7 mins. 54¼ secs., 5 miles 9 mins. 55¼ secs., 6 miles 11 mins. 55¼ secs., and 17 miles in 14 mins. 2¼ secs. On May 30 the first batch of the N.C.U. Championships were decided at Wood Green. All the races were unpaced and the times very slow as compared to the records of the period. The Twenty-five Miles Amateur, with a standard of 1 h. 5 mins., was won by M. Diakoff of the Catford C.C., a Russian, in 1 h. 5 mins. 15 secs., after a big smash had taken place two laps from home. The One Mile Amateur Championship fell to P. W. Brown of the Polytechnic in 3 mins. 23 secs. The fastest heat was 2 mins. 18 secs., and the slowest 4 mins. 7 secs. For the first time the N.C.U., carrying out their policy of ruling professionalism, arranged a five-miles "pro" championship, won by J. Green of Northumberland, with T. Gibbons Brooks second, in 15 mins. 19 secs. The attendance of spectators was very small. Diakoff is a sturdy young Russian, who holds the title of champion of Northern Russia. Early in the following week J. W. Stocks beat all British records from 2 to 10 miles at Catford, J. Platt Betts' 1 mile record of 1 min. 52¼ secs. not being lowered. Stocks' times were: 2 miles, 3 min. 51¼ secs.; 3 miles, 5 mins. 44¼ secs.; 4 miles, 7 mins. 43¼ secs.; 5 miles, 9 mins. 39¼ secs.; 6 miles, 11 mins. 36¼ secs.; 7 miles, 13 min. 31¼ secs.; 8 miles, 15 mins. 33¼ secs.; 9 miles, 17 mins. 33¼ secs.; 10 miles, 19 mins. 30¼ secs.; the full distance being only ¼ sec. outside T. Linton's world's record, made at Paris, May 19. On June 6, at Catford, the series of Simpson's lever chain versus McCabe's chain came off. The test really proved very little, as the Simpson team, owing to having the best pacers, won two out of three events. C. F. Barden (McCabe's) beat J. Michael (Simpson's) in the five miles in 10 mins. 40¼ secs. T. Linton (Simpson's) beat J. W. Stocks (McCake's) in the one hour test in 29 miles 643 yds. In the fifty miles, C. Huret (Simpson's) beat A. A. Chase (McCabe's). Huret made world's record from 32 miles, viz., the full distance 1 h. 42 mins. 42¼ secs., which stood as a record, until the brothers Chase beat it on Nov. 13. Also with Simpson's chain, J. S. Johnston rode a flying mile in 1 min. 50¼ secs., as against his own best of 1 min. 46¼ secs. at Bordeaux, May 31. A. V. Linton also rode Two Miles in 4 mins. 2¼ secs. On June 12th, J. W. Stocks rode a mile in 1 min. 50¼ secs., British record, and a quadruplet team covered a flying quarter in 25¼ secs. On June 13th, at the Hospital Fund Sports, very badly supported by the public, Diakoff, the Russian Champion and N.C.U. 25 Miles Champion, won both the scratch races, the Half Mile in 1 min. 15 secs. and the Five Miles in 12 mins. 3¼ secs. The weekly breaking of records now began with a vengeance, A. A. Chase, at Catford, rode 30 miles 30 yards in the hour, his two miles in 3 mins. 42¼ secs., and three miles in 5 mins. 37¼ secs., being then world's records. A quad team did a flying quarter in 24¼ secs. and a triplet ditto in 25¼ secs. Platt-Betts, on a single safety, did the same time as the triplet. F. W. Chase, then an amateur, beat the amateur ten-mile record with 20 mins. 44¼ secs., at Wood Green. J. Platt-Betts also, at Catford, made the following flying records: half mile, 51¼ secs.; three-quarters, 1 min. 17 secs.; and one mile. 1 min. 45 secs. The second instalment of the N.C.U. Championships came off at Newport (Mon.), on June 20th, in a high wind which spoilt the times. A. Macpherson, of Blackpool, won the Quarter Mile Amateur Championship in 33¼ secs., the standard being 33 secs.; the Five Miles Amateur Championship fell to the Russian, M. Diakoff, in 14 mins. 56¼ secs.; C. F. Barden won the One Mile Professional Championship in 2 mins. 30¼ secs.; and J. Green, of Northumberland, won the Professional Quarter Mile in 33¼ secs., C. F. Barden losing the start. Towards the end of the season the Amateur Fifty Miles Championship was decided in London and won by W. H. Bardsley in 1 h. 57 mins. 28¼ secs. This completed the new list of the N.C.U. Championships, and they will probably be altered during the present year, as they cannot be said to have proved quite a success. A professional cash carnival was held on the same day as the Championships, but there was too much wind for records and the pacing was not too good. A. C. Edwards (Polytechnic) beat A. C. Pope (Catford) in a five miles match in 10 mins. 12¼ secs. and J. W. Stocks failed to beat the ten miles world record. In a twenty miles match A. A. Chase beat A. C. Walters easily in 41 mins. 3 secs. A multicycle scratch

race was rather a failure, a quad beating triplets and tandems. The Annual Oxford and Cambridge Bicycle Matches took place, on June 26th, at Wood Green. Cambridge won the One Mile by 12 points to 9, L. F. Kenny (Corpus) being first man home; A. C. Nesbitt (Christchurch) won the Four Miles, but Cambridge won this event also by 12 points to 9; and the Light Blues also took the Ten Miles, F. A. K. Stuart (Caius) being first, by 13 points to 8. On June 18th J. Platt-Betts rode a flying mile, at Catford, in 1 min. 45 secs., a British record. About this time a series of very interesting matches between J. S. Johnston and J. Michael had to be declared off as Michael was suspended by the National Cyclists' Union, the latter then crossing to France. The Century Cup (amateurs) of the London County Club, at Herne Hill, on June 27th, resulted in several world's records being made, R. Palmer, of the Silverdale C.C., beating all records from 75 miles, and covering the full distance in 3 h. 47 mins. 47⅘ secs.—time which he himself lowered on August 8th. At Wood Green, on July 4th, the Essex Cycling Union Meeting was spoilt by the high wind, but A. J. Watson and J. Platt-Betts made a tandem record for five miles of 10 mins. 16⅕ secs. All the other attempts on records failed. In the following week some most noticeable records were established. T. Linton, at Catford, July 7th, rode 31 miles 5 yards in the hour, a world's record. On the following day, A. E. Walters beat world's records from 51 miles (1 h. 50 min. 39⅘ secs.) to 73 miles by 2 h. 46 mins. 29⅘ secs. On the following day, however, in the Catford Gold Vase contest, J. W. Stocks knocked these out from 51 miles (1 h. 45 mins. 33⅗ secs.) to 57 miles (1 h. 58 min. 53⅕ secs.), and on the succeeding day did records from 70 miles to 102, all subsequently beaten. On July 9th J. Platt-Betts beat the flying mile record with 1 min 44⅕ secs., and on July 10th J. S. Johnson put up four new records: flying quarter, 24⅕ secs.; and flying half, 49⅕ secs.; standing quarter, 29⅕ secs.; and standing half, 54⅕ secs. J. W. Stocks won the Catford Gold Vase with a total mileage for the twelve hours during the three days of 302 miles 176 yards. In the next week C. G. Wridgway made a new Brighton and back record of 5 h. 22 mins. 33 secs., and on July 18 J. S. Johnson put on a fresh flying mile record of 1 min. 42⅘ secs. at Catford, and on the same day, at Wood Green, C. F. Barden and E. E. Parlly made a world's record for a tandem of 9 mins. 25 secs., and a pacing quad did a flying quarter in 24⅕ secs. Several amateur and multicycle records were also beaten, at Catford, during the week, J. S. Johnson establishing a new one kilometre record of 1 min. 1⅕ secs. On July 25th two 24 hours races were held, the Cuca Cup (amateurs), at Herne Hill, won by F. R. Goodwin, of the Middlesex County, with a new record amateur score of 476 miles 1702 yards. The other race at Wood Green was confined to professionals, and won by C. Huret of France, who, after making a record of 288 miles 240 yards in 12 hours, took matters very easily and won with the indifferent total of 460 miles. The clashing of these two races was greatly to be regretted and should not occur again. About this time the death of A. V. Linton was announced, he never having quite recovered his severe exertions in the Bordeaux to Paris race. On August 1st, at Catford, the Rudham quartette rode a flying quarter in 23 secs.; J. Platt-Betts doing 23⅕ for the same distance and a half-mile in 1 49⅗ secs. On the August Bank Holiday, at Catford, J. W. Stocks rode 50 kilometres in 1 h. 0 min. 20⅕ secs., a world's record, and on the same day J. Platt-Betts made a world's record standing mile, that still holds, of 1 min. 48 secs.; also a three-quarter mile record of 1 min. 21⅕ secs. On August 8th, at Catford, another world's record, that still stands, was placed to the credit of R. Palmer of the Silverdale C.C., who, in the Bath Road 100 Miles Challenge Cup, beat all records for the distance by doing the distance in 3 h. 37 mins. 57 ⅘ secs., the day being none too favourable. On August 15th, at the World's Championship at Copenhagen, the One Mile Championship (amateur) was won by Reynolds (Ireland) after ten heats. On the same day, at Putney, the Club's 12-hour race ended in a victory for R. J. Atkinson, of the Surrey B.C., with 255 miles 827 yards (a cement track), and at Wood Green several tricycle records were made: A. F. Ilsley riding a mile in 2 mins. 16 secs. (record) and R. P. Clark beating records from 2 miles (4 mins. 51⅕ secs.) to 10 miles (24 mins. 14⅘ secs.). The remainder of the Copenhagen World's Championships were not very successful, Bourillon, of France, won the One Mile Professional Championship, beating Barden (England). The 100 Kilometres World's Professional Championship was won by A. A. Chase (England) in 2 h. 14 mins. 1⅕ secs. A mile match between the amateur and professional champions was won by Bourillon, the pro. In the other races the foreigners all scored. In a six hours race, at Wood Green, on August 22nd, A. F. Ilsley made an amateur best of 151 miles 70 yards. A report from America of E. E. Anderson riding one mile behind a train at St. Louis, in 1 min. 3 secs. is very doubtful. During the week ending August 29th T. A Edge, between the Land's End and Tain, in Scotland, finishing at Forfar, completed 1,000 miles ride in 4 days. 9 h. 19 mins., beating previous record by 14 hours. On Sept. 12th, at the Surrey B.C. Oval Autumn Meeting, H. S. Large, of the Anglo-Irish C.C., won the Half-Mile Sydney Challenge Cup in 1 min. 18⅕ secs and the Ten Miles Scratch., Surrey Cup in 31 mins. 20⅕ secs. On the same day, at Kensal Rise, in a 12 hours path race. G. Padbury (Pegasus C.C.) made a new amateur record of 264 miles 1,535 yards. The Anchor Shield (amateur 12 hours) contest, at Herne Hill on Sept. 19th, was not very successful, M. Balisa (Surrey B.C.) winning with a score of 262 miles 962 yards. During the same week H. Green and W. Nelson (tandem) beat Wridgeway's Brighton and back record by doing the distance, starting and finishing at Crawley, in 5 h. 20 mins. 35 secs. The meetings were now practically all over for the season, and only a series of successful and wonderful attacks on various records remain to be recorded, advantage being taken of every still and calm afternoon. On Sept. 30th, at the Crystal Palace track, S. MacGregor and G. A. Nelson, on a tandem safety, not only beat the one hour tandem record, but set up world's figures for all types of machines by covering in the time 31 miles 610 yards and beating all records from 24 miles (45 mins. 44⅕ secs.). On Oct. 21st, T. Linton, also at the Crystal Palace, made a single safety world record for the hour with 31 miles 583 yards, and beating a previous best of J. W. Stocks of 31 miles 548 yards on the same track on Oct. 10th. On Nov. 12th, A. A. and F. W. Chase, at Catford, made the following records on a tandem:—one mile, 1 min. 48⅕ secs. (made previously); two miles, 3 mins. 39⅕ secs.; three miles, 5 mins. 28⅕ secs.; four miles, 7 mins

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21⅘ secs.; five miles, 9 mins. 13⅗ secs., the three last named being world's records for any type of machine; and on the following day the same brothers made world's records for any type of machine from 32 to 50 miles, their full time being 1 h. 38 mins. 14⅘ secs. A powerful team of English cyclists left our shores on Nov. 21st for New York and Melbourne, intending to give numerous exhibitions of record-breaking across the American continent and in Australia. The offices of the National Cyclists' Union are 57 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FOOTBALL.

Once again we have to record a still further increase in the public interest and enthusiasm concerning our national winter game—football, under both codes, the Rugby and the Association. Gates have increased, clubs have multiplied, and more and more space is devoted in the daily papers to the pastime, until it is an open question whether football or cricket is the more popular in public estimation. Whether this extraordinary development of the pursuit is altogether advantageous is open to question. Football as an outdoor amusement and a healthy exercise for the youth of the Empire deserves every support and encouragement it can possibly obtain, but its present condition scarcely places the game in the above category. Football now is a big commercial speculation, it is not a recreation. Football clubs are run on money-making lines, and certainly on the Association side very few of the exponents, even amongst the amateurs, regard football as anything more than a means to obtain holidays at no expense to themselves, and indeed, indirectly, perhaps, in some instances as a saving of money in cost of living and travelling. Of course the big professional Association clubs and limited liability companies make no secret of their ends, aims, and objects. They run a troupe of paid players collected together from all parts of the kingdom who, under the name of some town with which they (the players) have not the slightest connection, give exhibitions of the game against other similar organisations with the one object of collecting as much gate-money as possible to pay the teams and provide a dividend for the capitalists who have invested their money in this new species of speculation. This may be business but it is not sport; and how any local interest can be aroused in a so-called local team of hireling strangers is one of those mysteries not easily solved. Football is a game which must be undertaken in a thoroughly sportsmanlike manner or a thousand rules and regulations will not prevent any number of disagreeable incidents and innumerable cases of foul play, and with weekly wages and the absolute necessity of winning to ensure their wages brought into the question, how is it possible to play the game as it should be played, even with the smartest of referees in command and the most stringent rules in force. The tremendous interests at stake have naturally brought betting on the results into unpleasant prominence, and no one who knows the inner workings of present day Association football can honestly say that its present condition is healthful or encouraging. Notwithstanding the improved play which has undoubtedly followed the introduction of professionalism, we can unhesitatingly declare that this new departure will eventually ruin the game as a healthy pastime and amusement, and the genuine amateur will have to seek out some other means of exercise and recreation in the winter; indeed, he is already doing so, hence the increasing support given to lacrosse and hockey which, so far, have escaped the taint and contamination of the paid exponent. Although the Rugby Union fight hard to prevent the introduction of professionalism into their section of the game, the Northern Rugby Union, in Yorkshire and Lancashire, have begun payment for "broken time," which is merely another name for the pernicious system of paying their players salaries and wages. Gradually the best of the Yorkshire and Lancashire players are being tempted into the ranks of the pros., and constant efforts are being made in Wales to induce the best of their Rugby exponents to sell themselves bodily into the slavery of the Northern Union. It cannot be very long before Wales declares itself for the new creed, and then the position of the English Rugby Union will be anything but happy, unless Ireland and Scotland remain firm and true to the sportsmanlike spirit of the game, which is wholly opposed to anything like payment for an amateur amusement and recreation. Few people have any idea of the amount of money sunk in a first-class League club of the present day. There are about 1,000 first-class men registered in the League First Division. The average wages are about £4 per man per week, or £4,000 in wages every week to be found. This means that all sixteen clubs must take £500 each week in gate-money. Besides these wages there are managers' salaries, travelling, outfit, trainer, advertising, &c. Both Aston Villa and Burnley has 62 registered players, and so, if both play two teams each week, each club has 40 men doing nothing. Sheffield Wednesday has 60 signed players, and Sunderland, with the smallest list, own 31 men. In the Second Division there are 620 registered players, of which number Notts County claim 70, the highest of any club in the country; Darwen has 22, the actual minimum with which a club can run two teams. On these figures no wonder the majority of the professional clubs have the utmost difficulty to keep their heads above water. The Association game of 1895-96 shall first be noticed. In the international contests England always placed a fairly representative team in the field. At Belfast, Ireland were again beaten by 2 to 0, and at Cardiff, Wales lost by 9 goals to 1. This looked as if England was again going to prove invincible, as she did in the season of 1894-95, but before the great match of the season *v.* Scotland, the latter executive determined upon a thorough change of policy. Previously the Scottish Association, who had for years most persistently opposed legalisation of professionalism, had systematically declined to employ the services of any of the numerous Scotch players hired out by English clubs. Last season, however, Scotland called all her sons and renegades to her aid, no less than five players employed by English clubs finding places in the Scottish eleven, which, by the way, only included one amateur. On the English side Bloomer, of Derby County, one of the then most dangerous forwards in the country, and Needham, one of the very best halfbacks, were unable to play. Anyhow, the team did not combine so well as was expected, but in the match itself there was not very much to choose between the two sides. In the first half of the game the Scotchmen showed an almost invulnerable front, but towards the end they were very hard pressed indeed. It may also be mentioned that great dissatisfaction was expressed all round

at the referee's decision disallowing a goal which would have brought England on level terms. The match was played at Celtic Park, Glasgow, and the attendance of 56,000 spectators beats anything ever seen in this country for any athletic sport of any description. Scotland won by 2 goals to 1 and the teams were:—England—G. B. Raikes (O.U.F.C.) L. V. Lodge (C.U.F.C.), W. J. Oakley (O.U.F.C.), A. G. Henfrey (Corinthians), T. Crawshaw (Sheffield Wednesday), J. Crabtree (Aston Villa), W. J. Bassett (West Bromwich Albion), J. Goodall (Derby County), G. O. Smith (Old Carthusians), H. Woods (Wolverhampton Wanderers), C. J. Burnup (C.U.F.C). The Scotch team were:—J. E. Doig (Sunderland), J. Drummond (Rangers), T. Brandon (Blackburn Rovers), J. Cowan (Aston Villa), N. Gibson (Rangers), E. Hogg (Heart of Midlothian), W. Lambie (Queen's Park), A. King (Heart of Midlothian), T. Hyslop (Stoke), J. Bell (Everton). J. Blessington (Celtic). In the other International matches, Scotland beat Wales 4 to 0, and Scotland drew with Ireland 3 goals each. Wales gained one victory, beating Ireland by 6 goals to 1. In the International League, England v. Scotland, the English eleven won very easily by 5 goals to 1, but the match was not half such a fine exhibition of skill, nor did it evoke half the interest as the generally recognised fixture of the older and premier body. Next in importance to the International matches, the Football Association Challenge must undoubtedly be given pride of place. The old Cup had been lost by Aston Villa during that club's tenure of the historic emblem of Club supremacy, and the match for the possession of the new one took place at the Crystal Palace new ground between Sheffield Wednesday and Wolverhampton Wanderers. The attendance was enormous; curiously enough neither of these teams were in the first seven of the League Clubs, and it was not a case of the survival of the fittest. The play, however, in the final tie was quite up to the high standard of "the Cup," and Sheffield Wednesday won by 2 goals to 1. The amateur Cup fell to Bishop Auckland, beating in the final the R.A., Portsmouth, by 1 goal to 0. The other chief Cup ties of the season resulted as follows:—Scottish Cup, Heart of Midlothian beat Hibernians in the final; the 1st Royal Scots beat 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment for the Army Cup; the Old Carthusians carried off the London Charity Cup, and they also won the London Senior Cup, beating the Casuals in the final match; Lewisham St. Mary's won the London Junior Cup; St. Bartholomew's Hospital won the Inter-Hospital Cup; Trinity New won the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Cup, and Magdalene College won the Oxford Inter-Collegiate Cup. The county, city, district, school, &c., challenge cups are now so numerous that it would be impossible to give them all. The annual match between the Military Schools of Woolwich and Sandhurst ended in a draw—one goal each. Oxford beat Cambridge on Feb. 22 at the Queen's Club, by 1 goal to nil, and the Professionals *v.* Amateurs, at Leyton, March 25, ended in a draw—two goals each. The Corinthians hardly had such a successful season as usual, their Christmas and New Year's tour resulting in only three wins out of the ten matches played. The Football League, the great rival of and the eventual successor to the Football Association, flourished exceedingly during the season. For a long time it seemed as if Derby County would finish top of the First Division Clubs, but towards the end of the season they were very unlucky in the matter of injuries to their players, and Aston Villa regained the Championship, Sunderland going down to fifth place. The points of the leading clubs were:—Aston Villa, 45; Derby County, 41; Everton, 39; Bolton Wanderers, 37; Sunderland, 37; Stoke, 30; Blackburn Rovers, 29; Sheffield Wednesday, 29; Preston North End, 28; Burnley, 27; Bury, 27; Sheffield United, 26; Notts Forest, 25; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 21; Small Heath, 20; West Bromwich Albion, 19. Each club played 30 matches. In the Second Division, Liverpool finished head of the sixteen clubs with 46 points, Manchester City well second with the same points, but the goal average (106 goals) gave Liverpool an easy first; Grimsby Town were third, and Burton Wanderers fourth. Kettering were head of the Midland League and Nelson of the Lancashire League. Preston North End Reserves headed the Lancashire Combination and Everton were at the top of "the Combination." The Celtic headed the Scottish League First Division, with the Rangers Second. In the Southern League Millwall Athletic were top of the First Division, and Wolverton L. & N. W. Railway furnished the head of the Second Division. The Football Association Offices are 61, Chancery Lane, W. C., with F. J. Wall as Secretary. The Football League Secretary is H. Lockett, 8 Parker's Terrace, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent. During the close season both the League and the Association legislators set to work to try and improve their laws and regulations. The Association decided that a referee must settle the question as to whether a goal keeper has lowered the cross bar by swinging on it sufficiently to prevent the ball from going under the bar. The Association also decided that a player may throw in a ball with any part of both his feet on the ground. The League in June at Birmingham very wisely settled that notwithstanding the expense, neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games, and the list of qualified referees now numbers 76. In the League Division No. 1, the Liverpool club takes the place of Small Heath, and as a result of engaging the late secretary of the Sunderland club at £300 per year and the purchase of a large number of Scotchmen, Liverpool has very nearly headed the League clubs as the year closes. In the Second Division of the League Blackpool and Gainsboro have taken the places of Rotherham and Crewe Alexandra (the heroes of the two foot rule), but the three new comers have not done very well so far. The Southern League, the United Counties (or Midland) League, the Lancashire League, the Football Combination, and any number of junior bodies are all shuffling along and buying up players from other clubs where they can. The entries for the English Association Cup number 174. The competition proper begins January 30, and the final will be played April 10. The Amateur Cup does not seem to be in a particularly happy condition. The English Association International matches will be played *v.* Ireland, Feb. 20, *v.* Wales, March 23, *v.* Scotland, April 3. The League International *v.* Scotland takes place April 10.

Under the Rugby code the International matches of course first claim attention. For once, frost and the weather were propitious, and with scarcely a break from October to April, the carrying game went on without any of those most unpleasant interruptions of hard, frost-bound

ground to upset all the fixtures, and quite spoil the continuity of matches. The first International against Wales, January 4th, seemed to demonstrate that the English fifteen would be almost invincible. England won by 2 goals and 5 tries (25 points) to nil, and the Calcutta Cup looked a certainty for the wearers of the Rose. The English forwards carried all before them, and when a little later, January 25, Wales beat Scotland by 2 tries (6 points) to nil, the apparent certainty became, if possible, more so. Then came that *dies iræ*, February 1, at Leeds, when the Irish team met England. The Irishmen were faster, stronger, and simply ran over the English forwards. They smothered the English half-backs, and scoring all along the line won the match by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 goal (4 points). It is difficult to account for this defeat, the English side was practically the same that defeated Wales, and yet they were beaten at all points of the game. The Irish team were almost the identical lot that in the previous year had occupied the last place, but their dash and pace at Leeds undoubtedly won them the match, and that the better side won there can be no manner of doubt. On February 15, in Dublin, Ireland drew with Scotland a pointless match; and then, on March 14, also in Dublin, Ireland beat Wales by 1 goal and a try to 1 goal (8 points to 4). So far Scotland had not proved themselves a very dangerous combination, and when the England *v.* Scotland game came off at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on March 14, England's chance of victory did not seem so very remote. Naturally the game attracted extraordinary interest, but again the English team were outplayed everywhere. Their forwards could make no sort of stand against the Scotchmen, and the English halves and three-quarters were run out before they had a chance of getting away. Finally England were beaten by a goal and two tries to nothing, and the symbol of the International Championship for the second time within three years went to the representatives of Erin. The teams in the England v. Scotland match were as follow:—England, R. Poole (Hartlepool), back; E. F. Fookes (Sowerby Bridge), E. M. Baker (Oxford U.), J. Valentine (Swinton), S. Murfitt (Hull), three-quarter backs; C. M. Wells (Harlequins) and R. H. Cattell (Blackheath), half-backs; F. Mitchell (Cambridge U.), E. Knowles (Millom), T. Broadley (West Riding), J. W. Ward, J. Rhodes, H. Speed (Castleford), H. E. Barrow (Bingley), and G. E. Hughes Barrow, forwards. Scotland, G. McGregor (London Scottish), back; G. T. Campbell, W. T. S. Gedge (London Scottish), C. J. N. Fleming (Edinburgh Wanderers), and J. J. Guvans (London Scottish), three-quarter backs; W. P. Donaldson (West of Scotland) and M. Elliott (Hawick), half-backs; G. M. Neilson, G. O. Turnbull (West of Scotland), W. McEwen (Edinburgh Academicals), J. H. Dodds (London Scottish), T. M. Scott (Hawick), M. Morrison (Royal High School), H. O. Smith and A. Balfour (Watsonians), forwards. The Irish team that drew with Scotland were: G. McAllen (back); W. Gardiner, S. Lee, H. Stevenson and L. Bulger (three-quarters); L. M. Magee and G. G. Allen (half-backs); J. H. O'Connor, C. V. Rooke, A. D. Clinch, T. Crean, H. Lindsay, J. R. Lyttle, W. G. Byron, and J. Sealey (forwards). The preponderance of Northerners in the English team was owing to the rather easy victory of the North when they met the South at Hartlepool, on December 14th, the North winning by a goal and two tries to a try. This proved that notwithstanding the baleful influence of the Northern Union, which had attracted some of the best Yorkshiremen to the professional ranks, the Yorkshire Rugby Union of Amateurs could still hold their own. The County Championship Competition was carried out in three groups instead of four as previously, but once again in the final Yorkshire managed to defeat Surrey with twelve points to spare. Devon County made great strides during the year, and came out top of the South Western County Group, but went down before Surrey in the semi-final round. For once in a way neither frost nor fog stopped the Oxford and Cambridge match, which came off at the Queen's Club on December 11th, and Cambridge won by one goal to nothing. As regards club supremacy for England and Wales, Newport once more fairly carried off the palm. They played the very best possible clubs in England and Wales, and yet were only defeated twice, Cardiff and Swansea being their victors, and then only by a point and a try respectively. They twice defeated Blackheath, to whom the honours of the Southern English Club Championship must be awarded. Blackheath won 21 out of their 26 matches and one was a draw. Richmond were well to the front once more under W. E. Bromet's captaincy. The London Scottish, rather weak in forwards, hardly did so well as usual; and next to them must be placed the Harlequins, Rosslyn Park, Croydon, and Wickham Park. In Wales Cardiff must rank next to Newport, with Swansea a very close third. Rugby football in Wales still maintains the high standard of proficiency which has distinguished it for so many seasons. The most noticeable matches of the year outside those mentioned above were Oxford and Cambridge *v.* London and the South, won by the Universities by four tries to nil; Richmond *v.* Oxford University, won by the former by a goal and a try to nothing. Both Richmond and Blackheath beat the London Scottish. The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, beat the R. M. C., Sandhurst, by a try to nothing. Both Cardiff and Newport beat Oxford University. A Cambridge team easily beat the Stade Français in Paris by eight goals and two tries to nothing. The two great Scottish schools, Fettes and Loretto, played a draw. St. Thomas' Hospital beat St. George's Hospital by three tries to one goal in the final tie for the Inter-Hospital Cup. The one black spot on the future of the game is the secession of a number of clubs in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and the formation of the Northern Union. This new union is supposed to allow 6*s.* a day for broken time, but only when a player has to leave his work to play for his club. Now as it was an open secret that most of the players in the big northern clubs usually received a sovereign or more every Saturday from somebody connected with the club, the occasional six shillings would hardly be sufficient inducement to attract some of the very best Yorkshire and Lancashire players to the new union, and yet every day Internationals and others are going over to the enemy. The following are the leading clubs in the new organization:—Manningham, Halifax, Runcorn, Oldham, Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wigan, indeed, nearly all the large clubs in Lancashire and Yorkshire. About sixty clubs have already embraced this new species of professionalism, and when once they are in the majority in the North, as they soon will be, the Rugby Union will be placed in a most awkward predicament. Two curious

features were to be noticed last season, the advent of the Association game in Yorkshire, and a Rugby fifteen at Eton College. Mr. G. Rowland Hill, Conduit Vale, Greenwich, is Hon. Sec. of the Rugby Union.

SWIMMING.

It must be a highly satisfactory statement to all Englishmen, that the art of swimming is making most encouraging progress under the fostering care of the Amateur Swimming Association. Not only have races and swimming fetes and galas increased considerably in the last few years, but the National Life Saving Society have managed to establish classes and instruction centres all over the Kingdom and abroad, so that, in the near future, deaths by drowning should be very few and far between. The progress of the Life Saving Society has been most rapid and general, and it is seldom that any movement for the public good has made such gigantic strides in popular favour in so short a time. Swimmers are said to be an over-legislated-for body, and apparently no season can go by without some considerable row taking place amongst the various divisions and centres which go to make up the governing power of the sport. This year it was Yorkshire who clamoured for self-control and broke away from the central association. The A.S.A., however, seem to have met the opposition in a moderate and impartial manner, and possibly during 1897 the breach may be healed, and the threatened suspensions and excommunications become unnecessary. The Swimming Association has come safely through many even worse troubles than the Yorkshire dispute, and peace may yet be established once again. J. H. Tyers has been a head and shoulders above all his rivals, until a suspension for strong language stopped his victorious career towards the end of the season. Just previously to the England *v.* Scotland Water Polo match, J. H. Derbyshire, also a Manchester Osborne swimmer, was nearly always second to Tyers in the various championships; indeed, Derbyshire with Tyers out of the way would occupy exactly the same unique position that Tyers now holds. A new swimming centre for Devon and Cornwall was formed during the season, and Wales for the first time appeared with a water polo team which defeated Ireland.

The A.S.A. Championships opened well at Burslem on June 11, with the Hundred Yards, J. H. Tyers winning in a record time of 1 min. 1¾ secs., J. H. Derbyshire being second. The Half-Mile on June 27 came next in the West India Export Dock, Tyers again being first and Derbyshire second. July 4 saw the 220 yds. at Tunbridge Wells, Tyers winning in 2 mins. 50¾ secs., with A. A. Green of the Otter S. C. second. The One Mile at Walsall, on July 11, produced a new record from Tyers, the winner of 26 mins. 49¾ secs.; W. Gallaher was second. Once more came the old order of things, in the Southport Salt Water ¼ mile Championship, J. H. Tyers being first, and J. H. Derbyshire second, in 6 mins. 18¾ secs. on July 18. On August 15 the Long Distance Championship was held at Southport, over a course of between five and six miles. The sea was rough and Tyers refused to start. In his absence W. Green of Liverpool won in 2 h. 33 mins. 16 secs. Tyers and Derbyshire were again first and second in the Five Hundred Yards Championship at Walsall on Sept. 2, the winner's time being 6 mins. 55¾ secs. Directly after this event Tyers was suspended until the end of the year for too strong language at a Nottingham Gala by the Northern Counties A.S.A. Tyers was consequently unable to compete in the England *v.* Scotland Water Polo match at the Westminster Baths on Sept. 21. England, however, won by 4 goals to 2, and on the same evening Wales beat Ireland by 3 goals to nil. For the Club Water Polo Championship at Birmingham, Sept. 23, the holders, the Manchester Osborne, beat Leicester 3 to 0. The Championship list concluded on October 7 with the Plunging at the Lewisham Baths. W. Allason of the Otter S.C. won with a record plunge of 73 ft. 4 ins. in the 60 secs., and before he rose to the surface at the expiration of 98 secs. had credited himself with a world's record of 80 ft. 8½ in. The Schoolboy Team Swimming Championship of England Challenge Cup at Liverpool was won by the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage beating the Lyndhurst Grove, Camberwell, team by a fifth of a second. The National Life Saving Championship at St. George's Baths on October 31 was won by the London and India Dock team beating Coventry by the narrow margin of half a point, viz. 96 points to 95½. The Otter S.C. won the Southern Counties A.S.A. Water Polo Championship. Lancashire beat Middlesex for the Water Polo County Championship at Liverpool by 4 goals to 1; and in the London Water Polo League Championships, Amateur and the Ranelagh Harrier tied for the Senior Cup, and Amateur II. team beat the People's Palace for the Junior Cup by 3 goals to 2. In the Annual Oxford and Cambridge Swimming races, distances 60, 120, and 420 yds., Oxford won two and tied for the third, Oxford also beating Cambridge at Water Polo by 3 goals to 1. The races took place at St. George's Baths, A. J. McCullock, G. W. Broadribb and J. E. Langdon, all Oxonians, being the winners at the three respective distances. The other chief events of the season are all more or less mixed up with Tyers. Early in May he made a Quarter Mile record (not A.S.A.) at the Broughton Baths, Manchester, of 5 mins. 43½ secs. He won the One Mile Championship of the Mersey, with J. H. Derbyshire second, and the 300 Yards Championship of the Manchester Osborne Club, finishing up his active season for the year in September by covering one hundred yards in the Mayfield Bath (25 yards long) in 59¾ secs. with Derbyshire second in 61½ secs. This is the first time the minute has ever been beaten. The principal winners at the annual Devon and Cornwall matches in August were S. W. Greasley, of Leicester, and W. H. Edwards of H.M.S. Ganges, who should turn out a wonder in the future, being at present quite a youngster. J. H. Derbyshire won the 400 Northern (Yorkshire A.S.A.) Freshwater Championship and also the Northern 150 yards Championship in 1 min. 45 secs. S. T. Pugh of the Surbiton S.C., with Tyers barred, won the Ulph Challenge Cup at Great Yarmouth on Sept. 14th, and A. A. Green of the Otter having won the 150 yards London Championship Challenge Cup outright at the Excelsior Baths in 1 min. 57 secs. presented the Cup to the promoting Club as a perpetual Challenge Trophy. W. L. Russell of Glasgow won the Scottish 100, 220, 440, and half mile championships. The address of the Southern Counties A.S.A. Hon. Sec. is Tamworth, East Finchley, N.

The following are the A.S.A. records up to Oct 31, 1896. They have all been made in A.S.A.

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costume and in still water. For all distances up to and inclusive of 500 yards in baths of not less than 25 yards long; above 500 yards in open water over courses not less than 220 yards in length:—100 yards, 1 min. 1⅘ sec., June 11, 1896, at Burslem; 150 yards, 1 min. 42⅘ secs., August 24, 1894, at Westminster; 220 yards, 2 mins. 41 secs, June 26, 1895, at Farnworth; 300 yards, 3 mins. 56⅘ secs., Sept. 30, 1893, at Bethnal Green; 440 yards, 5 mins. 53⅘ secs., Sept. 15, 1894, at Swindon; 500 yards, 6 mins. 45 secs, August 20, 1894, at Sunderland. Half mile, 13 mins. 20 secs., July 13, 1895, at Bradford; 1000 yards, 15 mins. 2 secs., August 18, 1894, at Southport; 1 mile, 26 mins. 46⅘ secs., July 11, 1896, at Walsall. All these stand to the credit of J. H. Tyers, of the Manchester Osborne Club, two of them being made this year. Plunging (1 min. limit) 73 ft. 4 ins., W. Allason, Otter S. C., October 7, 1896, at Ladywell Baths. Allason, before he came to the surface, made a world's record of 80 ft. 8⅘ ins. in 98 secs.

THE TURF.

The Prince of Wales' year will for a long time to come, we anticipate, be the turf designation of 1896; for not only did the Prince's horse, Persimmon, win both the Derby and the St. Leger, but his filly, St. Thais by St. Serf, also carried off the One Thousand Guineas, and starting a hot favourite for the Oaks, finished second to Lord Derby's Canterbury Pilgrim for that classic contest. Racing was carried on all through the season with big fields and the usual excitement. Indeed, the Prince's victories appeared to add extra zest to the sport. The handicapping did not seem to be quite satisfactory, and at the end of the season the Jockey Club took the matter seriously in hand, and before racing begins again in 1897 new regulations are likely to be made, and it is possible that the weights will be adjusted in future by a committee, one of whom will have been present at all the previous meetings of the year. Col. North, a very prominent owner of racehorses, died during the year. Commencing with the classic events of the season, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's colt St. Frusquin by St. Simon had fairly established himself as the best two-year old of 1895. All through the winter he remained a firm favourite for the Derby and Two Thousand, and when he was brought out at the Newmarket First Spring for a small event, the Column Produce Stakes, £778, over the Rowley Mile, which he won easily with odds of 2½ to 1 on him, his supporters considered the Two Thousand and Derby merely a question of health for the son of St. Simon. He started for the Two Thousand, value £4,250, on April 29, at 100 to 12 on, Labrador being his supposed most dangerous opponent. Well ridden by T. Loates, he never caused his adherents a moment's apprehension, and he won like a thorough racehorse by three lengths. All went well with the favourite up to the Derby Day, June 3, the Prince's colt Persimmon, also by St. Simon, being the only opponent considered to have any chance against him. With T. Loates in the saddle he started at 13 to 8 on, but in a desperate finish Persimmon seemed the better stayer of the two and won by a neck amidst a scene of wild excitement and enthusiasm never before seen on Epsom Downs. The value of the Derby was £5,450. On July 2 at Newmarket, these two colts met again in the rich Princess of Wales's Stakes, value £9,005, St. Frusquin carrying 9st. 2lb. and Persimmon 9st. 5lb. The distance was a mile, and Regret, 3 years, 8st. 7lb., Sir Visto, 4 years, 10st. 3lb., Raconteur, 4 years, 9st. 8lb., Kirkconnel, 4 years, 10st., were also in the field. Regret started favourite at 7 to 4; St Frusquin was a slightly better favourite than the Derby winner, and after another grand race St. Frusquin beat his former conqueror by half a length. Persimmon was now very wisely put by for the St. Leger, but St. Frusquin came out again at Sandown Park on July 17 for the Eclipse Stakes, value £9,310. Regret, 8st. 8lb., Troon, 9st. 13lb., and Labrador, 9st. 11lb., were his only opponents, and carrying 9st. 4lb. with odds of 2 to 1 on, he won rather easily by a length. This was his last appearance for the year as it happened. His two victories had firmly established him as a better favourite for the St. Leger than Persimmon, when suddenly, on August 14, Messrs. Weatherby were instructed to scratch the Saint owing to his having injured the sinews of one of his fore legs. This, for the moment, quite paralysed speculation on the St. Leger, as with St. Frusquin a non-starter the race was a gift for Persimmon; and so it proved.

Labrador was the only horse with the slightest pretensions to trouble the Derby winner; and finally at Doncaster, September 9, Persimmon with 5⅘ to 1 on, won as he liked by a length and a half, the value of the stakes being £5,075. The champion of the year appeared once more before the end of the season, being brought out for the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket on October 1. The distance was 1 mile, 2 furlongs, and Sir Visto, 10st. 2lb., Laverio, 9st. 13lb., Regret, 9st. 11lb., Kirkconnel, 9st. 13lb., were the best of his opponents, odds of 11 to 8 were laid on Persimmon, who carried 9st. 7lb., and the crack easily defeated Sir Visto at the finish by two lengths. This set at rest all doubt as to he relative abilities of the Two Thousand nd Derby winner, and if the pair ever meet again, odds on Persimmon are almost sure to be laid. Taking a line through Sir Visto and Kirkconnel, the three year olds of 1896 must be better than those of 1895, as both these two horses, the chief winners of the latter year, were always beaten when they met the cracks of 1896. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Thais won the One Thousand Guineas by a head from a large field, the value of the stakes, £5,100, exceeding that of the Thousand won by St. Frusquin. After this victory, Thais looked an almost certain winner of the Oaks (value £4,150), odds of 13 to 8 were accepted about her chance, but Canterbury Pilgrim, who had not been seen out previously in the year, won rather easily by two lengths. Galeazzo by Galopin won the Newmarket Stakes, value £2,945. Love Wisely, a colt by Wisdom and a thorough stayer through his sire, won the Gold Cup at Ascot, value £2,680. Victor Wild and Sir Visto were both in the field, but they had nothing to do with the finish, Love Wisely had finished second to St. Frusquin for the Two Thousand. The Gold Cup winner did not appear again during the season. The value of the Ascot Cup will be largely increased in 1897. Pride, a grandly bred four-year old by Merry Hampton—Superba, after winning a couple of mile races at Newmarket and Gatwick came out again at Ascot and won the Gold Vase and the Alexandra Plate, two of the best tests of staying power during the year. Pride, however, did not run again, and the hard ground and want of rain up to August, told severely on all the horses whose legs were not of the soundest condition. It was probably owing

to this that owners declined to risk the chance of a breakdown on long and severe Cup contests. The Goodwood Cup was a walk over for Count Schomberg; Laodamia won the Doncaster Cup, The Rush, the Chester Cup winner, being her most dangerous opponent. The Oaks winner, Canterbury Pilgrim, won the Jockey Club Cup easily from a solitary opponent, Gulistan, but the Cup contests proper have been seriously interfered with by the far richer stakes now decided over much shorter and easier courses. The big handicaps of the year all filled well and produced plenty of betting and good racing. The Lincolnshire Handicap, value £1,815, was won by a five-year old, Clorane, carrying top weight, 9st. 4lb., but the horse appeared once again in the Kempton Jubilee. A 40 to 1 chance, The Soarer, won the Grand National; Paris III. won the Northamptonshire Stakes, value £925. At Epsom, Worcester, a six-year-old, with the top weight, 8st. 12lb., won the City and Suburban, value £1,665, starting first favourite. Fatherless, another six-year-old, won the Great Metropolitan, value £925. The Chester Cup, we have already alluded to, was won by The Rush. The most important and valuable of the Spring handicaps, the Kempton Great Jubilee, value £2,650, distance one mile, was won by Victor Wild, again an old horse (six years) and carrying top weight (9st. 7lb.), a grand performance, but in his only two other attempts he failed completely, and practically broke down in the Ascot Cup. The Manchester (May) Cup, value £1,912, was won by The Docker (5yrs., 7st. 6lb.) at the good odds of 20 to 1. A big handicap at Epsom is badly needed between the Derby and the Oaks now the Epsom Gold Cup has dropped out of the fixture list. Ascot had no Royal procession this year, and rain spoilt the Wednesday's racing; as a society function, however, the meeting was a big success. Arlequin (3 yrs., 6st. 5lb.) won the Ascot Stakes, value £995, a severe test for any three-year-old, so severe, indeed, that he did not run again. Shaddock won the Prince of Wales' Stakes, value £1,750, from a very poor field. The Hunt Cup (£2,400) fell to the favourite Quarrell, a five-year-old with the top weight (7st. 11lb.) but one. Helm (8st. 10lb.) won the Coronation Stakes (£3,050), beating Thais (9st. 3lb.) second, the latter beating the Oaks winner, Canterbury Pilgrim, at even weight, the last-named starting favourite. His Reverence won the St. James's Palace Stakes, value £2,050, but Labrador beat him for the July Third Triennial Stakes of £633. Shaddock also won the Hardwicke Stakes of £2,217 and Kilcock (4 yrs., 8st. 4lb.) won the Wokingham Stakes, value £940, from a very strong field of good horses. Dare Devil (8st. 7lb.) won the once celebrated Northumberland Plate, now a very second-rate handicap and only worth £925. Canterbury Pilgrim won the Liverpool July Cup, value £975, with Paris III. second, and then came Goodwood with several important handicaps. Chasseur, 4 years, 8st. 5lb., won the Stewards' Cup, value £757, from a very large field of good and speedy horses, including Winkfield's Pride. Chasseur started at 20 to 1, and the finish between the first three was the best of the season. The Goodwood Stakes, value £465, was won by Carlton Grange, 4 years, 7st. 7lb., but the opposition was very weak. Phœbus Apollo, 3 years, 6st. 12lb., won the Chesterfield Cup, value £517. The Goodwood Meeting is not what it was, and the added money must be largely increased if these races are to keep pace with the numerous club fixtures and big prizes of the present day. At Brighton the stakes went to Utica, 4 years, 9st. 9lb., another top-weight victory; and the Lewes Handicap, value £990, fell to Paris III. (a), also top-weight with 9st. At York, Helm, giving away a lot of weight, won the Yorkshire Oaks, and Dingle Bay, 4 years, 7st. 9lb., after a dead heat, won the Great Ebor Handicap. At Doncaster the Great Yorkshire Handicap was won by Drip, 3 years, 7st., and the Portland Plate, value £790, fell to Grig, 4 years, 8st. 12lb., the field being numerous and speedy. The Manchester September Meeting, without the rich Lancashire Plate, has lost some of its importance, its biggest prize, the Prince Edward Handicap (£1,820) falling to Bellevin, 3 years, 6st. 9lb., who here made his *début* as a three-year-old. At the Newmarket First October, Roughside, 3 years, 6st. 13lb., won the October Handicap, value £435, and Melange, 3 years, 7st. 10lb., carried off the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, from a good field. The Duke of York Stakes, the chief handicap of the Kempton Park October Meeting (value £1,740), was won by Chin Chin, 5 years, 6st. 7lb. At the Newmarket Second October Meeting, the Cesarewitch, value £935, as usual attracted any amount of interest; indeed, although of small value comparatively, it is still, and always has been, one of the heaviest betting races of the year. Laodamia, the top-weight, 8st. 8lb., was favourite, but St. Bris, 3 years, 6st. 6lb., starting at 10 to 1, won easily in the hands of K. Cannon. Dingle Bay carried off that old-fashioned trophy, The Whip, after a good run with Bevil. At the Newmarket Houghton, the Cambridgeshire Handicap absorbed all attention. Undoubtedly it was the best handicap field of the year, including Yorker, Laodamia, Chit Chat, Thais, La Sagesse, Quarrel, Victor Wild, Sir Visto, Marco, Canterbury Pilgrim, Shaddock, Funny Boat, Coylton, etc. At the last moment immense sums of money went on Winkfield's Pride, a three-year old, with 6st. 10lb. He had started three times during the season unsuccessfully, but here, first favourite at 5 to 1, he won all the way by three lengths, his party netting a big sum by his victory. Winkfield's Pride also won the Old Cambridgeshire Handicap. The last big handicap of the year, the Liverpool Autumn Cup, was won by Count Schomberg, the favourite, at 3 to 1, T. Loates, then at the head of the list of jockeys, falling and breaking his thigh. As regards the winning jockeys of the year, it was a near thing all through the season between T. Loates and M. Cannon for the premier position, but Loates was always in front by a little until he was injured at Manchester races on Sept. 26th, by Troon falling. Loates was out of the saddle until Oct. 24, M. Cannon passing his opponent with 151 wins to Loates' 146 during that period. By Nov. 14th, Loates was one more in front, until in riding Birchrod in the Liverpool Autumn Cup, he again fell and broke his thigh. At the commencement of the last week of the racing season the order of the first dozen jockeys was as follows: M. Cannon, 159 wins; T. Loates, 156; J. Allsop, 103; J. Finlay, 96; O. Maddon, 87; J. Watts, 76; F. Rickaby, 72; S. Loates, 68; J. Fagan, 63; A. White, 57; T. J. Calder, 56; R. Colling, 54.

With St. Frusquin and Persimmon between them carrying off all the best prizes of the year except the Two Thousand and the Oaks, St. Simon easily remains the Champion sire of the year. It is a long time since one sire has had two such splendid three-year-old colts running in

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one season. Owing to their successes, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Mr. Leopold De Rothschild are both well up in the front of the winning owners of the year. Galopin and Donovan, the latter through Velasquez, both did well as sires during the season. It may be noted that Sir Visto, the 1895 Derby Winner, started altogether five times in 1896 without gaining a winning bracket. The two-year-old racing of the year, up to the period of the Middle Park Plate, pointed to Velasquez by Donovan—Vista as being far and away the best of his year. He made his *début* in the New Stakes at Ascot (value £1858), a race in which many a future Derby favourite has been seen for the first time. With only 11 to 10 against him he made short work of Alfar and Monterez, two previous winners, and was at once backed for the Derby. The July Stakes (£1420) were next easily carried off by the young Donovan. Then came the Goodwood Prince of Wales' Stakes (£2400), where Velasquez met two undefeated animals, Goletta with four previous victories and Helebore. Indeed, Goletta was only once again defeated during the season. Velasquez, however, with 13 to 8 laid on his chance, won easily. He next won the Champagne Stakes (£1170) easily, and was then put by for the Middle Park Plate (£2296). He started at 5 to 1 on, but Galtee More defeated him easily. Galtee More is a colt by Kendal. He first appeared in the Hurstbourne Stakes (£897), which he won easily. He was then defeated in the Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes (£1611) by Brigg. He just managed to win the Molecomb Stakes (£745) at Goodwood, and also the Rous Plate (£445) at Doncaster. Neither Velasquez nor Galtee More appeared again, and as the year closes they are both at a very short price for the Derby of 1897. The soft ground in the Middle Park Plate was not supposed to suit Velasquez's small feet, but this is the only possible excuse that can be urged in his favour. Vesuvian, by Hampton Royal, a dark colt, won the Dewhurst Plate (£1317), beating a good field, including Berzak, Goletta and Minstrel. Chelandry, a well-bred filly by Goldfinch—Illuminata, won four valuable stakes during the year, including the Sandown Park National Breeders' Produce Stakes (£4357), the Kempton Park Imperial Produce Stakes (£2569), and the Epsom Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Plate (£1082). She was only defeated twice during the season, and the half-sister to Ladas should do well as a three year old.

YACHTING.

A NEW linear measurement rule came into force with the opening of the yacht-racing season, 1896, the loadwater length and sail area formula being superseded by one in which length on load water-line, beam, under water girth, and sail area are the recognised elements for computing "rating." Exceptionally fine weather and light winds prevailed, but the racing was thoroughly interesting in all the classes, especially so with the first class contingent, which was made up of the German Emperor's new cutter *Meteor*, the Prince of Wales' *Britannia*, Mr. C. D. Rose's *Satanita*, and Mr. A. B. Walker's *Ailsa*, the small cutter *Caress* also gaining admission to the class, through giving her a sufficiently extended sail plan to bring her within the specified rating limit. Early in the season the *Britannia* did best, or rather until the *Meteor* joined in, when the new cutter carried almost everything before her. The *Meteor* was absent for a time in German waters, returning before the finish of the Clyde season. She proved very successful in the Scotch and Irish regattas, but she was unlucky at Swansea, and singularly so during the Cowes week. At Ryde the *Meteor* made almost a clean sweep of the prizes, and after commencing the Southsea week with a win, she ran down the 52-rater *Isolde*, and unhappily the owner of the latter, Baron von Zedtwitz, was killed. This lamentable occurrence, it may be said, quite spoilt the latter part of the yacht-racing season. The *Britannia* had done fairly well up to the close of the Scotch season, after which she scarcely added to her winnings. Although the *Meteor* had the best average, the *Ailsa* headed the roll, the latter opening a winning account at Queenstown, after which she did remarkably well, and was almost always the *Meteor's* most formidable opponent. The light winds were against the *Satanita* making a mark, but she gave a few very remarkable displays of speed, and won a few prizes. The *Caress*, thanks to a long allowance, was equal to saving her time when she was either favoured by paltry weather or partial breezes, and to a certain extent she was the means of lowering the records of the *Ailsa*, *Satanita*, and *Britannia*. In heading the winning list of the first class division, the *Ailsa*, 100·1 rating, started 49 times, and won 24 prizes, 13 of which were first prizes and 11 second prizes, value £1045. The *Meteor*, 101·9 rating, started 22 times, and won 17 prizes, 13 of which were firsts and 4 seconds, the value of the prizes won being £1480. The *Britannia*, 96·8 rating, in 45 starts won 17 prizes, namely, 11 firsts and 4 seconds; value £1022. *Caress*, 67·1 rating, started in 28 first class matches, and won 11 prizes, 5 being firsts and 6 seconds; value £465. *Satanita*, 99·6 rating, which was sailed in most persevering style, started no fewer than 47 times, and won 8 prizes, 5 being firsts and 3 seconds; value £405. There was no new vessel in the second class contingent, and the *Isolde*, Mr. P. Donaldson, 66 rating, again headed the winning list in the class. She made a very fine record with 35 prizes: 25 firsts and 10 seconds in 46 starts, and her winnings amounted to £1025. The *Corsair*, Mr. F. W. L. Popham, 64 rating, came next with 12 first prizes and 2 seconds in 34 starts, her winnings amounting to £480, while the *Carina*, which competed with *Isolde* and *Corsair* in Scotch and Irish waters, only started 29 times, and won 9 first and 10 second prizes, value £304. The *Hester*, Mr. J. Gretton, it may be said, started 9 times with the first class yachts, and won 1 second prize. She was, however, more successful in handicap matches, winning 5 firsts and 4 seconds; but the *Maid Marion*, Mr. M. B. Kennedy, had the better record, as she gained 10 first prizes and 3 seconds; other prominent winners in the cruising class being the *Creole*, Col. V. Bagot, *Columbine*, Capt. F. Wallace, *Samæna*, M. J. Nairn, *Anemone*, Mr. Haggas, *Marjorie*, Mr. J. Coats, jun., *Namara*, Mr. W. B. Paget, *Thalia*, Hon. Judge Boyd, *Mohawk*, Mr. J. Orr Ewing, *Thelma*, Mr. Michels, *Zinita*, Mr. Connell, *Molly*, Mr. Macindoe. In the 52 feet class, the new boats *Saint*, Mr. F. B. Jameson, and *Penitent*, Mr. C. D. Rose, were at the head of the class, and then in order came *Niagara* (American), Mr. Howard Gould, *Audrey*, Lord Dunraven, and *Samphire*, Col. A. Paget and Mr. O. Goelet. The 36 feet class, 5 raters, mustered very strongly, and the *Westra*, Mr. J. Connell and *Heartsease*.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive:—

Game.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug., 11th Dec. & 31st Aug., in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug.	11th Dec. and 19th Aug.
Bustard.....	2nd Mar. & 31st Aug.	None.	11thJan.& 31st Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1st Jan & 9th June.
„ Fallow	None.	None.	Michaels. & Dec.31.
Grouse or Red Game	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11thDec.& 11thAug.
Hare*.....	None.	None.	21stApr.& 11thAug.
Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muirfowl."	11thDec.& 11thAug.
Landrail ...	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11thJan.& 19th Sep.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11thDec.& 19thAug.
Partridge ...	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	11thJan.& 19th Sep.
Pheasant ...	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb.& 30th Sep.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11thJan.& 19th Sep.

It is unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 and 1881, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive, throughout the United Kingdom, except the Island of St. Kilda. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence. In the case, however, of the undermentioned birds, the penalty is £1 for each bird for each offence:—

American quail.	Colin.	Dotterel.
Auk.	Cornish chough.	Dunbird.
Avocet.	Coulterneb.	Dunlin.
Bee-eater.	Cuckoo.	Eider-duck.
Bittern.	Curlew.	Fern-owl.
Bonxie.	Diver.	Fulmar.
Gannet.	Owl.	Sheldrake.
Goatsucker.	Ox-bird.	Shoveller.
Godwit.	Oyster-catcher.	Skua.
Goldfinch.	Peewit.	Snew.
Grebe.	Petrel.	Snipe.
Greenshank.	Phalarope.	Solan Goose.
Guillemot.	Plover.	Spoonbill.
Gull (except Black-backed).	Ploverspage.	Stint.
	Pochard.	Stone Curlew.
Hoopoe.	Puffin.	Stonehatch.
Kingfisher.	Purre.	Summer snipe.
Kittiwake.	Razorbill.	Tarrock.
Lapwing.	Redshank.	Teal.
Lark.	Reeve or Ruff.	Tern.
Loon.	Roller.	Thicknee.
Mallard.	Sanderling.	Tystey.
Marrot.	Sandpiper.	Whaup.
Merganser.	Scout.	Widgeon.
Murre.	Sealark.	Wild duck.
Night-hawk.	Seamew.	Willock.
Night-jar.	Sea parrot.	Wimbrel.
Nightingale.	Sea swallow.	Woodcock.
Oriole.	Shearwater.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Act does not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order, providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

* See also below "Seasons for hunting and ground game shooting."

SEASONS FOR HUNTING AND GROUND GAME SHOOTING.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognized date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to Oct. 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. England and Wales.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon—(the word "Salmon" includes all migratory *salmonidæ*)—are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for salmon is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and ends on 1st February; and for rods it begins on 2nd November, and ends on 1st

February. The commencement and termination of the close season may be varied by a bye-law by the local boards of conservators (see p. 397), but it must never begin for nets later than 1st Nov., nor be less than 154 days. For rod and line a minimum close-time is 92 days, which must commence not later than 1st December. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law. The following are the cases in which these dates have been varied by bye-law:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Avon & Stour	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	—	20 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Dart	—	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 29 Feb.
Exe	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy*	,, to 15 Mar.	2 Nov. to 15 Mar.
Dee	,, to 31 Mar.	,, to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Usk & Rumney	,, ,,	2 Nov. ,,
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	,, to 1 May.
Severn†	,, to 15 Jun.	—
Lune (tidal)	8 Sep. to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
,, (non-tidal)	15 ,, ,,	
Eden	‡10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sep. to 30 Apr.	30 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Kent & Leven	15 Sep. to 31 Mar.	15 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Seiont	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Dwyfach	,, ,,	,, ,,
Derwnt. (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd.	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Conway	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Ogmore	,, ,,	,, ,,
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Sep. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'rridge	21 Sep. to ,,	16 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Avon & Erme	‖30 Sep. to 1 May	30 Nov. to 1 May
Camel	21 Sep. to 4 Apr.	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Fowey	¶1 Nov. ,,	,, ,,

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as can be proved to come from parts beyond the seas, or to have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st February and 3rd November may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless it can be proved that the salmon exported or entered for exportation was caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the Local Conservancy Boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

* Between Carmarthen Bar and St. Govan's Head, 1st September to 30th April for nets.
† In Borough of Shrewsbury only.
‡ Below Old Sandsfield. ¶ Below Lostwithiel only.
‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April.

II. Scotland.

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and, for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauly, Dunbeath, Lossie, Ness, Spey, Kyle of Suth'rl'nd.	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Helmsdale	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Girvan	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Nith	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Stinchar	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Urr	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	—	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Hope, Polla	—	11 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Tay	—	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

In Scotland the law as to the sale of salmon differs somewhat from that in force in England.

III. Ireland.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts, in parts of some of

which, however, it is different (all dates inclusive). The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T.Net.	Cl.-T.Rod.
Dublin.....	Skerries ..... to	16 Aug. to 1 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford...	Wicklow ..... to	16 Sept. to 19 Apr.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay ..... to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore ...	Helvick Head . to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 14 Feb.	13 Oct. to 14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head ... to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry.....	Mizen Head ... to	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare..	Crow Head..... to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Killarney .	Lamb Head ... to	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Limerick..	Dunmore Head to	1 Aug. to 11 Feb.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Galway ...	Hags Head..... to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn... to	6 Aug. to 31 Jan.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head ... to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor ...	Pigeon Point... to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina ...	Benwee Head . to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	16 Sept. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore..... to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore . to	19 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head ... to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	10 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Coleraine .	Downhill ..... to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush ..... to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk...	Donaghadee ... to	15 Sept. to 1 Apr.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Drogheda .	Clogher Head..	4 Aug. to 12 Feb.	15 Sep. to 12 Feb.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

Salmon and trout must not be sold in Ireland in the close season.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except in Norfolk and Suffolk, where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10th September to 25th January; and except in the Thames, where the close season is from 11th Sept. to 31st March.

By an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time may be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, so, however, that it does not commence earlier than the 2nd September nor later than the 2nd November, and is not less than 123 days. The following dates have been fixed under this Act. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char, however, is absolutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd October to 1st February:—

*Eden ...	2 Sept. (rods 16 Oct.) to 28 Feb.	
Tyne.....	10 Sept. to 21 Mar. (for rods and nets).	
*Severn ...	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.	(ditto)
*Taf, Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.	(ditto)
*Cleddy ...	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.	(ditto)
*Ogmore..	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.	(ditto)
*Teign ...	1 Oct. to 2 March	(ditto)
*Ayron ...	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.	(ditto)
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.	(ditto)
*W. Cumberland..	1 Oct. to 31 March (for nets). 1 Oct. to 10 March (for rods).	
*Teify, *Avon & Erme ...	1 Oct. to 28 Feb. (rods and nets).	
*Avon & Stour ...	1 Oct.† to 31 Mar.	(ditto)
Usk	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.	(ditto)
*Teify ...	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.	(ditto)
Clwyd and Elwy	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.	(ditto)
Camel, Fowey ‖...	1 Oct. to 15 March.	(ditto)
Seiont,&c.	Trout, 2 Oct. to 1 Mar.‡ Char, 22 Oct. to 1 Mar.	(ditto) (ditto)
*Wye, Towy, *Lune, Kent§...	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.	(ditto)
*Dart	2 Oct. to 28 Feb.	(ditto)
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.	(ditto)
Yorks	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.	(ditto)
Wear	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.	(ditto)
*Dee	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (for rod & line only).	
*Coquet ..	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (for rod & line only).	

In Scotland there is no close-time for trout and char. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. This may be altered, but not shortened, by the Inspectors. For pollen, however, the close-time is fixed by the Pollen Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1881, from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "trout" or "char" as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15th March to 15th June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except parts of Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not

† 15 Oct. above Amesbury.
‡ Rivers Braint and Cefni, 15th Oct. to 1st March.
§ 2 Oct. to March 31 for Windermere and Coniston and R. Duddon; and 1 Sep. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.
‖ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling or to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Board of Trade, and the Avon and Stour, Avon and Erme, Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Leven, Severn and Yorkshire districts, as regards pike, the Usk as regards eels, and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In the navigable rivers of Norfolk and Suffolk and the broads connected therewith, close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from January 1 to June 24; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from January 11 to June 30. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

By the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14th May to 4th August. By a recent decision foreign oysters temporarily deposited on English oyster layings for purposes of storage only do not come within this close season. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to 31st August inclusive, in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. It is customary, however, for both Powers to agree to suspend the operation of this close season till June 16 in each year. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied by the Inspectors of Fisheries in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2nd April to 30th Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays	30th April to 1st June.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justice of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence, and soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables on duty, or at practice, or occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence, need not take out a gun licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 432.

SALMON LICENCES.—It is not so generally known that in salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, it is necessary to take out a licence to fish for salmon, and, in most rivers, for trout or char. In Scotland no such licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland one rod licence is available in all parts of that country. The rates on nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from about £5 to £2. The licence duty on a rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Derwent, *Lune, *Ribble, *Dee, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Teify, Usk, *Wye, Avon and Erme, *Dart, *Teign, Exe, Frome, Avon and Stour, Stour (Kent), Yorkshire, Tees, *Tyne	20/-
Cleddy, Taff and Ely, Rumney, Ogmore	10/6
*Eden, *Seiont, Dwyfach, Towy, Taw and Torridge	21/-
*West Cumberland	15/-
Camel	12/-
*Kent and Leven, *Dovey, *Ayron, Severn, Fowey, Axe, Trent, *Esk (Yorkshire)	10/-
Avon, Brue, & Parret, Tamar and Plym	7/6
Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere	5/-

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On the 20th of June, 1897, Her Majesty Queen Victoria will have completed the sixtieth year of her reign, a reign which is now the longest in the history of the English people. It will therefore be fitting to give a short summary of the leading events which have taken place during this long period, and to set before the reader in the briefest possible fashion, a general outline of the changes, political and social, which have marked out the Victorian era, and have given it the pre-eminent importance which it must necessarily claim in all future histories of the English nation.

To describe in detail the enlargement and expansion of our Indian and Colonial Empire during this period would take up more space than we can spare, but even the bare outline of the territories which have been added to British rule far surpass the conquests of any previous reign. It would not be accurate to say that the whole of India has been added to the Empire, though as a matter of fact, before the year 1858 the then British territories in India were governed, not by the Queen, but by the East India Company. Between 1837 and that date, however, the territories of Scind, of the Sikhs, Tanjore, the seaboard provinces of Burma, Sattara, Jhansi, Nagpur, and lastly Oude, had been brought under English dominion. Since 1858 annexation has been less busy, but in 1884-88 Upper Burma and the Shan States were added, and the frontier of Afghanistan defined; in 1891 the small State of Manipur was absorbed, and last year it was decided to annex the province of Chitral, which has for some time been the scene of disturbances which were finally put down by the gallant efforts of Sir Robert Low and Colonel Kelly.

In the Southern Hemisphere it may almost be said that the growth of our vast Australian dominion has been contemporary with the Queen's reign, for the various colonies before that date had scarcely been commenced, and were hardly more than penal settlements. Of the seven separate colonies into which the Australian continent is now divided, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, only New South Wales and Tasmania had a separate colonial existence when the Queen ascended the throne. Since then New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, South Australia in 1856, Queensland in 1859, and West Australia in 1890 respectively, have been constituted separate colonies, and New South Wales received in 1855 the constitution under which it is at present governed. In 1837 the population of the whole of Australia can hardly have exceeded a few thousands; according to the latest returns now available, it reaches the total of 3,400,000 in round numbers, the vast majority of whom are of British descent. Besides this wonderful development of our Australian possessions, in 1881 the island of Fiji was annexed, and in 1884 British New Guinea, while the English flag also waves over several islands in the Western Pacific under the charge of the Governor of Fiji.

In North America, the territorial extent of our Empire remains much the same as at the beginning of the Queen's reign, though in population, wealth and general development, the progress made during the past sixty years is almost as great as that in other parts of the British possessions. In 1841 the population is stated at about one-and-a-half millions, in 1891 it was nearly five millions, an increase of more than threefold. During the past twenty years, for example, the population of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, has increased from 241 in 1871 to 25,642 in 1891, while the city of Vancouver, in British Columbia, which in 1885 had no existence, six years later had a population of 13,685.

In South and Eastern Africa, the expansion of British influence has been equally marked, particularly during the last decade, and there is every prospect that progress in the immediate future will be even greater. Since 1837, when Cape Town was our only possession in South Africa, we have added to our colonies Natal in 1843, Basutoland in 1884, Bechuanaland in 1885, and Zululand in 1887. In 1889 the British South Africa Company received a Royal Charter entrusting it with the development of the immense territory lying to the South of the Zambesi, which in 1888 had been assigned to British rule. In May, 1891, the sphere of the Company was extended to the north of the Zambesi, and now includes the whole of British South Africa from Mafeking to Tanganyika, an area of 750,000 square miles.

In East Africa "the British East African Protectorate" extends British influence over some 468,000 square miles from the eastern coast to the Congo State on the west, and from the German sphere on the south indefinitely towards Khartoum and Egypt on the north. Zanzibar also is now under British control and has been a British Protectorate since 1890.

On the West Coast the influence of Britain is maintained by the Niger Coast Protectorate, which in 1891 was placed under an Imperial Commissioner, and includes the whole maritime region lying between Lagos and the Rio del Rey. The Royal Niger Company, which received its charter in 1886, under the control of the Secretary of State, maintains 44 stations on the Niger, and promises large and extensive developments. In other parts of the West Coast, the settlements of the Gold Coast, Lagos and Gambia were separated from the government of Sierra Leone in 1874, 1886, and 1888 respectively.

Returning to the United Kingdom, the proportionate increase is naturally not so great, but even here the growth of the past sixty years is remarkable. The population of the British Isles has increased from 26,709,456 in 1841 to 37,980,964 in 1891, the public revenue from £48,453,000 in 1837 to £100,000,000 in 1895, and the imports and exports from £159,406,726 in 1840 to £702,522,065 in 1895, figures which only faintly express the enormous increase and growth of our national wealth and national resources. It would take up too much space to follow up in any detail the expansion of our great towns, but it is sufficient to mention the enormous growth during the period under review not only of London, but also of the great manufacturing cities and towns, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Middlesborough, Leicester, and many others. Of late years this increase must perhaps be somewhat discounted by the general migration from the rural districts to the towns, but even so, it is sufficiently marked to deserve special attention.

We may now briefly glance at the principal changes during the reign, in our political, social, and commercial conditions, and point out the contrast between our position in these respects to-day and sixty years since. Though the great Reform Bill which admitted the middle classes to the Parliamentary franchise was passed in

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1832, the main results of its influence belong to the period under review, and it was not till 1867 that a second measure of reform was achieved, by which the working classes were at last enabled to take their share in the government of the country. In 1884 a further extension of the franchise admitted the agricultural labourers to the constituencies, while a new redistribution of seats remedied the most glaring anomalies of Parliamentary representation.

In 1835, two years before the Queen's Accession, the Municipal Reform Act placed the government of our towns and boroughs in the hands of the inhabitants, and the new order of things has had much to do with the vigorous growth of municipal life which has marked the period before us. It was not, however, until 1888, that the inhabitants of the counties throughout England and Wales were, by the Local Government Act, enabled in a similar fashion to manage their own local affairs. Six years later the same principle was extended to the parish, and the Act commonly called the Parish Councils Act, provided at least the machinery, by which those parishes which desired it, might in the same manner manage for themselves their own internal affairs. These last two measures are as yet too recent to have produced any great result. There can however be but little doubt that they have strengthened the spirit of independence and political self-government among the people, and will produce good fruit during the next half century. Under politics we ought perhaps to include the work of Poor Law Reform, which was made possible by the great Poor Law Bill of 1834. It is in its main features the law at the present day, it has ended the shameful scandals so frequent before it became law, and it has prepared the way for any further reform which may still be desirable.

Of the many factors which have influenced our social development, the foremost place ought certainly to be given to the remarkable expansion of our railway and steamship communication, which in 1837 was only in its infancy, and has since effected so great a revolution in all matters of travel or of transit. It has not only covered the United Kingdom with a network of rails and brought each town into easy communication with each other, but it has practically bridged the ocean, and has brought America nearer to England to-day than Edinburgh was to London at the beginning of the present century. One remarkable result has been the establishment, in 1840, of the Penny Post, the influence of which it is quite impossible either to estimate or to realise. In the matter of national education equal progress may be noted. It had indeed been begun in a very small way by a small annual grant for the erection of schools, but in 1839 the Committee of Privy Council for educational purposes was established and since then the annual grants have steadily increased. For several years the National Society and the British School Society maintained a useful rivalry in the extension of elementary schools, until in 1870, Mr. Forster's Education Act, by the School Board system, at length established on a firm footing a national system of education. Its growth and development since that time is best indicated by stating the amount of Education Estimates for the past year, which now reach the sum of £10,489,249. During the past twenty years alone, from 1875 to 1895, the number of primary schools inspected has risen from 16,957 to 22,773, and the average attendance from 2,175,522 to 5,513,024. In this connection we may perhaps take the progress of the Church of England as indicating roughly the condition of religious work and activity in the nation. As the Bishop of Lichfield pointed out when reviewing the period in his presidential address at the last Church Congress, the Queen's reign has witnessed the revival of Church life which is known as the Oxford movement. Seven new dioceses have been formed and seventeen suffragan bishops have been appointed in England alone, while in Ireland the disestablishment of the Church has afforded the opportunity for a freer and more vigorous church life, and no less than 101 bishoprics have been founded to meet the religious needs of our Colonial expansion.

In Literature and Science the Victorian Era may well hold its own with any previous period in our history. In works of imaginative genius it is enough to mention the great names of Dickens, Thackeray or "George Eliot." In poetry, Wordsworth (though he partly belongs to an earlier reign) and Tennyson are fit successors to the great poets at the beginning of the century. Among historians, Macaulay, Froude, Freeman, J. R. Green, and Carlyle, if he may here be included, as regards our own country; Thirlwall, Grote, Finlay and Merivale, as regards Greece and Rome, have given us work of permanent value. In philosophical speculation, Mill, Hamilton and T. H. Green, will well compare with the greatest names of any previous period. But while it has been illuminated by the genius of these and other individual writers, the pre-eminent characteristic of the last sixty years is to be found in the extraordinary extension and development of popular and periodical literature. In these branches, and particularly in the latter, dimensions have been attained which would have been thought impossible at the beginning of the present reign. This development is due no doubt to many causes, but principally to the removal of all the taxes on knowledge which so hampered previous generations, to the wonderfully improved means of production now available, and more than all to the enormous expansion of elementary education among the great masses of the people during the last fifty or sixty years. In science, progress has been equally marked. Foremost we must note the practical acceptance of the great theory of evolution first clearly formulated by Darwin, which has revolutionised the whole of biological study. On the physical side, discoveries have been made hardly less important. Astronomy boasts the great names of Herschel and Adams. The extension of electrical knowledge by the discoveries of Wheatstone, Faraday and Lord Kelvin has opened a new world of possibilities. Chemistry has been placed on a sure foundation by the Atomic theory of John Dalton, while the work of Huxley, Tyndall, and other notable scientists, in pressing upon the popular mind the supreme importance of scientific results and methods, has largely advanced the remarkable spread of scientific knowledge and education of which we are only now seeing the early developments.

In commerce, manufacture, and trade, our growth and development has been unparalleled. The fortunate concurrence of three essential conditions, the invention of steam power, the establishment of free trade, and the possession of immense stores of coal, have given us throughout the whole period an advantage over most of our competitors which we are only very slowly beginning to lose. If to these three we add a

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fourth and a fifth, the convenient position of the British Isles to the United States, and our indisputed maritime supremacy, we can quite readily account for the good fortune which has followed us thus far. During the longer part of the reign we might justly have called England the workshop of the world, and if at the present time there is any truth in the repeated complaints that foreign trade is diminishing, it is almost wholly due to the fact that we have now taught other countries how to manufacture for themselves. Into details it is of course impossible to enter, and the only qualification that need be entertained, is in respect of the Agricultural interest, which for many years lately has found itself depressed by the severe competition of America and other new countries, where produce can at present be raised with less expense than it can with us.

It is now time to trace in chronological order the principal events which have marked the sixty years since the day, June 20th, 1837, on which Victoria Alexandrina, the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., succeeded at the age of 18 to the throne of England on the death of her uncle, King William IV. At that time there was much to be desired in the immediate surroundings of the Courts of George IV. and William IV., and her mother the Duchess of Kent wisely kept the young Princess in such retirement, that her character and disposition were hardly known. The account of the announcement of her accession is too well known to be repeated here, and it is enough to mention her first appearance on the throne in the House of Lords when she prorogued Parliament in person, and the magnificent ceremony of her coronation, which took place with all due pomp and circumstance on June 28th in the following year. A year and a half later, on January 16, 1840, when opening Parliament, she announced her intention of marrying her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and in less than a month, on February 10th, the marriage was celebrated. During these opening years of the new reign, the first electric telegraph was constructed by Professor Wheatstone on the London and Blackwall Railway (1837), and the first steam packet, the *Great Western*, reached New York from Bristol in 15 days (1838). In the same year Mr. Villiers made his first annual motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws; in 1839 our first ill-fated war with Afghanistan commenced, and hostilities broke out for the first time between England and China. The year 1840, besides the Queen's marriage, saw the inauguration of the Penny Post. In the succeeding year the settlement of the Canadian difficulty on the one hand, and the murder of Sir William Macnaghten at Cabul on the other, marked our foreign relations; while at home the defeat of the Melbourne Ministry by Sir Robert Peel, and the opening of the Great Western Railway from London to Bristol, and the birth of the Prince of Wales, are specially noticeable. In 1842 Generals Sale and Pollock avenged our Afghan disasters and occupied Cabul, while our war with China was ended by the opening of the Chinese ports to British merchants, and the cession of Hong Kong to England. At home the Chartist demonstration, which occasioned serious alarm at the moment, was the most notable event, though the visit of the Queen and the Prince Consort to Scotland must not be overlooked. The next year in England was uneventful, but in Scotland was marked by the famous disruption in the Scottish Church, when a large number of ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Guthrie, seceded from the established Scottish Church, and formed the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland. Ireland also was disturbed, and agitation for repeal under O'Connell for a time assumed serious importance. The year 1844 was conspicuous mainly for the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, by which the "Italian Mission," as Archbishop Benson has so well called it, hoped to make a permanent Roman Catholic organisation, an attempt which aroused an immense deal of excitement and caused "No-Popery" meetings all over the country. In this year also the Queen opened the new Royal Exchange in the city.

The following year is noticeable in many ways. The famous Railway Mania was now at its height, and no less than thirteen hundred schemes were brought before the Committee of the House of Parliament, while the consequent gambling in shares was formally censured by Lord Brougham in the House. In this year too, the potato disease first made its appearance; the Sikhs were defeated at Ferozeshah, and finally next year at the battle of Sobraon. Sir Robert Peel proposed to repeal the Corn Laws and resigned in consequence, though as Lord Russell failed to form a ministry, he retained office till next year, when the Corn Laws were finally abolished, and Lord Russell and the Liberal party came into power. In 1845 also the secession of John Henry Newman to the Roman communion "struck the Church of England a blow from which she is still reeling," while in other fields we must note the discovery of the planet Neptune by Professor Adams at Cambridge, and the setting forth of Sir John Franklin on that voyage of Arctic exploration from which he was destined never more to return. The next two years were years of trouble and depression at home, of storm and revolution on the continent. The distress in Ireland caused by the potato famine was intense, while England was vexed by bad harvests and commercial depression, which were hardly alleviated by a considerable extension of free trade, and the repeal of the navigation laws, which thus enabled the English merchant to make use of foreign ships and seamen. In 1847 a general election resulted in a majority for the Government, and the new Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The next year was made most memorable on the continent by the revolution in Paris, by which a Republic was officially proclaimed, with Louis Napoleon as President a few months later, and officially recognised by Great Britain. Similar outbreaks stirred Italy, Austria and Germany, while in England the political ferment of the time found an outlet in the immense Chartist demonstration on Kennington Common, to meet which a force of 250,000 special constables (one of whom was Louis Napoleon) was at once in readiness; and in Ireland in the futile attempt at rebellion of the "Young Ireland" party headed by Smith O'Brien and Meagher. In this year the Queen purchased Balmoral in Aberdeenshire, having a year or two previously acquired the estate of Osborne in the Isle of Wight, "a place of our own, free from all Woods, Forests and other charming departments." This year Lord Melbourne, who had been the Queen's first Prime Minister, died; two years earlier had occurred the death of Lord Grey, the minister who had passed the Great Reform Bill in 1832. The most important event of the next year, 1849, was the annexation of the Punjaub by Lord Dalhousie consequent on the conclusion of the

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Sikh war. At home the Queen and the Prince Consort visited Ireland, where they were received with enthusiasm. During the year an outbreak of cholera in London caused considerable anxiety, but trade on the whole was reviving and popular discontent beginning to disappear. The first submarine telegraph between England and France dates from this year, and the first tube of the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits was safely placed in position. The next year, 1850, Sir Robert Peel died from the effects of a fall from his horse, and thus prematurely closed his public career. The popular agitation against Papal aggression now reached its height, and the Government, to allay the excitement, introduced the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which proved a complete failure, and led to Lord Russell's resignation, though, as Lord Stanley declined to take office, the threatened change of Ministry was for the time averted. It took place, however, in the early part of the following year, 1851, which will always be one of the memorable years of the reign, from the opening of the first Great International Exhibition in Hyde Park. The idea had been suggested a year or two before to the Prince Consort by Mr. Henry Cole, and throughout its entire organisation the Prince took the warmest interest in promoting its success, which was even greater than had been anticipated. About this time, or perhaps a year or two later, we must place the great discovery of gold in our Australian Colonies, in New South Wales and Victoria, a discovery which, added to a similar discovery in California a year or two previously, has produced effects which are seriously felt at the present day. A minor event, but one which caused much discussion at the time, was the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office, on the ground that he had acted too much on his own initiative in his dealings with foreign powers. The repeal of the Window Tax during this year should not be overlooked, or the visit of Louis Kossuth (whose death has only lately taken place), which aroused universal enthusiasm for the cause of Hungary and her national independence. The atmosphere throughout 1852 was full of tension, and a military spirit showed itself in all directions. The Volunteer movement was taken up with singular unanimity, largely owing to the general belief that a French invasion was imminent. This being so, it seems strange that the Russell Government should have been defeated on a Militia Bill, but such is the fortune of politics, and Lord Derby became Premier, with Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament was dissolved, and the elections gave a majority to the Opposition. There was no surprise therefore when, at the end of the year, the Budget proposals were defeated, Lord Derby's Ministry resigned, and the Aberdeen Coalition Ministry took office in its place. On September 14, the Duke of Wellington died full of years and honours, and in a short time the Crimean War broke up the peace which had lasted since Waterloo. Among lesser events should be noted the unsuccessful strike of the Amalgamated Engineers at Manchester, the conclusion of an International Copyright Treaty between England and France, and the Report of the Oxford University Commission proposing radical changes in the organisation of the University.

During the next year, 1853, the mind of the nation was almost wholly taken up by the question of foreign affairs, particularly the dispute between Russia and Turkey, nominally on the treatment of Christians in the Holy Places at Jerusalem, really because Russia was determined to pick a quarrel with Turkey, and to gain for herself the command of the Black Sea. This was resisted by England and France, and war against Russia was proclaimed on February 22, 1854. The invasion of the Crimea, Sept. 14, and the battle of the Alma, Sept. 20, were followed by the siege of Sebastopol, which was not captured till Sept. 5, 1855. Meanwhile, on October 25, was fought the battle of Balaclava, and on November 5, the victory of Inkerman was gained, of which the results were less important than they might have been. The winter of 1854-5 tried our troops severely. The commissariat utterly broke down, and the letters of Dr. Russell to the "Times" excited such indignation that Lord Aberdeen resigned after a vote of censure, and on the failure of Lord J. Russell and Lord Derby to form a Ministry, Lord Palmerston took office as Premier. Early in 1855 our allies, the Emperor of the French, Louis Napoleon, accompanied by his consort the Empress Eugénie, whom he had married a year or two previously, and the King of Sardinia, visited the Queen in London, and the Queen paid a return visit to Paris later in the autumn. On March 2, the Emperor Nicholas died, and the great obstacle to peace was removed. The war, however, went on till the fall of Sebastopol, in January, 1856, hostilities were suspended, and on March 30 the treaty of peace signed at Paris. We must now, however, go back for a year or two and note one or two domestic matters of importance. In 1853 the Advertisement duty was repealed; Mr. Gladstone's Budget abolished the duties on an immense number of articles; and further restrictions were placed on the employment of children in factories. The next year the recommendations of the Oxford University Commission became law, the system of Limited Liability, which has so powerfully influenced trade either for good or ill since that time, was introduced, and a new bill for extending the Parliamentary suffrage was brought forward by Lord Russell.

With the cessation of the war, trade in England rapidly revived, and home affairs for the time do not need our attention. In India, however, the annexation of Oude was proclaimed on Feb. 13, 1856, apparently in complete tranquillity. Murmurs however were audible, which were perhaps the first beginnings of the dreadful mutiny of the native soldiers in India, which broke out in the following year, when an outbreak at Meerut in May was followed by the seizure of Delhi, and the accession of the native King as Emperor of Hindostan. Immediately, the mutiny and massacre of the Europeans at Cawnpore, the rising of Oude and the siege of the residency at Lucknow, seemed to shake the English rule to its foundations, and it was not till the autumn of 1858 that Generals Outram, Havelock, and Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde), succeeded in re-establishing English authority. The crisis, however, had made it quite clear that the whole regime in India was unsuited to the times, and an Act was passed transferring the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, from September 1, and the formal proclamation in India was issued in the November immediately following. As before we have allowed ourselves to depart from exact chronological order, and must now return to note that for the second time a war broke out between England and China in October, 1855. The policy of the

Government in this matter was hotly disputed, and in Feb. 1857, Mr. Cobden carried a hostile motion in Parliament, on which Lord Palmerston at once appealed to the country and obtained a decisive verdict in his favour. During this year Parliament was chiefly occupied with the question of divorce and the ecclesiastical courts, and it was only after warm and exciting debates that the existing Divorce Court was established. This year was also notable for a terrible financial panic, which caused many failures, and led to another suspension of the Bank Charter Act.

At the beginning of 1858 there was a strong feeling manifested in France against England for harbouring political refugees, largely due to the attempt of Orsini to assassinate Napoleon III. Lord Palmerston therefore brought in the Conspiracy to Murder Bill intended to deal with such cases. It was, however, thought that he had done this at the dictation or instigation of Napoleon, and the national *amour-propre* was so excited that the Bill was defeated. Lord Palmerston resigned, and Lord Derby succeeded to the Premiership, though his ministry only remained in office a little more than a year. He succeeded however in passing the Jewish Disabilities Bill, which allowed Jews to sit in Parliament, and at length ended a long and vexatious controversy. This year also Mr. Gladstone was appointed High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and recommended their union with Greece as the settlement of the present difficulty, an arrangement which took effect some five or six years later. When Parliament reassembled in February, 1859, the defeat of Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill was followed by an appeal to the country, and the consequent resignation of the Conservative Ministry. The Liberal party under Lord Palmerston once more resumed office, and set forth a long and ambitious programme of activity for the coming session. In January of the following year, Mr. Cobden successfully negotiated a Treaty of Commerce with France. In Parliament the new Liberal plans for reform were introduced, the Paper Duty finally abolished, after a skirmish with the Lords as to their right to interfere with any decision of the Commons in the matter of aids and supplies to the Crown, and the whole customs system remodelled. In the summer the Prince of Wales visited the United States and was very warmly received. This year also witnessed the conclusion of the Chinese War by the capture of Pekin; the epoch-making election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States; and the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. Though the war feeling had largely abated, it had not wholly disappeared, and the growth of the Volunteer movement was signified by a grand review of Volunteers before the Queen in Hyde Park.

The chief event to be noticed in the year 1861 as regards home affairs, was the unexpected death of the Prince Consort on December 14, which filled the whole nation with profound sorrow and sympathy for the widowed Queen, who had, earlier in the year, lost her mother by the death of the Duchess of Kent in the middle of March. The second great International Exhibition, opened on May 1, was naturally less of a novelty than its predecessor, but it was remarkable for a specially full display of colonial products. Politics remained quiet, and a Bankruptcy Bill is the only item that needs mentioning; while among minor events of the year the purchase of the house of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon by the New Shakespeare Society for the nation should not be forgotten. Abroad, interest was centred on the struggle in the United States, which broke out this year by the secession of the Southern States, in which England maintained a strict neutrality, though, at first, public sympathy was decidedly in favour of the South. In the following year the reduced supply of cotton brought the working population of Lancashire into serious straits, to alleviate which the Cotton Famine Relief Fund, under the chairmanship of Lord Derby, reached national proportions. In 1863 we note the marriages of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and that of Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. In this year Sir John Lawrence succeeded to the Governorship of India, and General Gordon made his first reputation by putting down the Taeping Rebellion in China, when in command of the Imperial troops. In New Zealand, a Maori rising caused some uneasiness, while on the continent, an insurrection in Poland against the cruelties of Russian rule aroused widespread sympathy. The following year we have few events to notice. The political world was quiet, trade and commerce were so prosperous that the exports and imports reached a higher total than in any previous year. A visit of Garibaldi to England aroused wild enthusiasm, so much so that his well-known red shirt was at once appropriated by fashion, and became the fashionable costume of the day. In 1865 the American Civil War came to an end by the defeat of the Southern States, while the joy of the victors was tempered by regret at the assassination of President Lincoln, who had been re-elected the previous year. In the Colonies there was reason for considerable anxiety. The Maori war in New Zealand was still troublesome; a constitutional crisis occurred in Victoria, while an outbreak in Jamaica was put down with such severity by Governor Eyre that he was recalled, and the representative constitution of the island abolished. At home, a dissolution of Parliament in July resulted in the return of Lord Palmerston by a large majority, and with his death at the age of 81 in the following October, a new chapter in English politics opens, under the Premiership of Earl Russell. Besides Lord Palmerston, Mr. Cobden and Cardinal Wiseman also passed away, the former in the prime of his political activity, the latter to be succeeded by an abler and more vigorous ruler in Archbishop, afterwards Cardinal, Manning.

On February 1, 1866, the Queen opened the new Parliament in person for the first time since the death of the Prince Consort; and Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Government, at once introduced the new Reform Bill. It suffered, however, two defeats in the House of Commons, Lord Russell resigned, and Lord Derby became Premier. But eventful as had been the political arena, the financial crisis of May caused even greater excitement. The suspension of the great firm of Overend and Gurney brought widespread disaster, and "Black Friday," May 11, will long remain a black-letter day in the annals of English commerce. The suspension of the Bank Act was, of course, inevitable, while the general situation was aggravated by the spread of the cattle disease, in spite of all efforts to prevent it, and a slight attack of cholera in London. Abroad, save for a Fenian attempt on Canada which was easily suppressed, the horizon seemed calm until, on June 12, war was suddenly declared between Prussia and Austria. The struggle was sharp

and short, and in seven weeks was ended by the defeat of Austria at the battle of Sadowa, where the Prussians first evidenced their wonderful military improvement. Venetia was ceded to France by Austria, and then transferred to Italy as a reward for her adherence to the fortunes of Prussia. The commercial depression still continued to mark the following year (1867), and many serious disputes between masters and workmen were the natural consequence. We may perhaps set down to the general feeling of unrest, which was not lessened by the Reform agitation, during which an immense crowd "demonstrated" in Hyde Park in spite of the prohibition of the Government, the Fenian attack on Chester, and the explosion at Clerkenwell prison, in the vain hope of rescuing certain Fenian prisoners. However, Lord Derby's Government, in spite of defections, pressed on the Reform measure. On August 15 the bill became law, and the working classes took their place by the side of the middle and upper classes, as the supreme arbiters of the national policy. Abroad, the expedition against King Theodore of Abyssinia was commenced; and the consolidation of British North America finally completed by the formal inauguration of the Dominion of Canada. The next year, soon after Mr. Disraeli had succeeded Lord Derby, who. by reason of failing health withdrew from official life, in the Premiership, Mr. Gladstone carried his famous Irish Church resolutions against the Government. Parliament was therefore dissolved, and on an appeal to the people, he obtained a decisive majority in support of his proposals, and naturally took office as Prime Minister. The next year, 1869, the measure for disestablishing the Irish Church was at once introduced, and on July 26, it received the royal assent. In 1870 legislation was very busy; the Irish Land Bill establishing a sort of tenant right all over Ireland was introduced, and pushed through both houses with equal energy. A new system of national elementary education was established by Mr. Forster's bill, which provided for the establishment of School Boards in every district, and their maintenance by local rates.

On the Continent the opening of the Suez Canal was celebrated by a brilliant ceremonial, and after three centuries a general council assembled at the Vatican for the formal promulgation of Papal Infallibility. But such events were completely dwarfed by the sudden outbreak of war between France and Germany. The French were worsted from the very first, and their speedy defeat led to the deposition of Napoleon III., the establishment of the present French Republic, and in the following year to the consolidation of Germany, under the King of Prussia with the style of Emperor of Germany. Undisturbed, however, by events outside, Mr. Gladstone still pursued in 1871 his work of reform. Thwarted by the House of Lords in an attempt to effect his purpose by legislation. he abolished purchase in the army by means of a royal warrant dated July 20. The University Tests Bill, admitting all lay students to Oxford and Cambridge on equal terms, the Trades Union Bill, the Bank Holiday Bill, and the establishment of the Local Government Board were some of the principal measures placed on the statute-book. The practice of Autumn Manœuvres for the army was commenced, and the Geneva Convention settled our long-standing dispute with the United States respecting our responsibilities for the alleged piracies of the Alabama. Towards the end of the year, the critical illness of the Prince of Wales awakened widespread interest, which was acknowledged by the public thanksgiving for his recovery early in the new year 1872. In political affairs the year was, compared with its immediate predecessors, unfruitful; the Ballot Act and a modified Licensing Act being the chief results of the Parliamentary Session. Outside the House, however, the organisation of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, and the result of the famous Tichborne trial, divided public attention. Meanwhile the nation generally rejoiced in increasing prosperity, which was perhaps evidenced particularly by the extraordinary rise in the price of coal, sometimes to as much as 80 per cent. In India, the assassination of the Governor General, Lord Mayo, deprived the nation of an admirable administrator, while the meeting of Stanley and Livingstone in Africa, recalled public attention to a noble and unique career.

By this time the wave of popular enthusiasm which had carried Mr. Gladstone and his party into office seemed to have spent its force. and sinister omens for the future were not wanting. In 1873 the rise of the Irish Home Rule party under the leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt caused new difficulties, and in the division on the Irish University Bill, the Government were left in a minority. They resigned at once; but as Mr. Disraeli refused to take office without a working majority, Mr. Gladstone consented to carry on the Government, but in February, 1874, suddenly dissolved Parliament. The return of a large majority against him sufficiently showed the temper of the country. Mr. Disraeli naturally once more became Prime Minister, while Mr. Gladstone amused himself in his retirement, by issuing a pamphlet on the Papal claims which stirred up an exciting controversy. In other respects the year was uneventful and we need only mention the successful conclusion of the Ashantee expedition, the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the daughter of the Czar, the outbreak of a strike among the agricultural labourers in the Eastern Counties, and the death of Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa. In the succeeding year, 1875, the Conservative Government attempted very little domestic legislation; all the more as Mr. Gladstone announced his final retirement from the Liberal leadership, in which position he was succeeded by the Marquis of Hartington, while matters abroad remained fairly uneventful. An unsuccessful attempt at South African federation, a dispute with Burmah, and the visit of the Prince of Wales to India may be noted. The mission of Mr. Cave to arrange the finances of Egypt, and the Commission on Foreign Loans, were matters of less importance, perhaps, than the purchase in November of the Khedive of Egypt's shares in the Suez Canal, which gave England an effective, if not a predominant, voice in the control of that international waterway. In 1876, the ever-recurring difficulties of the Eastern question, due largely to the encroachments of Russia on Turkey, were brought to a crisis by the occurrence of the Bulgarian massacres, which the Sublime Porte seemed unable either to prevent or to redress; and the agitation was inflamed by a memorable speech of Mr. Gladstone's at Blackheath, when he advocated the expulsion of the Turk "bag and baggage" from Europe. The policy of the Government, on the contrary, was rather directed to restraining the

advance of Russia on Constantinople, so that when war broke out between Turkey and Russia, and the latter, in the following year, 1878, seemed likely to prevail, the British fleet was sent to the Dardanelles, and an Indian Contingent brought to Malta in preparation for eventualities. In the result, however, a collision between England and Russia was averted, and when a treaty between the belligerents was concluded at San Stefano, Mr. Disraeli, now created Earl of Beaconsfield, insisted that it should be submitted to a congress of the great powers. This met at Berlin, and Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were present as the representatives of England. Matters, however, had been practically arranged beforehand, and the Eastern Question was settled for the time by the Treaty of Berlin. By this, Cyprus became a British possession, and the great powers joined in guaranteeing the safety of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, results which Lord Beaconsfield, on his return to England, epitomised in the famous epigram that he had brought home, "Peace with Honour."

In addition to these anxieties, difficulties arose on the Afghan frontier of India, where the Ameer refused to receive a British Mission, and shortly afterwards murdered the British envoy, Sir Louis Cavagnari. These troubles emphasised the necessity for what Lord Beaconsfield termed a "scientific frontier," and Sir Frederick Roberts received orders to occupy Cabul. At home during this year, trade was dull and depressed, and in a strike of cotton operatives at Blackburn, serious damage and disturbance took place, while the death of the Princess Alice, and in September, a fearful collision in the Thames, by which between 600 and 700 persons lost their lives, cast a heavy gloom over the events of the year. Nor was the new year, 1879, more prosperous. Trade, and especially agriculture, grew worse instead of better; nor could the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the causes be expected to afford much alleviation. In Parliament, Mr. Parnell had now assumed the lead of the Irish Home Rule party, and his obstructive tactics in Parliament seriously hindered all legislation. He roundly denounced "landlordism," and organised an "anti-rent" agitation, demanding a "fair" reduction, and advising the tenants to keep a "firm grip" of the land. In South Africa the successful conduct of the war against Cetywayo, the chief of the Zulus, was qualified by the disaster at Isandlana, where Lord Chelmsford was defeated by the Zulus with considerable loss, a disaster which was hardly atoned for by the brilliant defence of Rorke's Drift by Lieut. Chard. Among domestic events may be noted the establishment of the Victoria University, now including colleges at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds; the marriage of the Duke of Connaught, the elevation of John Henry Newman to the Cardinalate, and the destruction of the Tay Bridge in a fearful storm together with a train then passing over it without a single survivor to tell the tale.

Early in the next year, 1880, Lord Beaconsfield dissolved Parliament, and, as the result was a large majority against him, he at once resigned, and Mr. Gladstone once more became Prime Minister. In spite of Irish obstruction and the "Bradlaugh difficulty," the Government managed to carry the Burials Bill, the Ground Game Bill, and the Employers' Liability Bill, as well as to effect other reforms, the substitution of a beer duty for the malt tax, and considerable improvements in the Post Office. Ireland, however, monopolised attention, and the Relief of Distress Bill soon passed into law, but the Compensation for Disturbance Bill was thrown out by the Lords, with the result that agrarian agitation increased, and the attack on Captain Boycott commenced the peculiar form of warfare called after his name. Matters in Afghanistan again caused trouble, but Sir Frederick Roberts effected a forced march to Candahar and soon crushed the revolt of Ayoob Khan. In South Africa the Boers rebelled against the annexation of the Transvaal, and after the English had sustained three several defeats, an armistice was arranged, and the annexation rescinded early in 1881, reserving only the suzerainty of England in foreign affairs. With the new year the Irish difficulty grew still more serious, and a reign of terror prevailed in Ireland to such an extent that Mr. Forster introduced his Coercion Act. This was answered by the advocacy by Mr. Parnell of "prairie value," which Mr. Gladstone rightly described as a "gospel of public plunder," while attempts to blow up Liverpool Town Hall, Salford Barracks, and the Mansion House in London by dynamite, further increased public anxiety. Later in the year, Mr. Parnell was arrested and the Land League proclaimed, while the Land Act was accepted generally in Ulster. In England, a bad harvest strengthened an agitation for "fair trade," while the Farmers' Alliance demanded a Land Bill, such as the Irish Bill, for England. The census this year recorded a population of over 35,000,000 for the United Kingdom, while the issue of the Revised New Testament marks a notable epoch in the history of our English Bible. In India, the policy of non-intervention was steadily followed, and in Canada, the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, with his wife, the Princess Louise, made a successful progress through the Dominion. The death of Lord Beaconsfield at home, and the assassinations of the Czar in Russia, and of President Garfield in America, made the year's obituary more than usually noteworthy. In 1882, though the state of Ireland continued to cause anxiety, the release of Mr. Parnell in accordance, as was alleged, with an understanding nicknamed the "Kilmainham Treaty," augured some improvement. Suddenly, however, in May the country was startled by the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Irish Secretary, and Mr. Burke, in Phœnix Park, Dublin, by the "Invincibles," the extreme wing of the Irish agitators, an event which naturally threw affairs into new confusion.

Later in the year interest was shifted to Egypt, by the uprising of a national party under Arabi Pasha. The Khedive had accepted the English and French terms, but was overruled, and an English fleet bombarded the Alexandrian forts. At the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Arabi was defeated, and sent an exile to Ceylon, while Sir Evelyn Wood remained in command of the Egyptian army. In Parliament, Lord Randolph Churchill and his four followers, the "Fourth Party" as they were termed, added greatly to the difficulties of the Government. The harvest fortunately proved moderately good, while the marriage of Prince Leopold, and the formal opening of the Law Courts, and of Epping Forest by the Queen in person, may be noted as the chief functions of the year. The following year, 1883, was marked by no events of quite equal importance. The appearance of Mr. Henry George's book on "Progress and Poverty" however largely stimulated the demand for Land Nationalisation, which

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was further strengthened by an inferior harvest and consequent depression in agriculture. The capture of the Phœnix Park murderers was at length effected, and the more guilty suffered the extreme penalty of the law. James Carey, who turned Queen's evidence, was scarcely more fortunate, for in spite of all precautions to ensure his safety, he was shot dead on shipboard as he was seeking a new home in a foreign land. Explosions at Birmingham and elsewhere, showed that the dynamite miscreants were still active, and a stringent Explosives Bill was passed, the Irish members being the only serious dissentients. In India, so much excitement was aroused by the proposal of Mr. Ilbert to give native magistrates power to try Europeans, that it was considerably modified before it was passed into law.

In the Soudan the state of affairs became very critical; an Egyptian Army under Hicks Pasha was annihilated, and the leader killed by the supporters of the Mahdi, the subjugation of the Soudan thus becoming a matter of pressing importance. The following year, 1884, was marked rather by preparation than actual accomplishment. The principle of Household Suffrage was at length accepted by both parties, and a compromise after much negotiation arrived at, which added some two millions (mainly agricultural labourers) to the voters of the nation, while the general lines of a comprehensive scheme of redistribution were also mutually agreed upon. The crisis in the Soudan was tentatively met by the despatch of General Gordon to Khartoum, where he for many months held the forces of the Mahdi at bay. At first no attempt was made to reinforce him, but after long delay, in the autumn Lord Wolseley was sent with a relieving force, and arrived at Cairo in September; the rest of the year being spent in preparations. Unfortunately all help came just too late, for when Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum on January 28th, 1885, he learnt that Gordon had fallen two days earlier, and the place was in the hands of the Mahdi. The state of Ireland, as before, demanded much attention, but no events occurred particularly worth noting. The dynamiters, however, still advertised their activities by abortive explosions at Victoria Station, Scotland Yard, and London Bridge; while on the west coast of Scotland, the Scotch Crofters hastened to imitate the policy and the methods of Irish agitation. In South Africa Sir Charles Warren was able to establish a British Protectorate in Bechuanaland, while in Australasia the hand of the Colonial Office was forced, and England was compelled, rather against her will, to annex a large part of the Island of New Guinea.

In purely home events, the marriage of the Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the early death of Prince Leopold at Cannes, mingled joy and sorrow in the Royal Family; while the death of Mr. Fawcett deprived the nation of one whose great abilities successfully overcame the usually unsurmountable difficulties caused by loss of sight. The acceptance of a peerage by the Poet Laureate and the fortunate success of the Health Exhibition at South Kensington ought not to go unrecorded. The early days of 1885 were, as already noticed, shadowed by the catastrophe at Khartoum, while the new Franchise Bills were passing through their final stages. In view of an early appeal to the nation Mr. Chamberlain and the Radical leaders endeavoured to force on the Liberal party an "unauthorised programme." Mr. Parnell on his part boldly declared that the minimum of the Irish demands was the restoration of Grattan's Parliament, and after that, any further concessions that could be obtained. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Ireland and were received with enthusiasm, though no political results followed, or, indeed, were expected. In the summer Mr. Gladstone's Ministry was defeated on the Budget proposals, and Lord Salisbury took office, though in the general election which took place late in the autumn the Conservatives were left in a minority, the numbers being 333 Liberals, 251 Conservatives, and 86 Parnellites, thus giving the balance of power to Mr. Parnell, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's appeal for a distinct majority. In the election campaign Mr. Chamberlain was especially prominent, and in his sneers at the Conservative "Cabinet of Caretakers," and at the "Rip Van Winkles" of the more moderate Liberals, spared neither friends nor foes. He seemed to care neither for the disapprobation of Mr. Gladstone, nor for Lord Rosebery's appeal to all Liberals to unite under the great "Gladstone umbrella."

Abroad, matters during the year caused anxiety. In Egypt the financial position proved troublesome. In India, the advance of Russia caused apprehension as to the frontier of Afghanistan. In Southern Asia the King of Burmah, Theebaw, was deposed, and his territory formally annexed to the British dominions. Though there were signs that the Salisbury Government were ready to make some advances to the Irish party, it was clear that Mr. Parnell would find it of much greater advantage to secure the alliance of Mr. Gladstone, whose attitude to the Home Rule question was as yet undefined. Early in the next year, 1886, it became evident that union between the Liberals and the Parnellites was possible. The Conservative Government was thrown out on a side issue, and Mr. Gladstone resumed office with the express purpose of introducing and carrying Home Rule for Ireland. To this, however, the moderate side of the Liberal party refused to agree, and the Bill was rejected by a majority of 30. It therefore became evident that the two wings of the Liberals must part company, and the general election which followed an appeal to the country decided indisputably against Mr. Gladstone's view. The numbers were 316 Conservatives, 76 Liberal Unionists, against 192 Gladstonians and 86 Parnellites, giving the opponents of Home Rule a majority of over 100.

Lord Salisbury resumed office, with Lord Randolph Churchill as leader in the Commons, and with the active co-operation of Lord Hartington and the Liberal-Unionist party. The defeat of the Home Rule agitation naturally resulted in something very like civil war in Ireland. The Land League renewed its agitation, a "Rent War" was started, and the "Plan of Campaign"—the refusal of rent unless the demanded reduction was conceded—was in general operation in spite of its declared illegality. Throughout both countries the controversy was vehemently carried on, and a large number of bye-elections showed a slight gain to the Gladstonians. The Government, however, held on their way undisturbed, and even Lord Randolph Churchill's unexpected resignation, though vexatious and annoying, merely made room for Mr. Goschen as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Mr. W. H. Smith as leader of the Commons. All this interest and excitement in public affairs naturally enough gave new vigour to socialistic and revolutionary ideas, which now began to attain a new

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prominence; and a violent collision with the police in a proclaimed demonstration at Trafalgar Square caused much public excitement. Fortunately, however, affairs abroad caused much less disquiet. India remained practically undisturbed, and the activity of the Imperial Federation League helped to draw closer the ties between England and her Colonies, even if it produced no more practical result.

In 1887 the central incident was the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee at Westminster Abbey on a magnificent scale and under the happiest conditions. The spontaneous loyalty of the nation and of the whole empire to the throne was most effectively manifested. Public affairs became more hopeful. Under Mr. Balfour's vigorous rule the attempts of the Irish at disorder were visibly checked, while the temporary absence of Mr. Parnell from public affairs operated in the same direction. Abroad affairs remained quiet, and the annexation of British Beluchistan to India, and of East Zululand to Natal, are the only items that need be recorded. Though on the Continent the succeeding year 1888 was marked by the deaths of two German Emperors, in England affairs were, comparatively speaking, uneventful. The contest between the coercion and the anti-coercion policies was carried on with unabated vigour on both sides, with little result save the assembling of the Special Commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the *Times* against the Irish leaders in the pamphlet known as "Parnellism and Crime." At the same time the revolutionary doctrines of Ireland were adopted by advanced politicians in Wales, and by the supporters of the Crofter agitation in the West of Scotland. This year also the Metropolitan Board of Works was put an end to by the Local Government Act, which made London a separate county and gave it a council in common with the other counties of England and Wales. Now for the first time the millions inhabiting the metropolitan area were afforded the opportunity of attaining some share of that corporate life, which characterises municipalities in all other parts of the kingdom.

The centenary International Exhibition at Paris that marked the year 1889 is the only event of particular moment, though in England the spread of advanced ideas on social questions, either the cause or the effect of the great Dock Strike, and the unsuccessful attempt to coerce the management of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, will make the year memorable in labour annals, particularly as noting the first organisation of unskilled labour. Under these conditions and remembering that political partizanship was expressly discountenanced, it is hardly wonderful that the first election to the new County Council should have resulted in the return of a large "Progressive" majority. The choice of Lord Rosebery, however, as chairman, moderated their enthusiasm, and at the same time gave him a useful lesson in the working of a democratic organisation. The position in Ireland showed some improvement, though the Plan of Campaign was still frequently enforced, and in one instance, Gweedore, the conflict reached something like a crisis. The result of all this was that the Unionist forces drew closer together, partly, perhaps, because the result of the bye-elections proved unexpectedly favourable to their opponents. Abroad the outlook continued to be more hopeful, the good results of English management in Egypt were becoming more manifest, while Mr. Stanley's wonderful "rescue" of Emin Pasha and subsequent march to the coast excited widespread enthusiasm. India remained quiescent and orderly, and the visit of the Duke of Clarence proved a conspicuous success. This year the death of Mr. John Bright removed one of the greatest of our Parliamentary orators, though of late years he had rather fallen out of popular notice.

The year following was marked by the disastrous events which shattered the solidarity of the Irish party and postponed the attainment of Home Rule indefinitely. Early in the year the "Parnell" Commission, which had spent the preceding year in hearing evidence, reported that Mr. Parnell and certain other prominent Home Rulers had been guilty of "a criminal conspiracy" to defeat the law, and of intimidation to gain their own ends. Worse than this, however, was to follow; Mr. Parnell was an undefended co-respondent in the divorce suit of O'Shea *v.* O'Shea and Parnell, under circumstances of more than ordinary depravity. It was clear that, from the English point of view, his continuance in the Irish leadership was impossible, and Mr. Gladstone declared that it would "reduce his own leadership to a nullity." On this the Irish party, who had quietly re-elected Mr. Parnell to the chairmanship, reconsidered their position. After vehement and passionate discussion in Committee Room No. 15, the large majority were against him. Mr. McCarthy was elected in his place, a policy which was generally supported throughout Ireland by the Irish bishops. Mr. Parnell, however, with a small band of zealous supporters still made a strong fight, and Ireland was distracted by the contending factions. All this naturally lessened opposition in Parliament, so that Free Education, an Irish Land Purchase Bill, and a Tithe Bill with some other measures were passed without trouble before the session ended.

Turning to other matters, we must record a crisis in the City, due to the practical collapse of the great house of Baring Brothers, and complicated by a crisis in New York. Labour troubles moreover came to a head in strikes among dock-workers at Liverpool and Cardiff, a railway strike in Scotland, and abortive attempts at insubordination among the police and the Post Office employés. This year the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his famous "Lincoln Judgment," practically ended the long controversy as to ritual in the Church of England, while in the world of philanthropy, General Booth's appeal for help in "Darkest England," though severely criticised in many quarters, was generously responded to by the public. Abroad, matters continued to be prosperous and tranquil, and the Anglo-German Agreement, defining the respective spheres of German and British influence in Africa, provided a settlement satisfactory to both parties, though the Cape Colonists complained that they were not consulted. Compared with its predecessor the year 1891 was uneventful, though it saw the deaths on the same day of Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the Commons, and of Mr. Parnell, who contracted a chill while vainly endeavouring to regain his position in Ireland.

In the parliamentary world the shadow of the approaching general election made itself felt, while in Irish politics the disasters of the Irish party ensured comparative tranquillity and an immense improvement in the maintenance of law and order. In the Liberal party the adoption of the "multifarious" Newcastle programme evi-

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denced the belief of the party managers that Home Rule no longer held the field, and that it was necessary to appeal to as wide a constituency as possible. Abroad, the general tranquillity was hardly qualified by the outbreak at Manipur, or the commercial crisis which prevailed in Australia, while Egyptian affairs remained satisfactory, and in South Africa, Mr. Rhodes and the British South Africa Company successfully effected the colonisation of Mashonaland. The early days of 1892 were saddened by the death of the Duke of Clarence, who succumbed to a severe attack of the influenza which was then widely prevalent. The event caused general sorrow, not lessened by the fact that his engagement with his cousin, the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, had only recently been announced. Parliament, in the leadership of which Mr. Balfour had succeeded the late Mr. W. H. Smith, oppressed by the impending dissolution, did little, and the appeal to the nation resulted in a Liberal majority of 40—the numbers being, Conservatives 268, Liberal Unionists 47, Gladstonians 270, Labour and Parnellites 85. On its reassembling a vote of No Confidence was carried by a majority of 40, and Lord Salisbury consequently resigned.

Mr. Gladstone thus became Prime Minister for the fourth time, with Mr. Asquith at the Home Office and Lord Rosebery Foreign Secretary, but active measures were necessarily postponed till the coming year. Of other events at home we may note a second Progressive majority at the election for the County Council, which emboldened the advanced party to conceive and carry out the formation of a works department, and the payment of all wages at Trade Union rates. In the commercial world, or rather on its outskirts, the failure of the Liberator Building Society and its allied undertakings caused widespread distress. In Church matters the confirmation of the Lincoln judgment by the Privy Council, and the deaths of Cardinal Manning (two years after the death of Cardinal Newman) and Mr. Spurgeon, excited general interest, while the passing away of Lord Tennyson removed, full of years and honours, the greatest poet of the Victorian era.

Abroad, matters continued to be satisfactory. In India the climbing of the Himalayas by Mr. Conway and his companions was perhaps the most notable event. In Egypt prosperity continued, though the death of the Khedive Tewfik, and the accession of his son Abbas, a youth of 16, caused some anxiety. In South Africa generally, rapid progress was made in developing the gold mines in the Transvaal, and the diamond mines at Kimberley, while the colonisation of Mashonaland advanced satisfactorily. On the reassembling of Parliament in 1893 Mr. Gladstone, as was expected, introduced his second Home Rule Bill, which after passing its second reading by 40, and third reading by 34, votes, was eventually thrown out in the Lords by 419 to 41. In the fulfilment of Government pledges, a Suspensory Bill preliminary to the disestablishment of the Welsh Church was introduced, and also a measure popularly termed the Parish Councils Bill, for extending local self-government to the parishes, in the same way as it had already been granted to the county councils. The first of these was not persisted with, but the Parish Councils Bill was practically carried through in an autumn session, though not formally passed till the next year. In July the wedding of the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was celebrated amid great public rejoicings, and the Queen returned thanks in a letter to the nation. In the labour world the strike of the coal-miners for a "living wage" aroused much public sympathy, and was at length ended rather in favour of the miners by a conference of the contending parties under the presidency of Lord Rosebery. Abroad, there was some slight anxiety in Egypt caused by an affectation of independence by the young Khedive, while in Africa Nyassaland was constituted the British Central Africa Protectorate immediately under British control.

The event of the next year, 1894, was the unexpected resignation of Mr. Gladstone and the accession of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership. In Parliament, the Parish Councils Bill was formally passed, and Sir William Harcourt's Budget proposals, involving a graduation of the death duties and other innovations, carried in spite of a persistent opposition, while an Evicted Tenants Bill for Ireland was eventually thrown out by the House of Lords. Outside Parliament the most notable events were the formal opening of the Manchester Ship Canal by the Queen in person, the birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess of York, and a close election of the School Board resulting in the equalisation of the two opposing parties on the board. The opening of the Parliamentary session of 1895 carried with it persistent rumours of an early dissolution, or at least of disagreements in the Ministry. It was not, however, till midsummer that their defeat, on a small matter in Supply, led to their resignation, the succession of the Conservatives under Lord Salisbury, the dissolution of Parliament, and the collapse for the time being of the Liberal party, the Conservatives returning to power with the huge majority of 150.

Before the crisis, however, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was re-introduced and good progress made with it, and an Irish Land Bill was read a second time. The most notable feature of the session, however, was the resignation of Mr. Speaker Peel and the election of Mr. Gully in his place, at first by the small majority of 11, but after Parliament had reassembled by a unanimous vote. Outside Parliament there were few matters of interest, but we may note that the London County Council election resulted in an exact tie, 59 Progressives and 59 Moderates, while Lord George Hamilton was chosen Chairman of the School Board in the place of Mr. Diggle. Jabez Balfour at length stood his trial at the Old Bailey for his share in the Liberator frauds, was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. At the end of October the Duke of Cambridge resigned the office of Commander-in-Chief, and was succeeded by Lord Wolseley. The appointment of Lord Acton to the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge, the first Roman Catholic Professor at the Universities since James II., and the conferment of a knighthood on Henry Irving, the actor, ought not to be overlooked, nor the death of Lord Randolph Churchill earlier in the year, which ended a very notable but chequered and disappointed career. Abroad India still remained tranquil, and the delimitation of the Pamir boundary between Russian territory was amicably completed. In Africa the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company formally became the British East African Protectorate under the control of the Foreign Office, and Bechuanaland a part of Cape Colony. There were, however, some few troubles to qualify the general tranquility. In Armenia reported outrages and massacres by the Turkish troops roused much

public indignation, and great public meetings were held to demand guarantees against their recurrence. In Ashanti, the King Prempeh showed himself refractory, so that an expedition had to be sent to enforce the British ultimatum. At the end of the year an ill-advised pronouncement by President Cleveland on a small dispute between England and Venezuela caused some alarm, and for the moment hostilities between England and America seemed to be within measurable distance.

With the new year, 1895, however, the centre of interest was suddenly shifted to South Africa by a series of events which are too fresh in the public mind to need more than the briefest mention. An unexplained and unsuccessful raid on the territories of the South African Republic by Dr. Jameson and a force of the British South Africa Company, all but involved this country in war, a danger not lessened by a bellicose telegram to President Krüger, in which the youthful German Emperor seemed to take up a definitely hostile position towards Great Britain. The crisis, however, passed away, though the trial and conviction of Dr. Jameson and his followers, the resignation of Mr. Rhodes, and serious fighting in Rhodesia kept up the public interest. Later in the year, however, renewed outrages in Armenia excited renewed agitation against the Turk, and the visit of the Czar to the Queen at Balmoral, though nominally private, was, it may be hoped, made the opportunity for deciding on united action. Amid these alarms and excursions, home politics have been comparatively quiet, though, in spite of the disorganisation of the Opposition, the Government Education Bill was withdrawn, largely owing to divided counsels among its friends, and the session rendered comparatively fruitless. Since Parliament dispersed the resignation of the Liberal leadership by Lord Rosebery has further complicated matters, and developments will be awaited with more than usual interest.

What the future may have in store none can wholly foretell, but this much may be said, that the exceptional length of Queen Victoria's reign finds the throne and the empire, morally, materially and socially stronger in resource and more firmly established than at any previous time more than ever "broad-based upon the people's will." Of the Queen herself there is no need to speak here. But we may conclude with a short account of the many personal changes through which she has lived, which will impress upon the reader more deeply than any mere words the unique significance of her lengthened and honorable reign. Her Majesty has outlived all those Members of the House of Lords who sat there at her accession, and all the members of her first House of Commons, except Mr. Gladstone, Mr. C. P. Villiers, Mr. J. Temple Leader, and possibly one or two more. She has seen six Archbishops at Canterbury, the same number at York, five Bishops of London, and every episcopal see vacated at least twice, and many of them four or five times. Eleven Lord Chancellors have received the Great Seal at her hands. Ten Prime Ministers and six Speakers of the House of Commons have taken office during her reign, and she has survived every member of her first Privy Council. To find in the closing years of her long rule her people stronger, her empire wider, and her own person more beloved than ever, is a happier fate than has befallen any of her predecessors. Every reader of the Almanack will join in the universal wish, that her Majesty may still have several years of further happiness and prosperity, and that the day may yet be distant, when, in the fulness of years and honours, she shall pass on to her successor, her sovereignty over the British people and the British Empire.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS, 1837–96.

The Queen's Accession, 20 June	1837	The Abyssinian War; Cost £10,000,000	1867
"Great Western" steamed to New York	1838	Transportation of convicts abolished	1868
The Electric Telegraph first constructed	1838	The Capitulation at Sedan	1870
Aden captured and settled	1839	Rome again became the Capital of Italy	1870
Marriage of Queen Victoria, 10 Feb.	1840	The Irish Church was disestablished	1871
Penny Postage commenced, 10 Jan.	1840	The first London Board School opened	1873
New Zealand made a separate colony	1841	Queen proclaimed Empress of India	1876
Hong Kong taken from the Chinese	1841	Cyprus occupied	1878
Birth of the Prince of Wales, 9 Nov.	1841	The Tay Bridge disaster	1879
The re-imposition of the Income Tax	1842	The Death of Lord Beaconsfield, 19 April	1881
The Franklin Expedition	1845	End of Afghan War: Cost £23,500,000	1882
Repeal of the Corn Laws, 26 June	1846	British Occupation of Egypt commenced	1882
The Irish Potato Famine	1846	Burmese Empire entirely annexed	1886
The Sikhs defeated at Chilianwallah	1849	The Queen's Jubilee, 20 June	1887
Queensland formed into a province	1850	British South Africa Co. chartered	1889
The Death of Sir Robert Peel	1850	Western Australia a self-governing colony	1890
Victoria formed into a province	1850	The Forth Bridge opened, 4 March	1890
The First International Exhibition	1851	The Death of the Duke of Clarence, 14 Jan.	1892
The Duke of Wellintgon died, 14 Sept.	1852	H.M.S. *Victoria* sunk, 22 June	1893
The Battle of Balaclava, 25 Oct.	1854	First Matabele War	1894
The Battle of Inkerman, 5 Nov.	1854	The Tower Bridge opened, 30 June	1894
Second Burmese War; Pegu annexed	1850–53	The Manchester Ship Canal opened	1894
Oude annexed; Lord Canning Viceroy	1856	British Guiana-Venezuela dispute	1895
Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 10th May	1857	Chino-Japanese War ended	1895
India transferred to the Crown, 1st Sept.	1858	A Conservative Majority of 152	1895
Jewish disabilities entirely removed	1860	The Chitral Expedition	1895
The Queen last visited Ireland	1861	The "Liberator" Directors' trial	1895
The Death of the Prince Consort, 14 Dec.	1861	The Ashanti Campaign	1895
Slavery abolished in the U.S., 18 Dec.	1862	Dr. Jameson's Raid	1896
The Death of Lord Palmerston, 18 Oct.	1865	Second Matabele War	1896
The Confederation of Canada	1867	The Dongola Expedition	1896
The Second Reform Act passed	1867	The Czar visited Balmoral	1896

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Local Taxation.—Poor Rate and Poor Rate Valuation and Expenditure in England.

[Statement of Valuation, Receipts, and Expenditure, in detail, for each Year from 1858 to 1895, inclusive, showing also the Proportions of Expenditure connected and unconnected with the Relief of the Poor, the Rates per £ on Rateable Value, per Head of Population, etc.

Year.	Valuation	Receipts.					Expenditure.																	
							Expenditure connected with Relief of Poor.							Expenditure unconnected with Relief of Poor.										
	Rateable Value.	From Poor Rates.	Rate in £ on Rateable Value.	Rate per Head on Population.	Receipts in Aid.	TOTAL.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums, &c.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, Repayments, and Superannuation.	Total Expenditure.	Rate per Head on Population.	Rate in £ on Rateable Val.	County, Borough, and Police Rate.	Highway, Rural, District, Burial Boards, &c.	School Boards and Sch. Attendance Committees' Expenses.	Registration Expenses, Fees to Clergy, and Registrars.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Parliamentary Registration, Jury Lists, School Fees, &c.	Total Expenditure unconnected with Relief of Poor.	Total Expenditure connected and unconnected with Relief of Poor.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858	(a)	8,168,880	(a)	8 6	303,240	8,472,120	1,067,803	3,117,374	377,826	638,441	5,878,542	1 6	(a)	1,916,273	—	—	64,978	40,761	32,466	2,054,478	8,449,658
1859	(a)	8,108,222	(a)	8 4	326,566	8,434,788	954,509	2,923,199	413,357	638,200	5,558,689	5 8	(a)	1,915,265	—	—	66,441	46,472	32,301	2,060,469	8,149,485
1860	(a)	7,715,948	(a)	7 10	317,570	8,033,520	912,300	2,862,753	419,565	644,799	5,454,964	5 6	(a)	1,930,545	—	—	67,917	46,006	34,226	2,024,698	8,075,904
1861	(a)	7,792,619	(a)	7 11	330,549	8,123,168	1,033,689	3,012,251	443,892	660,370	5,778,943	5 10	(a)	1,925,213	—	—	66,992	47,730	34,010	2,074,842	8,395,212
1862	(a)	8,511,161	(a)	8 5	327,829	8,838,990	1,133,236	3,155,820	482,425	663,447	6,077,921	6 0	(a)	2,026,916	—	—	67,633	42,540	35,976	2,173,045	8,806,074
1863	(a)	9,174,976	(a)	9 0	337,679	9,512,656	1,127,142	3,574,136	501,368	679,486	6,527,036	6 5	(a)	2,075,468	—	—	69,130	45,662	36,596	2,226,846	9,325,072
1864	(a)	9,448,319	(a)	9 2	426,237	9,874,556	1,095,814	3,460,392	524,166	696,093	6,423,381	6 3	(a)	2,163,290	—	—	72,946	62,653	37,509	2,336,398	9,680,480
1865	(a)	9,392,191	(a)	9 0	376,981	9,769,172	1,111,476	3,258,813	535,115	706,529	6,264,966	6 0	(a)	2,113,390	550,977	—	74,801	58,524	38,974	2,856,625	9,792,158
1866	93,638,403	9,573,772	2 0	9 1	384,478	9,958,250	1,188,784	3,196,685	566,482	730,704	6,439,517	6 1	5	2,209,184	570,494	—	75,563	58,618	37,715	2,956,774	9,969,120
1867	(a)	10,303,665	(a)	9 8	388,583	10,692,187	1,375,627	3,358,351	607,292	747,650	6,959,840	6 6	(a)	2,511,511	595,693	—	74,239	44,815	39,637	3,265,901	10,905,173
1868	100,668,638	11,054,513	2 2	10 3	418,330	11,472,843	1,517,946	3,620,284	656,792	770,539	7,498,060	6 11	6	2,456,578	614,893	—	73,820	50,987	39,190	3,235,483	11,380,593
1869	(a)	11,363,656	(a)	10 4	412,497	11,776,153	1,546,580	3,677,379	710,941	805,136	7,673,100	7 0	(a)	2,564,735	658,469	—	76,735	64,378	71,213	3,435,530	11,773,999
1870	104,405,304	11,573,608	2 3	10 5	470,401	12,044,010	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	818,183	7,644,307	6 11	6	2,587,896	652,591	—	76,098	63,573	60,467	3,440,625	11,737,613
1871	107,398,242	11,610,920	2 2	10 4	510,522	12,121,442	1,524,695	3,633,970	746,113	838,208	7,886,724	7 0	6	2,768,840	643,346	—	78,321	73,175	70,373	3,579,557	12,092,741
1872	109,447,111	12,100,490	2 2	10 8	568,443	12,668,933	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	871,402	8,007,403	7 0	6	2,798,343	658,489	—	79,350	112,942	75,598	3,724,723	12,381,278
1873	112,392,362	12,190,600	2 2	10 7	467,341	12,657,941	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	893,218	7,892,169	8 1	4	3,041,805	728,043	62,791	80,429	100,557	81,175	4,094,783	12,426,566
1874	112,392,362	12,342,251	2 2	10 6	461,511	12,803,762	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	909,231	7,664,957	6 6	4	3,310,410	905,095	99,314	80,559	79,111	83,648	4,568,142	12,851,007
1875	115,646,631	12,483,133	2 2	10 6	711,321	13,194,454	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	929,723	7,488,481	6 3	3	3,262,656	931,933	160,766	83,173	81,579	85,047	4,595,154	12,694,808
1876	119,079,589	12,092,087	2 0	10 1	813,300	12,905,395	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	942,581	7,335,858	6 1	3	3,228,770	929,344	232,526	92,676	82,088	85,205	4,650,613	12,636,942
1877	124,587,474	12,049,046	1 11	9 11	899,128	12,948,174	1,613,757	2,616,465	911,426	972,217	7,400,034	6 1	2	3,334,020	1,001,276	339,590	93,244	88,402	87,374	4,943,908	12,998,237
1878	127,948,380	12,585,677	2 0	10 2	904,036	13,489,712	1,727,340	2,621,786	957,119	997,306	7,688,650	6 3	2	3,457,052	1,088,529	459,794	92,744	92,275	89,808	5,281,172	13,615,207
1879	131,021,019	12,913,797	2 0	10 4	957,321	13,871,118	1,720,047	2,641,558	986,050	1,023,197	7,829,819	6 3	2	3,232,226	1,117,394	573,341	94,160	87,754	91,623	5,196,998	13,693,184
1880	133,769,875	13,033,655	1 11	10 3	997,857	14,031,512	1,757,749	2,710,778	994,204	1,053,218	8,015,010	6 4	2	3,415,347	1,100,374	629,197	92,851	86,879	96,315	5,415,973	14,092,102
1881	135,645,773	13,302,088	2 0	10 4	1,038,504	14,340,592	1,838,641	2,600,022	1,033,780	1,069,188	8,102,136	6 3	2	3,588,300	1,020,617	674,716	92,674	87,745	114,641	5,578,101	14,390,262
1882	139,636,307	13,947,681	2 0	10 8	970,592	14,918,273	1,951,595	2,626,375	1,059,460	1,087,641	8,232,472	6 4	2	3,504,092	1,126,225	744,709	91,585	97,196	116,618	5,970,325	14,804,739
1883	141,407,686	14,091,519	2 0	10 8	1,146,592	15,238,111	1,869,505	2,580,937	1,098,322	1,117,705	8,353,292	6 4	2	3,846,534	1,111,040	741,265	92,861	91,883	207,336	6,090,927	15,057,279
1884	142,222,438	14,282,915	2 0	10 9	1,105,732	15,387,647	1,992,502	2,517,693	1,143,146	1,297,871	8,402,550	6 4	2	4,101,421	1,062,277	767,496	93,905	91,938	197,037	6,314,074	15,356,791
1885	145,527,944	14,501,844	2 0	10 9	1,050,821	15,552,665	1,921,587	2,469,846	1,188,012	1,356,943	8,491,600	6 4	2	4,301,590	1,093,226	793,938	95,547	94,619	182,750	6,560,678	15,731,866
1886	147,350,562	14,711,580	2 0	10 10	1,070,693	15,782,273	1,837,624	2,490,075	1,175,072	1,332,017	8,296,230	6 1	2	4,409,522	1,071,263	864,719	92,980	93,475	233,231	6,705,245	15,690,714
1887	148,907,797	14,688,278	2 0	10 8	1,128,727	15,816,005	1,776,367	2,528,250	1,159,750	1,313,425	8,176,768	5 11	1	4,519,900	1,063,455	789,323	94,057	92,116	247,906	6,808,807	15,689,293
1888	149,334,624	14,707,290	2 0	10 7	1,132,481	15,839,771	1,855,304	2,537,686	1,167,765	1,342,079	8,440,821	6 1	2	4,522,249	1,052,527	801,636	94,914	90,487	257,272	6,819,085	15,965,961
1889	149,696,812	14,771,152	2 0	10 6	1,315,554	16,086,686	1,862,799	2,503,838	1,184,766	1,360,065	8,366,477	5 11	1	4,532,846	1,088,950	822,147	92,025	91,254	273,324	6,900,546	15,970,126
1890	150,485,974	15,820,594	2 1	11 1	1,968,016	17,780,210	1,809,648	2,453,860	1,221,719	1,394,687	8,434,345	5 11	1	6,228,420	1,007,397	838,395	92,682	85,606	294,699	8,567,199	17,735,714
1891	152,116,008	15,563,794	2 1	10 10	2,794,284	18,358,078	1,951,486	2,400,084	1,284,656	1,452,810	8,643,318	6 0	2	6,171,171	1,006,463	896,961	94,693	84,295	327,815	8,581,401	17,985,275
1892	155,896,383	15,642,020	2 0	10 9	2,445,797	18,087,817	2,044,062	2,374,380	1,331,733	1,496,340	8,847,078	6 1	2	6,391,780	1,045,807	973,640	100,910	93,146	327,739	8,833,034	18,454,460
1893	157,722,913	16,531,406	2 1	11 3	2,439,715	18,971,121	2,105,760	2,379,613	1,393,076	1,566,506	9,217,514	6 3	2	6,736,577	1,122,251	1,023,030	98,419	83,709	330,638	9,398,024	19,411,897
1894	159,469,468	17,743,664	2 2	11 11	2,436,930	20,180,594	2,198,312	2,460,503	1,466,185	1,620,061	9,673,505	6 6	3	7,323,930	1,222,730	1,072,730	97,159	87,981	348,466	10,043,095	20,527,430
1895	161,139,575	19,063,893	2 4	12 8	2,483,058	21,546,951	2,216,211	2,570,574	1,502,400	1,636,052	9,860,605	6 7	3	7,663,502	1,223,548	1,104,070	91,400	82,961	359,203	10,801,394	21,492,921

(a) Not known.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1897.

On the morrow of St. Martin (12th November) certain high officials, usually the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, several Judges, the Clerk of the Council, and others, assemble in the Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and after certain ceremonies have been gone through, three gentlemen are nominated for the office of Sheriff for every one of the counties of England and Wales; Cornwall is nominated by the Prince of Wales as Duke of that county; and Lancaster, by its Duke the Queen. The three names, engrossed upon a parchment roll, are afterwards brought before Her Majesty, who then, with a golden bodkin, pricks through the parchment against one name for every county. The name thus pricked is usually the first on the list, and they come into office after Hilary Term. The following is a list of the gentlemen thus nominated whose names stand first upon the roll:—

BEDFORDSHIRE.—George James Gribble, Henlow Grange, Biggl wade.
BERKSHIRE.—Frank Walters Bond, Wargrave Hill, Wargrave.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Major Alexander Finlay, Littlebrickhill.
CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON (SHIRES).—Edmund John Mortlock, Great Abington.
CHESHIRE.—William Henry Verdin, Darnhall Hall, Winsford.
CORNWALL.—
CUMBERLAND.—Col. Thomas Angelow Irwin, Lynehow, Carlisle.
DERBYSHIRE.—Michael M'Creagh Thornhill, Stanton Hall, Bakewell.
DEVONSHIRE.—Sir Charles Daniel Cave, Manor House, Sidbury.
DORSET.—William Montagu Calcraft, Rempston Hall, Wareham.
DURHAM.—Col. Lancelot Allgood Gregson, Burdon, Sunderland.
ESSEX.—Edward Murray Ind, Coombe Lodge, Gt. Warley.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—James Dugdale, Seasoncote House, Moreton-in-the-Marsh.
HEREFORDSHIRE.—Capt. John Greers Cotterell, Garnous, Hereford.
HERTFORDSHIRE.—John Henry Buxton, Hunsdonbury, Ware.
KENT.—R. C. Miller, Oakfield, Dartford.
LANCASTER.—
LEICESTERSHIRE.—Edward Handley Warner, Quorn Hall, Loughborough.
LINCOLNSHIRE.—Thomas Cheney Garfit, Kenwick Hall, Leybourne.
LONDON, COUNTY OF.—Henry James Lubbock, 15 Lombard Street, E.C.
MIDDLESEX.—A. F. Govett, Laleham.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Charles Montague Compton-Roberts, Drybridge, Monmouth.
NORFOLK.—Major George Nathaniel Mickelthwait, Taverham Hall.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Pickering Phipps, Rushton Hall, Kettering.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sir John Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., Hipple, Rothbury.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Phylo Laos Mills, Ruddington.
OXFORDSHIRE.—A. Harcourt, Nuneham.
RUTLAND.—H. C. Jervoise, Langham.
SHROPSHIRE.—John Baddeley Wood, Henley Hall, Ludlow.
SOMERSET.—Henry Martin Gibbs, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
SOUTHAMPTON, COUNTY OF.—Godfrey Baring, Nubia House, West Cowes.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—William Bealey Harrison, Aldershaw, Lichfield.
SUFFOLK.—Edward Walter Greene, Nether Hall, Pakenham.
SURREY.—William Keswich, Eastwick Park, Great Bookham.
SUSSEX.—William Dodge James, West Dean Park, Chichester.
WARWICKSHIRE.—Edward Herbert Wood, Newbold Revel, Rugby.
WESTMORLAND.—William Smith Paget-Tomlinson, The Biggins, Kirkby Lonsdale.
WILTSHIRE.—John Evelyn Gladstone, Bowden Park, Chippenham.
WORCESTERSHIRE.—Capt. Richard Frederick Britten, R.N., Kenswick, Worcester.
YORKSHIRE.—James Anson Farrer, Ingleborough.

Wales (North and South).

ANGLESEY.—Wm. Thomas, Tregarnedd, Llangefni.
BRECONSHIRE.—Stewart Williams Morgan, Bolgoed, Brecon.
CARDIGANSHIRE.—Col. William Price Lewes, Llysnewyd, Llandyssil.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.—William Joseph Buckley, Penyfai, Llanelly.
CARNARVONSHIRE.—Lloyd Warren George Hughes, Coedholen.
DENBIGHSHIRE.—Thos. Williams, Llewesog.
FLINTSHIRE.—Samuel Liebig Muspratt, Bron Haul and Rhyl.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Godfrey Lewis Clark, Talygarn, Pontyclun.
MERIONETHSHIRE.—Edward Owen Vaughan Lloyd, Rhaggat, near Corwen.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—John Lomax, Bodfach.
PEMBROKESHIRE.—Clement John Williams, Penally.
RADNORSHIRE.—Walter de Winton, Maesllwch Castle, Glasbury.

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Market Price of Standard Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.

Oz	28	28½	29	29½	30	30½	31	31½	32	33	34	35
1	28	28·5	29	29·5	30	30·5	31	31·5	32	33	34	35
2	56	57·0	58	59·0	60	61·0	62	63·0	64	66	68	70
3	84	85·5	87	88·5	90	91·5	93	94·5	96	99	102	105
4	112	114·0	116	118·0	120	122·0	124	126·0	128	132	136	140
5	140	142·5	145	147·5	150	152·5	155	157·5	160	165	170	175
6	168	171·0	174	177·0	180	183·0	186	189·0	192	198	204	210
7	196	199·5	203	206·5	210	213·5	217	220·5	224	231	238	245
8	224	228·0	232	236·0	240	244·0	248	252·0	256	264	272	280
9	252	256·5	261	265·5	270	274·5	279	283·5	288	297	306	315

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite page headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several prices other than those given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of ounces in the first column, find the numbers opposite to them in the column of the above table giving the price of silver and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places, to the left; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

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Foreign Moneys and their English Equivalents.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grains	Sterling Value. £ s. d.	SILVER COINS. Denominations.	Legal Weight in Grains.	Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces	Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy oz. 29d. s. d.	30d. s. d.	32d. s. d.	34d. s. d.	60¾d., i.e., Gold to Silver as 15·5 is to s. d.
America	*See* United States										
Argentine Republic	Argentino or 5-peso piece	124·44	0 19 10	Peso of 100 centesimos	385·8	0·782	1 10½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	3 11½
*Austria-Hungary	Ducat	53·85	0 9 4	Florin or gulden of 100 kreutzer	190·5	0·386	0 11½	0 11½	1 0½	1 1	1 11½
	8-florin or gulden piece	99·57	0 15 10½	5-florin	82·4	0·097	0 2½	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 9¾
	10-crown piece	52·28	8 4	Crown of 100 hellers	77·2	0·144	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 9¾
Belgium	*See* France, and footnote.										
Brazil	10 milreis	138·35	1 2 5½	1 milreis of 1,000 reis	196·8	0·406	0 11½	1 0½	1 1	1 2½	2 0¾
Chile, Columbia, Uruguay	doubloon or 5-peso piece	117·70	0 18 9	1 peso of 100 centavos	385·8	0·782	1 10½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	3 11½
China	....	....	....	Tael of 10 mace or 100 conderin or 1000 cash	583·3	1·288	3 1½	3 2½	3 5½	3 7½	6 6¾
Denmark	10-crown piece	69·14	0 11 0½	1 crown of 100 ore	115·7	0·209	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	1 0¾
Egypt	100-piastre piece (Egyptian £)	131·18	1 0 3½	1 piastre	21·6	0·041	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	0 2¾
Finland	10-markkaa piece	49·78	0 7 11½	1 markka of 100 penni	80·0	0·156	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 9¾
*France	10-franc piece	49·78	0 7 11½	5-franc piece	385·8	0·782	1 10½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	3 11½
				1 franc of 100 centimes	77·2	0·145	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 8¾
*German Empire	Crown of 10 reichsmarks	61·4	0 9 9½	1 reichsmark or mark of 100 pfennige	85·7	0·174	0 5	0 5½	0 5½	0 6	0 10¾
*Great Britain	Sovereign of 20 shillings	123·27	1 0 0	{ Crown of 5 shillings	436·4	0·909	2 2½	2 3½	2 5	2 7	4 7¾
*Greece	*See* France and footnote.			{ Shilling of 12 pence	87·3	0·182	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6½	0 11
*Holland and Java	Ducat	53·92	0 9 4½	Rixdaler of 2½ florins	385·8	0·821	1 11½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4	4 2
	10-florin piece	103·72	0 16 6½	Florin of 100 cents	154·3	0·328	0 9½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 8
India	Mohur of 15 rupees	180·00	1 9 2½	Rupee of 16 annas, 64 pice, or 192 pies	180·0	0·372	0 10½	0 11½	1 0	1 0½	1 10½
Italy	*See* France and footnote.										
Japan	10-yen piece	257·21	2 0 11½	1 yen of 100 sen	416·0	0·843	2 0½	2 1½	2 3	2 4½	4 3½
Mexico	10-peso piece	261·12	2 0 5½	1 peso of 100 centavos	427·8	0·849	2 0½	2 1½	2 3½	2 4½	4 3½
*Netherlands	*See* Holland.										
*Norway and Sweden	*See* Denmark, and footnote.										
Ottoman Empire	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111·36	0 18 0½	1 piastre of 40 paras	18·6	0·035	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1½	0 2
Persia	Toman of 200 shahis	57·90	0 9 5	Kiran of 20 shahis	71·0	0·142	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 8¾
Peru	10-sol piece	248·91	1 19 7½	Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	385·8	0·762	1 10½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	3 11½
*Portugal	Crown of 10 milreis	273·70	2 4 4½	Teston of 100 reis	31·6	0·080	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 4½
Roumania	*See* France, and footnote.										
*Russia	Imperial of 10 roubles	199·10	1 11 9	{ Rouble of 100 kopecks	308·6	0·606	1 6½	1 6½	1 8	1 9½	3 2
Servia and Bulgaria	*See* France, and footnote.			{ Tchetvertak or ¼ rouble	77·1	0·156	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 9¾
*Spain	Doubloon of 10 escudos	129·43	1 0 7½	5-peseta piece	385·8	0·762	1 10½	1 11½	2 1	2 2½	3 11½
	25-peseta piece	124·46	0 19 10	Peseta of 100 centimos	77·2	0·145	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 8¾
*Switzerland	*See* France, and footnote.									0 3½	
Tunis	10-piastre piece	30·09	0 4 9½	Piastre	46·7	0·098	0 2½	0 3	0 3½		0 6
Turkey	*See* Ottoman Empire.			{ Trade dollar	420·0	0·851	2 0½	2 1½	2 3½	2 5	4 3½
*United States	Eagle of 10 dollars	258·0	2 1 1½	{ Dollar of 100 cents	412·5	0·836	2 0½	2 1	2 2½	2 4½	4 2½
Uruguay	*See* Chile, and footnote.			{ ½ dollar of 50 cents	192·9	0·391	0 11½	0 11½	1 0½	1 1½	1 11½
Venezuela	*See* Peru, and footnote.										

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. Francs and centimes of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimi in Italy; drachmai and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; pesetas and centimos in Spain; leys and banis in Roumania; levas and stotinkis in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. Most of the South American States possess a standard coin, equal in weight and fineness to the silver 5-fr. piece, generally termed a "peso." In Hayti the corresponding coin is a "gourde."

In all British colonies, English money of every denomination is current. A British dollar, identical in weight and fineness with the Japanese "yen," was authorized by order in Council in 1894, and has been made legal tender in the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan. The exchange value of the moneys of those countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day, and may be taken as approximately that given in the last column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins (*see* page 419) that are equivalent to one sovereign. The Spanish rate is given in terms of pence per dollar (= 2 escudos), the Russian in pence per rouble, Portuguese in pence per milreis, and the United States rate in pence per dollar. The value of other silver coins must be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Ounce." The exchange value of the rupee depends on the rate for "India Council Bills." In "bimetallic" countries pure gold is generally taken as being worth 15½ times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of 60¾d., as in the last column of the table.

Population of the United Kingdom.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

During the eighteenth century, manufactures attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general Census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than any one supposed. Since that time named there had been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Eng. & W.	9,334,549	12,289,331	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439	29,002,525	
Scotland.	1,608,420	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,025,647	
Ireland.	*5,319,867	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	
Islands	*82,810	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260	147,842	
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.			.....	202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374	224,211	
U.K. &c.	16,345,646	21,272,187	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,321,288	31,845,379	35,241,482	38,104,975	

* The population of Ireland and the Islands in the British Seas for 1801 is given by estimate.

Population enumerated in England and Wales, and Scotland, at each Decennial Census 1801–91, Ireland, 1821–91, and Islands in the British Seas, 1851–91.‡

England and Wales.	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent(a)	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·48	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·89	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
Scotland.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,983	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·93
Ireland.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5·18	1,142,602	5·95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14·19	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	†1,622,739	†19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	†753,418	†11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	†386,590	†6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	†237,541	†4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	†470,086	†9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
Islands.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6·55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0·22	31,530	4·55	23,012	6·23
1871.	65,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0·83	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	†3,378	†2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72

(a) These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

‡ Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad, who numbered in 1801, 442,013; in 1811, 502,536; in 1821, 280,005; in 1831, 260,191; in 1841, 202,954; in 1851, 212,194; in 1861, 250,356; in 1871, 216,080; in 1881, 215,374; and in 1891, 224,211. ** Incorrectly taken. † Decrease.

Briefly the Census of 1891 showed an increase of 3,088,086 persons and 629,078 inhabited houses in England and Wales: in Scotland, increases of 290,074 and 78,503; in the Channel Islands and Man, an increase of 6,582 persons and of 1,627 houses; but in Ireland a decrease of 470,086 persons (or 82,961 families) and 43,530 inhabited houses; making, after these deductions, an increase of 2,854,655 persons and 685,638 inhabited houses.

In 1854 a Commission, under the presidency of the late Prince Consort, was appointed to raise and distribute a fund bearing this name, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who might fall in the Crimean War. Successive Commissions have at different times further extended the objects of the Fund, as to enable the Commissioners to utilize the funds for the benefit of widows and children of officers and men of Her Majesty's naval and military forces. Several special funds have since been added to the administration of the Patriotic Commissioners, notably the "*Captain*," the "*Eurydice*," the "*Royal Naval Relief*," "*Rodrigues*," and the "*Victoria*" funds. On the original Crimean War Patriotic Fund 1,314 widows are still left, but statistics show their mortality to be 60 or 70 every year. Of the "Rodriguez" Fund (which was bequeathed in 1857 by Señor Rodrigues of Manila for the benefit of the families of such English subjects wounded or dying in the wars who were really indigent and necessitous) it would appear that only one case—that of a widow, whose husband was killed at the capture of the Taku Forts in 1860—has been relieved. From the "Captain" Fund there is a surplus of £13,208, which is *immediately available* for purposes of general relief of "distressed dependents of seamen who have lost their lives in the service of the Crown." The "Eurydice" Fund also shows a surplus of £2,329, which will be eventually available for the same purposes as the "Royal Naval Relief" Fund, which has already granted relief to many deserving cases. The available *income* from this latter fund is now £186. The "Zulu War" Fund appears to have been extensively employed in purposes of relief to widows and orphans and dependents of soldiers and sailors killed in the various engagements of 1879, and as further claims may be made upon this fund, there is practically no surplus which could be utilized for purposes of outside relief. The "Soldiers' Effects" Fund is applicable for military purposes only, and arises from the sale of the effects of deceased soldiers. The funds are applied preferentially to widows and orphans of soldiers who have been killed in action, or who died from wounds received in action, or from wounds or exposure when in the performance of military duties. The income of this fund in 1895 was £4,835, of which £1,061 was expended in relief. The "Victoria" Relief Fund was opened at the Mansion House in June, 1893, and the appeal met with a prompt and liberal response from the public, the final amount handed over to the Commissioners by the Lord Mayor in August of the same year being £67,586, and in addition to this amount, the sum of £5,535 was independently collected by the Mayor of Portsmouth. Relief from this fund was at first very tardily doled out, a long time elapsing before any case was considered. The apology urged by the Commissioners for this apparently inexcusable delay was that the most urgent cases had been met by the prompt action of the Admiralty in the continuation of allotments, by the Greenwich Hospital in awarding pensions, and by the efforts in the direction of immediate relief made for the sufferers by Miss Weston, of Portsmouth. This excuse scarcely seems to have met the necessities of the case, and in the evidence collected by the Commission held on the Patriotic Fund in 1896, it would appear that the public wish in regard to the distribution of relief would have been better carried out by the granting of immediate aid to the sufferers from the disaster, quite independently of the work carried on by the Admiralty, Greenwich Hospital, or by Miss Weston's Homes, all of which should have been considered as being absolutely distinct from a public subscription collected for a specific object. The total amount which has actually been granted in relief from the "Victoria" Fund is £7,813, and it is now generally supposed that the result of the 1895 Commission will be to ensure a more liberal and extensive application of the Fund, more in accordance with the public wish, and more sympathetically in touch with the sufferers. The following table shows all the Funds which are now administered by the Patriotic Commissioners:—

Date.	Description of Fund.	Actual Value of Assets, July, 1896.
		£
1854–5	Patriotic (Crimean)	481,420
1864	"Rodriguez" Fund	18,700
1870	"Captain" Relief Fund	39,080
1878	"Eurydice" Relief Fund	16,746
1878	Royal Naval Relief Fund	8,962
1879	Zulu War Fund	27,884
1880	"Atalanta" Relief Fund	7,811
1873	Ashanti War Fund	2,073
1883	Zervudachi Fund	1,954
1884	Soldiers' Effects Fund	161,277
1891	Balaclava (Light Brigade)	2,977
1892	County of Forfar Fund	856
1893	"Victoria" Relief Fund	94,284
	Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum Endowment Fund	179,380
	Thurlow Fund	745
	Roman Catholic Orphan Fund	41,184
	Total	1,085,955

Of the various endowments and funds which have been formed with the same objects, but not under the control of the Patriotic Commissioners, the most important is "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund," originated in 1803, now amounting to £162,000, which is invested chiefly in Greenwich Hospital and other schools where Lloyd's nominations have the preference. This fund was intended to provide rewards in the shape of plate, swords, and honorary distinctions, for bravery and personal merit, the sum originally voted being £20,000. The other funds are the "Imperial War Fund," formed at the time of the Egyptian war in 1882, now having a capital of £5,000; the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association" (£37,000) started in 1885, and devoting its attention to the care of the wives and families of men of all branches of both services; the "Royal Naval Fund," created in 1893 from the surplus of £47,658 from the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891, now possessing a capital of £49,000: the "H.M.S. 'Thunderer' Fund" (1876) about £6,000; the "Indian Mutiny Relief Fund" (£46,000) with 223 surviving beneficiaries; "Woodman's Trust," bequeathed by Mr. Woodman for the benefit of old soldiers, £10,000; and the Military Tournament (Royal Cambridge) Fund for old and disabled soldiers, established by the late General Burnaby in 1880, amounting to £36,000.

Perpetual Calendar.

By H. F. L. MEYER.

Explanations.

The old style ended in Italy on Oct. 4, 1582, and the new style began on Oct. 15, 1582; but in England the old style ended on Sept. 2, 1752, and the new style commenced on the following day, that day being called Sept. 14, 1752. Thus in that year the dates from Sept. 3 to Sept. 13 did not exist. In most other countries the change took place between 1582 and 1752, but Greece, Russia, and the Balkan States still adhere to the old style.

Examples:—To find the day of the week for 17 Nov., 1247. Under the year 47 in the line of the century 1200 stands Tu; take Tu above Nov., and in this line, over the 17th day, stands Su = Sunday.

On what day of the week was April 7, 1800? The letter for the century is W, which for Apr. stands in the second column of the central table, and in this line stands M for the 7th.

When will June 6 be on a Monday? The 6th day shows the M in a line, which for June gives Sa, and Sa for 1800 shows the year 98, and for 1900 the years 4, 10, 21, &c.

LEAP YEARS.

The years in heavier type are leap years for which the two months January and February must be used. Examples below.

CENTURIES.

OLD STYLE.			NEW STYLE.		
	700	1400	...	1700	2100
100	800	1500	...	...	...
200	900	1600	...	1800	2200
300	1000	1700	...	...	...
400	1100	...	1500	1900	2300
500	1200	...	1600	2000	2400
600	1300	...	...	...	...

TABLE OF YEARS.

1	2	3	...	**4**	5	6
7	...	**8**	9	10	11	...
12	13	14	15	...	**16**	17
18	19	...	**20**	21	22	23
...	**24**	25	26	27	...	**28**
29	30	31	...	**32**	33	34
35	...	**36**	37	38	39	...
40	41	42	43	...	**44**	45
46	47	...	**48**	49	50	51
...	**52**	53	54	55	...	**56**
57	58	59	...	**60**	61	62
63	...	**64**	65	66	67	...
68	69	70	71	...	**72**	73
74	75	...	**76**	77	78	79
...	**80**	81	82	83	...	**84**
85	86	87	...	**88**	89	90
91	...	**92**	93	94	95	...
96	97	98	99	...	...	00

Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F
F	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W	Th
Th	F	Sa	Su	M	Tu	W
W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M	Tu
Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	M
M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su
Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa

Examples for Leap Years.

When will Jan. 25 be on a Friday? The 25th day shows the F. in the sixth line above it, and in this horizontal line stands Tu for Jan. and W. for Jan. Now Tu for 1800 gave the year 95, and gives for 1900 the years 1, 7, 18, &c., and W is for the leap years in 1900, which are 24, 52, and 80.

In what years will Jan. 1 fall on a Sunday? The 1st day gives the Su for Jan. and Jan. in the 7th line of the week days, and these Su and M for 1800 show the year 99, and for 1900 the years 5, 11, 22, 28, 33, &c.

For further examples see next two pages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

Jan. 31 days	Jan. 31	...	...	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	...
...	Apr. 30	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Aug. 31	May 31
Oct. 31	Jul. 31	Dec. 31	...	Nov. 30	...	...

Historical Notes.

The names of the months date from the time of Romulus and Numa, the two first rulers of Rome. Romulus established a year consisting of ten months, named Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December; but in the reign of Numa two months were added, called Januarius and Februarius. The year then began in March.

The Julian calendar originated with Julius Cæsar, who was assisted by Sosigenes, a Grecian astronomer of Alexandria. This calendar was made in the year 708, dating from the foundation of Rome, and being the year 45 B.C. The Julian year began on the 1st of January, 708 A.U.C. (Anno Urbis Conditæ), and ended on the 31st December, 709 A.U.C. It had been found that the length of the solar year was more than 365 days, and it was therefore decided to give an additional day to every fourth year, but in the first 48 years of the reform some confusion prevailed about the bissextile or leap years, because during the first 36 years every third year had been reckoned a leap year. Instead of 9 they had made 12 intercalations. Then Cæsar Augustus decreed that the next 12 years, that is 9 B.C. to 3 A.D. inclusive, should elapse without an intercalary day. The names of two months, Quintilis and Sextilis, were also changed into Julius and Augustus in honour of the two emperors. The years A.D. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, etc., which were the Roman years 757, 761, 765, 769, 773, etc., were reckoned leap years, and after that the counting went on regularly.

It has been asked why Cæsar did not commence the new year with the shortest day, that is with the winter solstice, which occurred at Rome on the 24th Dec. 46 B.C. (common era), and it is supposed that he waited seven days because he wished to gratify the superstition of the Romans by allowing the first year of the reformed calendar to begin on the day of the new moon, which occurred at Rome at 6*h*. 16*m*. P.M. mean time, on the 1st of January, 45 B.C. (common era).

Five centuries later the Christian era was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot. This era, which began

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on the 25th of March, 533 A.D. (being A.U.C. 1286), was subsequently reckoned from Christmas day, December 25, and in the 13th century they began in some countries to reckon it from the 1st of January according to the Julian era. It has now been ascertained that Dionysius stopped four years short of the true date, for Christ was born on the 25th of December, 750 A.U.C. Therefore 1 Anno Domini is 754 A.U.C., and 1 Anno Christi is 750 A.U.C. Christ died on Friday, the 7th of April, 33 A.C.=30 A.D. This has been calculated from the Jewish calendar, the Gospels, and statements of Clement of Alexandria.

J. J. Scaliger, A.D. 1583, introduced the Julian system of years, which fixes a point in time to which all chronological eras can be referred. This epoch is the 1st of January, 4713 B.C. (for astronomers the noon, but for historians the previous midnight), which is a cycle of $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years.

Then it had been found that the mean solar year is about 11 minutes less than the Julian year, which was 365 days and 6 hours. According to the latest observations the length of the year is 365*d*. 5*h*. 48*m*. 46*s*. In order to rectify the error of the Julian year, which in the 16th century amounted to 10 days, it was proposed by Aloysius Lilius, from Calabria, a physician and mathematician of Veronica, to eliminate the 10 days, and consequently it was decreed by Pope Gregory XIII., that the day after the 4th of October, 1582, be called the 15th of October. Thus the day of the equinox, the 21st of March, came right again. The calendar of the future was arranged thus:—As 129 years must elapse before the redundance would cause the equinox to be one day behind its time, it was decided that the leap day in three leap years should be omitted in each four centuries, namely that the secular years 1700, 1800, and 1900 be common years, but 2000 be a leap year.

In this reformation of the calendar the Pontiff was assisted by learned men, the chief of whom were Christoph Clavius, a German Jesuit and great mathematician, born at Bamberg in 1537, who died at Rome in 1602; Peter Ciacconius, whose real name was Chacon, a Spaniard from Toledo, born 1525, died 1581; and Ignazio Danti, a Dominican from Perugia, who became bishop of Alatri, and died in 1586 at the age of 48 years.

1700 was still kept as a leap year in England, for the Papal decree of 1582 was accepted in different years in various countries. In Spain and Portugal it was adopted in October, 1582; in France in December, 1582; in Poland in 1586; in the Catholic States of Germany in 1583; in the Protestant German States, through Leibnitz's instigations and Erhard Weigel's calendar, in 1700; the day after Sunday, 18 February, 1700, was called Monday, 1 March, 1700. Denmark and Switzerland soon followed Germany, but in England the adoption occurred in September, 1752, whereas Russia, Greece and the Balkan States still adhere to the Julian calendar. Thus the legal equinoxes of the Greek Church are now 12 days in advance of the real equinoxes. When the Russians write to us "Dec. $\frac{18}{30}$, 1890," they mean the Monday on which was the 10th to them and the 22nd to us. They can use our table by simply adding to the old style the years 1800, 1900, etc.

The Jewish and Mohammedan calendars are lunar. The Turks reckon from the Hegira, July 16, A.D. 622.

In England the change was made after the 2nd of September, 1752; the day which should have been the 3rd of September by the old style, was called the 14th of September, 1752, by the new style. The 2nd Sept., 1752, was on a Wednesday, and the 14th Sept., 1752, on the next day, a Thursday. Besides this there was another important change in the year 1752, for it ended on the 31st of December, and not, as was then usual, on the 24th of March. The day after December 31, 1752, was called January 1, 1753. Thus, 11 and 83 days were removed from that year, so that 1752 had only 271 days. The people in England then used to write the new style under the old, thus:—

Monday, $\frac{\text{28th June}}{\text{9th July}}$, 1753.

Wednesday, $\frac{\text{23rd February, 1753}}{\text{6th March, 1754}}$.

Historians often write "January 30, 1648-9," which means that the death of Charles I. took place on Tuesday, January 30, 1648, as written at that time, and that it is now written January 30, 1649. Edward II. was crowned on Sunday, Feb. 25, 1308 (1307 in the old style).

The Scotch changed the beginning of their year long before the English, for the day after Dec. 31, 1599, was called January 1, 1600.

The French Republican calendar was used from Nov. 26, 1793, till Dec. 31, 1805, when the Gregorian calendar was again used.

The 4th of October, 1582, was on a Thursday in all parts of Europe, but the 15th of October, 1582, was on a Friday in Italy, etc., and on a Monday in England, etc. The 2nd of September, 1752, was on a Wednesday in England, Greece and Russia, but on a Saturday in the other parts of Europe. The 14th of September, 1752, was on a Monday in the East of Europe, but on a Thursday in the other parts of Europe. The 21st of March, 1891, was on a Saturday in England, but in Russia it was 12 days later, that is on a Thursday; on which Thursday we had the 2nd of April. This is expressed thus:—

Thursday, $\frac{\text{the 21st March}}{\text{the 2nd April}}$, 1891, $\frac{\text{for Russia}}{\text{for England}}$.

Some important dates in history are these:—

Cæsar invaded Britain in the year of Rome 699=55 before 1 A.D. And it has been ascertained from the tables of Full Moons, and other statements, that it was on the 26th of August, Saturday. This day and date has been calculated from the Julian calendar.

The Battle of Hastings occurred on Saturday, 14 October, 1066.

The Magna Charta was signed on Sunday, 24 May, 1215.

The 13 April, 1240, was a Good Friday.

The battle of Towton in Yorkshire was fought on Palm Sunday, 29 March, 1461.

Columbus sailed from Palos on Friday, 3 August, 1492, and discovered America on Friday, 12 October, 1492.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the author of "Don Quixote," died at Madrid on Saturday, 23 April, 1616.

William Shakespeare was born on St. George's day, Sunday, 23 April, 1564, and died on Tuesday, 23 April, 1616. (The latter day in the new style is Tuesday, 3 May, 1616.)

The 18 June, 1868, was on a Thursday, and we see by the first column in the table of years that the 18 June was again on a Thursday in all the years

in that column, that is, in 1874, 1885, 1891, 1895, and will be so in 1903, 1908, 1914, etc.—Anyone born on Saturday, February 29, 1896, will have his birthday again on a Saturday in 1908, 1936 and 1964. The 29th of February, 1876, was on a Tuesday, and will again be on a Tuesday in 1916, 1944, and 1972, that is, only 4 times within 100 years. This shows that a date is repeated on a certain day of the week at intervals of 5, 6 or 11 years, but that for the leap day there are intervals of 12, 28 or 40 years.

When will there be 5 Sundays in February? This is only possible when the first and last days of the month are Sundays; therefore we ascertain from the table in which years the 29th falls on a Sunday. The 29th shows the Su in the last line, in which line we see F for February. We take F in the line of 1800, and see in the column of F the leap years 1824, 1852, and 1880. Now we take the F in the line of 1900, and discover the leap years 1920, 1948, and 1976. Under 2000 we see 4 leap years of this peculiarity; 2000 itself will have the 29 February on a Tuesday.

The table shows the first of January of the year 1 to be a Saturday.

If it be required to find the months which in 1898 will have five Sundays, then find the letter for 1898, which is Fa, and see which Sa shows Su in the same column with five dates in the table of the days of the months. Sa in the first column belongs to January and October, and shows Su with the dates 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30; Sa in the second column shows April and July, but as April has 30 days, and Su of this column shows 31, it (April) must be excluded; Sa in the third column shows Su with only four dates, likewise in the next three columns; and Sa in the last column shows May; thus there are four months, namely, January, May, July, and October.—The year 1905 shows September with five dates, but as it has 30 days, it will have only four Sundays. There are 53 Sundays in the common and leap years which have the letter Su, and in the leap years which have the M; these are 1843, 1848, 1854, 1860, 1865, 1871, 1876, 1882, 1888, 1893, 1899, 1905, 1911, 1916, 1922, 1928, 1933, 1939, 1944, etc.

There is a rule for determining the day of the week, thus:—The dth day of the mth month of the year y shows the wth day of the week, when the sum

$$d + 2m + \frac{3m+3}{5} + y + \frac{y}{4} - x,$$

omitting the fractions, is divided by 7, and the remainder reckoned as the day of the week, Sunday being the first day; and January and February must respectively be reckoned as the 13th and 14th months of the preceding year; whilst x has the value 0 in the Julian or old style, but in the Gregorian or new style

$$x = \frac{y}{100} - \frac{y}{400} - 2.$$

Thus, M. Faraday's birthday, September 22, 1791, gives the day of the week as follows:—

$$22 + 2\times 9 + \frac{3\times 9+3}{5} + 1791 + \frac{1791}{4} - \frac{1791}{100} + \frac{1791}{400} + 2 = 22 + 18 + 6 + 1791 + 447 - 17 + 4 + 2 = 2273;$$

divided by 7, the remainder is 5, and the 5th day of the week is Thursday.

T. A. Edison's birthday, Feb. 11, 1847, is obtained thus:—

$$11 + 2\times 14 + \frac{3\times 14+3}{5} + 1846 + \frac{1846}{4} - \frac{1846}{100} + \frac{1846}{400} + 2 = 11 + 28 + 9 + 1846 + 461 - 18 + 4 + 2 = 2343;$$

divided by 7 gives 334 and 5 over; therefore the 5th day is Thursday.

March 8, 1806, gives the sum 2261, which divided by 7 gives 323 and no remainder; therefore we take 322 and 7 over, which gives Saturday.

Our calendar might be simplified. The year, beginning on the day after the shortest day, might have 13 months, each of 4 weeks, except the 13th month, which would have 29 days, and in a leap year 30 days.

Coinage, 1878—1895.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MONEYS ISSUED 1878—1895, FROM THE LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN MINTS.

Year.	Gold.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mints.	Australian Mints.	Total.			
1878	£1,265,100	£3,493,000	£5,753,100	£567,328	£39,205	£6,364,633
1879	35,000	4,153,000	4,188,000	618,800	38,970	4,845,770
1880	4,150,000	4,551,800	8,701,800	703,093	28,470	9,439,363
1881	*None.*	3,736,800	3,736,800	729,597	23,405	4,489,802
1882	*None.*	3,843,000	3,843,000	573,809	39,845	4,456,654
1883	1,403,700	3,268,000	4,671,700	1,220,348	49,720	5,941,768
1884	2,324,000	4,561,000	6,885,000	681,863	65,335	7,632,198
1885	2,973,500	4,458,000	7,431,500	624,523	56,840	8,112,863
1886	*None.*	4,628,500	4,628,500	430,798	42,610	5,101,908
1887	1,908,700	4,956,800	6,865,500	903,768	57,680	7,832,948
1888	2,033,000	5,017,000	7,050,000	799,646	41,345	7,890,991
1889	7,500,800	6,026,000	13,526,800	2,178,888	66,950	15,772,638
1890	7,680,200	5,281,500	12,961,700	1,694,688	90,285	14,746,673
1891	6,723,600	5,422,600	12,146,200	1,000,548	89,535	13,236,283
1892	13,907,800	6,325,700	20,233,500	849,932	58,556	21,141,988
1893	9,266,300	6,587,800	15,854,100	1,008,971	46,664	16,909,735
1894	5,678,100	7,233,900	12,912,000	942,856	33,485	13,888,341
1895	8,811,200	6,923,900	10,735,100	1,196,168	40,595	11,962,263

Note.—Since 1871, inclusive, the designs adopted for gold coins have been identically the same in the three Mints of London, Sydney, and Melbourne. Coins struck at Sydney and Melbourne are distinguishable, however, from those struck in London by the fact that they bear minute "Mint Marks;" the letter S being borne by Sydney coins and M by those issued from Melbourne.

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, 12, PALL MALL EAST. *Secretary:* COL. W. MACKINNON.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. FIRST STAGE TO 1881.—FIRST AND SECOND STAGES FROM 1882. THE N.R.A. SILVER MEDAL.

Conditions (1886): 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yds, 10 at 500, 15 at 600, and 10 each at 800 & 900 yds.

Year.	Winners.			Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.pts.	Rifle used.	
1874	Young	Corp.	1st Herts	2, 5, & 600	7	87 mks.	105	Snider B. L.	
1875	Innes	Pte.	10th Aberdeen	"	"	90 "	"	"	
1876	Burgess	Pte.	1st Newcastle	"	"	86 "	"	"	
1877	Betts	Corp.	1st Norfolk	"	"	92 "	"	"	
1878	Lowe	Pte.	Queen's Westmr.	"	"	95 "	"	Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.	
1879	Macdonald	Qtrmr.	10th Forfar	"	"	96 "	"	"	"
1880	Scott	Corp.	4th Cheshire	"	"	102 "	"	"	"
1881	Ingram	Corp.	3rd Lanark	"	"	96 "	"	"	"
1882*	Smith	C.-Srg.	6th Surrey	"	"	174 "	205	"	"
1883	Young	Capt.	2nd Renfrew	"	7, 10	183 "	"	"	"
1884†	Taylor	Segt.	1st Lanark	"	"	195 "	230	"	"
1885	Simonds	Cr.-Srg.	14th Middlesex	"	"	189 "	"	"	"
1886	Cortis	Capt.	2nd Sussex	"	"	194 "	"	"	"
1887	Hill	Ar.-Srg.	5th Lanark	"	"	200 "	"	"	"
1888	Noakes	L.-Crp.	1st Berks	"	"	201 "	"	"	"
1889	Wattleworth	Pte.	2nd V. B. L'pool.	"	"	205 "	"	"	"
1890	Murray	Pte.	3rd V.B.Gor.Hdrs	"	"	204 "	"	"	"
1891	Milner	Sergt.	2nd V. B. Derby.	"	"	200 "	"	"	"
1892	Pollock	Major	3V.B.A.&S.Hdrs.	"	"	201 "	"	"	"
1893	Stocks	Pte.	2nd V. B. L'pool.	"	"	208 "	"	"	"
1894	Bateman	Capt.	2ndTowr.H.Engs.	"	"	208 "	"	"	"
1895	Hogg	L.-Srg.	1st Rox. & Sel.	"	"	205 "	"	"	"
1896	Foster	Capt.	4 V. B. W. Surrey	"	"	196 "	"	"	"

* Fire 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600, and afterwards 10 shots at 500 and 600.
† Fire 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600, and afterwards 10 shots at 500 and 15 at 600.

QUEEN'S PRIZE. SECOND STAGE.

1870	Humphries	Pte.	6th Surrey	8, 9, & 1000	7	66 mks.	84	Govt. Whitworth M.L.	
1871	Humphry	Ens.	Cambridge Univ.	"	"	68 "	"	Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.	
1872	Michie	C.-Srg.	London Scottish	"	"	65 "	"	"	"
1873	Menzies	Srg.	Queen's Edinbrg.	"	"	60 "	"	"	"
1874	Atkinson	Pte.	1st Durham	"	"	64 "	105	"	"
1875	Pearse	Capt.	18th Devon	"	"	73 "	"	"	"
1876	Pullman	Srg.	South Middlesex	"	"	74 "	"	"	"
1877	Jamieson	Pte.	15th Lancashire	"	"	70 "	"	"	"
1878	Rae	Pte.	11th Stirling	"	"	78 "	"	"	"
1879	Taylor	Corp.	47th Lancashire	"	"	83 "	"	"	"
1880	Ferguson	Pte.	1st Argyle	"	"	74 "	"	"	"
1881	Beck	Pte.	3rd Devon	"	"	86 "	"	"	"
1882	Lawrance	Srg.	1st Dumbarton	"	"	65 "	"	"	"
1883	Mackay	Srg.	1st Sutherland	800 & 900	10	79 "	100	"	"
1884	Gallant	Pte.	8th Middlesex	"	15	110 "	150	"	"

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. THIRD STAGE.—£250, AND THE N.R.A. GOLD MEDAL.

1889	Reid	Serg.	1st Lanark Eng.	200 to 900	66	281 mk.	330	Govt. Martini-Hen. B.L.	
1890	Bates	Serg.	1st V.B., Warwick	"	66	278 "	330	"	"
1891	Dear	Pte.	Queen's Edinb.	"	66	269 "	330	"	"
1892	Pollock	Major	3V.B.A.&S.Hdrs.	"	66	277 "	330	"	"
1893	Davies	Serg.	1st V. B., Welsh.	"	66	274 "	330	"	"
1894	Rennie	Pte.	3rd Lanark	"	66	283 "	330	"	"
1895	Hayhurst	Pte.	Canada	"	66	279 "	330	"	"
1896	Thomson	Lieut.	Queen's Edinb.	"	66	273 "	330	"	"

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. (Competitors, 8 from each Nationality.)

The Competing Teams were permitted to use any rifle, with 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,440; from 1874, 1,800.

1873	Ireland	1,195 marks	1881	England	1,642 marks	1889	Ireland	1,689 marks
1874	Scotland	1,437 "	1882	England	1,536 "	1890	Ireland	1,646 "
1875	Ireland	1,506 "	1883	Ireland	1,600 "	1891	England	1,670 "
1876	England	1,463 "	1884	Ireland	1,583 "	1892	Scotland	1,696 "
1877	Ireland	1,568 "	1885	England	1,574 "	1893	England	1,688 "
1878	Ireland	1,610 "	1886	Ireland	1,471 "	1894	Scotland	1,627 "
1879	Scotland	1,505 "	1887	England	1,570 "	1895	England	1,503 "
1880	Ireland	1,638 "	1888	Ireland	1,652 "	1896	England	1,659 "

Hall Marks on Plate.

One of the revivals of the past half century has been that of the taste for ancient gold and silver ware, but especially of silver. Previous to that time there were but comparatively few persons who cared about old silver plate; most preferred that which was new, and the old was transferred to the melting-pot: but now the tide has turned, and old plate is one of the things most coveted by all persons professing to have taste. With the revival of this taste there has also grown up with it the very laudable desire to know something of the history of the manufacture and manufacturers of the plate itself. The literature of the subject is not large, but it is almost exhaustive, and for the materials of this Article readers of the Almanack are indebted to Mr. Wilfred Cripps, whose volume on "Old English Plate" contains nearly all that can be said upon the subject. Readers are also further indebted to that gentleman for the loan of the following illustrations, without which this paper would scarcely be intelligible.

It must be premised that *pure* gold and *pure* silver in a manufactured state do not exist; both are *alloyed* with a coarser metal, gold sometimes with silver, but mostly with copper; and silver invariably with the latter metal: silver thus alloyed becomes less brittle and is more easily shaped by the workman's hammer. But mixed, the metal is of less value than when pure, and as the uninformed public could have no means of testing its intrinsic value, the Government at a very early period took steps to insure uniformity in the quantity of base metal used as alloy. So far back as the year 1180 there appears to have been a test or check upon the manufacture, and in 1260 discreet men of the craft were appointed to watch over the ware produced for sale; but not till the year 1300 was there any actual legislation, the first ordinance being that the Leopard's Head  should be *marked* upon all *sterling* articles of gold and silver. The Company of Goldsmiths of London was incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327, and the leopard's head has ever since been borne on the company's shield. In addition to London and the six others mentioned there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which are now closed. In Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow have this privilege: in Ireland, Dublin alone. One of the duties imposed upon the Goldsmiths Company is to test all articles of gold and silver, except certain small articles, and having tested them, to impress the Hall Mark thereon. Sterling silver is one invariable standard, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy, which, when thus mixed, becomes *standard*, and a pound troy coined into sixty-six shillings gives the nominal value of 5*s.* 6*d.* to the troy ounce.* In *sterling* gold there are twenty-two carats fine to two of alloy, the value of which is £3 17*s.* 10½*d.* In order to encourage the home jewellery trade, other degrees of fineness are permitted, but these degrees are marked on articles sent to the "Hall" for the purpose. The value of the various *standards* per ounce troy are—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5½
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

An ordinary piece of English plate has the following marks:

1. That of the maker, which must be the first letters of his Christian and Surname.

2. That of the Company, the Leopard's Head (this in London only). 

3. That which is supposed to be the Sovereign's mark, the lion passant. 

4. A letter denoting the year in which the plate is made, *e.g.* ..... A

[And, in the case of those articles which were chargeable with duty, the Sovereign's Head; this is now no longer impressed.]

The maker's mark is placed upon the article by the manufacturer himself. The Sovereign's Head does not appear upon plate manufactured prior to the year 1784.

There is now no duty upon gold and silver plate, but the Hall marking is compulsory; no one can complain of this, as the charge for assaying and marking at Goldsmiths' Hall is little more than nominal, that for a dozen tea-spoons being but 3*d.*, and for a dozen table spoons or forks and other wares weighing 5 oz. each and upwards one halfpenny per oz.

By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained:

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small.....	1558-9 ,, 1577-8

* Unlike gold, which has one fixed value, the price of silver varies considerably. In 1870 the price paid for it at the Royal Mint was five shillings and a halfpenny per ounce, while in 1894 it was purchased at 2½ pence. At this price there was a profit, *Seigniorage*, of no less than 125·64 per cent. upon all the silver coined. (See also p. 419).

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Roman letter, capitals	1573-9	to 1597-8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9	,, 1617-8
Italic letter, small	1618-9	,, 1637-8
Court hand	1638-9	,, 1657-8
Black letter, capitals	1658-9	,, 1677-8
Black letter, small	1678-9	,, 1696-7
Court hand	1696-7	,, 1715-6
Roman letter, capitals	1716-7	,, 1735-6
Roman letter, small	1736-7	,, 1755-6
Old English, capitals	1756-7	,, 1775-6
Roman letter, small	1776-7	,, 1795-6
Roman letter, capitals	1796-7	,, 1815-6
Roman letter, small	1816-7	,, 1835-6
Old English, capitals	1836-7	,, 1855-6
Old English, small	1856-7	,, 1875-6
Roman letter, capitals	1876-7	,, 1895-6
Roman letter, small	1896-7	,, 1915-6

Each Assay Office has its distinguishing mark in lieu of the Leopard's Head of Goldsmiths' Hall, and its own cycle and chronological alphabet. The type and the shape of shield on which the letters are impressed change with each cycle.

The learned virtuoso who a hundred years hence may wish to examine his plate, will be sorely puzzled to know whether that marked A was manufactured in the year 1796, or in 1876, the chief difference being the form of the shield. For 1876 he must carefully look for the Sovereign's Head, and although the Lions appear remarkably alike (there is also a difference in the Leopard's Head, one being crowned and the other not), he will be fortunate indeed if the

[Hall marks used   from 1756 to 1815.]

stamps be sufficiently distinct for identification.

The London Goldsmiths' letter for the year ending 29th May, 1897, is a, on a shield shaped like that of the last specimen in the adjacent column; that for 1898 is the letter b.

ASSAY OFFICES OUT OF LONDON.

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.	*Letter for 1897-8.	Cycle.
Birmingham	An Anchor	w y	Years. 25
Chester	The City Arms (3 garbs and a sword)	N. O	25 or 20
Sheffield	A Crown	d e	Vari'ble [20 to 25]
Edinburgh	A Castle	d y	25
Glasgow	Tree, Fish, and Bell	Z	26
Dublin	A Harp, crowned	A B	25

* The date letters are changed in the middle of each year.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have three days of Grace allowed: thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due till March 4; but no days of Grace are allowed on Bills drawn at sight or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation. Bills falling due upon "Bank Holidays"—Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th December—if the 27th be Sunday, then not till the 28th, are payable the day after; but those falling due on Sundays, on Good Friday, or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

LIGHT AND SOUND.—Light travels at the rate of 186,660 miles per second, and takes 8 minutes 18 seconds to travel from the Sun to the Earth. Any phenomenon, therefore, occurring on the surface of the Sun is not observed by an inhabitant of the globe till that time afterwards.

Sound travels in still air, at the freezing-point, at the rate of 1,090 feet per second, and the report of a gun one mile distant would not be heard till nearly 5 seconds after the flash was seen. The moisture in the air and direction of the wind, as well as the temperature, would, to some extent, modify the time elapsing between the flash and the report.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution.

Founded in 1824. Supported solely by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron ..... HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President ..... THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Offices: 14 John St., Adelphi. *Secretary:* Charles Dibdin.

DURING the year 1895, the receipts by the Institution in subscriptions and donations amounted to £10,279; in contributions from branches, £16,093; Life-boat Saturday Fund (gross total), £16,837; and in dividends and interest on capital invested, £17,881; with Sunday collections, &c., a gross total of £66,281. The expenditure of the year reached a total of £75,417 (plus £6,046 for the special purpose of working the "Life-Boat Saturday Fund"), and included £26,376 in payments for improving and repairing life-boats, carriages, houses, and slip-ways; £15,958 for life-boat stores and subsidies to stations which are not self-supporting; £26,719 for payments to inspectors, coxswains, bowmen, signalmen and crews, &c., and in special awards and grants. The expenditure in 1895 thus exceeded the receipts by £15,182. The total number of lives saved by the life-boats of the Institution and by special efforts for which it has awarded grants since its foundation in 1824 amounts to 39,354, the number of lives saved in 1895 being 709, and representing a cost to the Institution of about £106 per life. In 1895 thirty-six vessels were also saved. The rewards granted by the Institution since 1824 include 97 gold medals, 1 2nd service clasp, 1,149 silver medals and clasps, besides aneroids, binocular glasses, addresses, and £158,929 in money. Three hundred life-boats are maintained under the auspices of the Institution on the coasts of the U.K. at an annual cost of £30,000. The average cost of a life-boat, including station and appliances, is £1,050, and the yearly expense of maintaining same is £100.

The Royal Humane Society.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron ..... HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President ..... THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE income of the Society in 1895 was £1,850 (including £1,333 in various dividends—the proceeds of invested capital—£314 in subscriptions and donations, and a legacy of £50). The expenditure in the same period amounted to £1,823—£1,018 for office expenses, salaries and wages; £283 in awards for saving life; and for life-saving apparatus £69, leaving an available balance for 1896 of only £27.

During the year 1895, eight hundred persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 812 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 73 others. This number was far in excess of any other year since the formation of the Society. The "Cordon Bleu" of the awards is the Stanhope Gold Medal, instituted in 1873 (the first recipient being the late Captain Webb), and was awarded in 1895 to E. A. Hatton, seaman, of the "Drummond Castle," who made a gallant attempt to rescue a comrade from drowning when off the coast of S. Africa, at night time and in a heavy sea infested with sharks. The other rewards include 15 silver medals, 154 bronze medals, 8 bronze clasps (which are usually given for a second act of bravery, to those already in possession of the medal), 594 testimonials, and 29 pecuniary rewards amounting to £283. Twenty awards went to the Royal Navy, six to the Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve, forty-eight to the Army, thirty-two to the Police Force, and ten awards were made on the recommendation of the Indian and Colonial Offices.

In addition to boats and ice-boats for the protection of bathers, life-buoys and drags, &c. are maintained at the cost of the Society in nearly 300 places in and around the Metropolis. The offices of the R.H.S. are at 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross; and the Secretary is Captain J. W. Horne.

Unclaimed Moneys and Dividends, 1896.*

Funds in (1) *Supreme Court of Judicature* (England), £61,385,160.

Funds in (2) *Supreme Court of Judicature* (Ireland), £5,440,348.

The proportion of these funds which may be passed as "unclaimed" is not stated, but very large sums in Chancery, amounting to £3,572,972, the owners of which are unknown, have been appropriated to various objects, and the Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of this debt to suitors.

Unclaimed Government Stock and Dividends, total (about) £5,000,000. Dividends due and not claimed for the quarter ending January 3, 1896, £283,545.

Unclaimed Dividends (Bankruptcy).—The total amount unclaimed is not stated, but the Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of a sum of £1,142,819, appropriated by the Government.

Intestates' Estates reverting to the Crown.—Balance in course of administration, and not yet handed over to Crown, England, £125,273; Scotland, £43,236. There are also large estates left by intestates in the past few years, now in possession of the Crown, which can be reclaimed on rightful heirs appearing.

Naval Prize Money.—£260,004.

Army Prize Money.—£76,858.

Soldiers' Unclaimed Balances (since 1863), £134,333.

Unclaimed Seamen's Wages and Effects, £22,914.

In addition, there are large unclaimed sums in the hands of solicitors who continually advertise for missing heirs and kindred; also funds in the shape of unclaimed Bank Deposits and Unclaimed Dividends of Companies, particulars of which are rarely published.

The foregoing summary shows the necessity for greater publicity as to unclaimed funds in the hands of the Government. It is high time that a Parliamentary Return, giving a list of the owners of all unclaimed funds, should be issued.

* From "Unclaimed Money," by Mr. Sydney H. Preston (London: E. W. Allen).

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THE final report of the Commission, appointed in 1889 to enquire into the subject of vaccination, has now been issued. It is most exhaustive, extending to 221 folio pages, and embodies in addition to the main report that of the minority. During the progress of the enquiry 187 witnesses were examined. The report may be summarised as follows:—

We (the Commissioners) find that the period which immediately followed the introduction of the practice of vaccination was characterised in all countries in which the practice prevailed by a marked though irregular diminution of small-pox mortality, and that this diminution, when compared with the century preceding vaccination, has continued in those countries down to the present time.

There is further strong evidence that where attacks of small-pox occur the fatality is far less in the case of the vaccinated than of the unvaccinated, and that this difference is much more marked in the first ten years of life than at a later period. We notice further that the same classes of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons which display when attacked by small-pox so marked a contrast in the fatality of the disease, manifest a contrast no less marked in the type of the disease from which they suffer, viewed in relation to its severity or mildness.

Where vaccination has been most thorough the protection appears to have been greatest. The fact that the re-vaccination of adults places them in so favourable a condition, as compared with the unvaccinated, affords further confirmation of the conclusions suggested by the evidence. We have not disregarded the arguments adduced for the purpose of showing that a belief in vaccination is unsupported by a just view of the facts. We have endeavoured to give full weight to them. Having done so, it has appeared to us impossible to resist the conclusion that vaccination has a protective effect in relation to small-pox.

We think:—

1. That it diminishes the liability to be attacked by the disease.
2. That it modifies the character of the disease, and renders it (*a*) less fatal, and (*b*) of a milder or less severe type.
3. That the protection it affords against attacks of the disease is greatest during the years immediately succeeding the operation of vaccination. It is impossible to fix with precision the length of this period of highest protection. Though not in all cases the same, if a period is to be fixed, it might, we think, fairly be said to cover in general a period of nine or ten years.
4. That after the lapse of the period of highest protective potency, the efficacy of vaccination to protect against attack rapidly diminishes, but that it is still considerable in the next quinquennium, and possibly never altogether ceases.
5. That its power to modify the character of the disease is also greatest in the period in which its power to protect from attack is greatest, but that its power thus to modify the disease does not diminish as rapidly as its protective influence against attacks, and its efficacy during the later periods of life to modify the disease is still very considerable.
6. That re-vaccination restores the protection which lapse of time has diminished, but the evidence shows that this protection again diminishes, and that, to ensure the highest degree of protection which vaccination can give, the operation should be at intervals repeated.
7. That the beneficial effects of vaccination are most experienced by those in whose case it has been most thorough. We think it may fairly be concluded that where the vaccine matter is inserted in three or four places, it is more effectual than when introduced into one or two places only, and that if the vaccination marks are of an area of half a square inch, they indicate a better state of protection than if their area be at all considerably below this.

We proceed to the objections made to vaccination on the ground of injurious effects alleged to result therefrom. This is obviously a matter of great importance. Those who have assailed vaccination on the ground of evil consequences said to flow from it have asserted that evidence of its mischievous influence is to be traced in an increase in the number of deaths from certain specified diseases, corresponding with the spread of vaccination, which they allege to be the cause. The diseases were, tabes mesenterica, diarrhœa, bronchitis, pyæmia, skin disease, syphilis, convulsions, cholera, diphtheria, pneumonia, atrophy and debility, whooping cough, erysipelas, scrofula.

If vaccination is the parent of other diseases, we should expect to see some effect produced on infant mortality as a whole, yet it is clear that the mortality of infants during the first year of life, as measured by their proportion of deaths to births, has not increased at all during the times when infant vaccination has been increasing. It is the fact that deaths from syphilis have increased in the last 20 years among infants under one year of age, but it is most largely fatal in the first three months of life, indicating that in England and Wales the increase has been greatest in that portion of the first year of life which would be practically unaffected by vaccination.

The same argument holds good for Scotland, while statistics show with regard to Ireland that deaths from this cause have largely diminished, affording strong proof that in Ireland vaccination has not been influential in increasing the disease in question. Even if it can be shown that in some instances syphilis has been inoculated by vaccination, the fact would still remain that this cannot have been so to any substantial extent. We do not find any facts to warrant the assertion that the increased mortality from tabes mesenterica and scrofula, or any part of it, was due to vaccination. Upon the whole, we think that the evidence is overwhelming to show that in the case of some of the diseases referred to, vaccination cannot have produced any effect upon the mortality from them, and that it has not in the case of any one of them increased the mortality to a substantial, we might even say an appreciable, extent.

With regard to the question, what means other than vaccination can be used for diminishing the prevalence of small-pox? We think that a complete system of notification accompanied by an immediate hospital isolation of the persons attacked, together with a careful supervision, or, if possible, isolation for sixteen days of those who have been in immediate contact with them, could not but be of very high value in diminishing the prevalence of small-pox. We can however see nothing to warrant the conclusion that in this

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country vaccination might safely be abandoned, and replaced by a system of isolation. If such a change were made in our method of dealing with small-pox, it is impossible to contemplate the consequences without dismay. At the same time, while fully admitting the protective effect of vaccination, it does not, in our opinion, diminish the importance of measures of isolation, or dispense with their necessity.

After careful consideration, we have arrived at the conclusion that it would conduce to increased vaccination if a scheme could be devised which would preclude the attempt to compel those who are honestly opposed to submitting their children to vaccination, and, at the same time, have the law to operate, as at present, to prevent children remaining unvaccinated, owing to the neglect or indifference of the parent. We do not think such a scheme impossible.

The Minority Report expresses doubt as to the protective value of vaccination, and lays great stress on the supreme importance of notification and isolation of cases of small-pox.

Among the statistics published in the Report we take the following table, showing the influence on the mortality of children, of neglect of vaccination, for the years 1883-92 :—

Place.	Percentage of Small-pox deaths below the age of 10 years.	Percentage of unvaccinated.
Warrington	22·5	4·8
London	36·8	9·9
Dewsbury	51·8	32·3
Gloucester	64·5	68·6
Leicester	71·4	67·6

In the fatality from small-pox amongst vaccinated and unvaccinated in the six epidemics dealt with, the modifying influence of protection is again emphasised.

Commencing with the earliest, that relating to SHEFFIELD: Of vaccinated persons who took the disease, 4·8 per cent. died; of unvaccinated persons who took the disease, 49·6 died. Of 353 vaccinated children under ten years of age, six, or 1·7 per cent., died. Of 228 unvaccinated children under ten, 100, or 43·9 per cent. succumbed, so that, relatively, for each individual vaccinated child that died of small-pox, 25·8 unvaccinated children died. Of 3,774 vaccinated persons over ten years of age, 194, or 5·1 per cent., died of the disease, and of 322 unvaccinated persons of similar age, 174, or 54·2 per cent. died, so that, relatively to their numbers, for each vaccinated person ten years and upwards who died of small-pox, 10·6 unvaccinated persons of a similar age were fatally attacked by the disease.

In the outbreak in LONDON 1892-93: Of the vaccinated under ten, 110 were attacked, none of whom died. Of the unvaccinated under ten, 228 were attacked, of whom 61, or 26·7 died. Of the vaccinated over ten years of age, 1,643 were attacked, of whom 39, or 2·3, died, whilst of 181 unvaccinated of a similar age, 38, or 20·9, died.

In DEWSBURY, 44 vaccinated children were attacked, of whom one, or 2·2 per cent. died; of 174 unvaccinated children, 56, or 32·1 per cent. died. Of 577 vaccinated persons over ten years of age, 15, or 2·6, per cent. died; of 192 unvaccinated persons of similar age, 36, or 18·7, died.

In WARRINGTON, of 33 vaccinated children under ten, 2, or 6 per cent. died; of 32 unvaccinated children of similar age, 12, or 37·5 died. Of 560 vaccinated persons over ten, 36, or 6·4, died; of 36 unvaccinated persons over ten, 12, or 33·3 per cent. died.

In LEICESTER two vaccinated children under ten were attacked, neither of whom died; of unvaccinated children under ten, 107 were attacked, of whom 15, or 14 per cent. died. Of vaccinated persons over ten, 197 were attacked, of whom 2, or 1 per cent. died; of unvaccinated persons of similar age 51 were attacked, of whom 4, or 7·8 per cent. died.

In GLOUCESTER 26 vaccinated children under ten were attacked, of whom 1, or 3·8 per cent. died; of unvaccinated children of similar age, 680 were attacked, of whom 279, or 41 per cent. died. Of vaccinated persons over ten, 1,185 were attacked, of whom 119, or 10 per cent. died; of unvaccinated persons of similar age, 88 were attacked, of whom 35, or 39·7 per cent. died.

It is worth special notice that, in all these cases, the contrast between the attack rate of the classes of vaccinated and unvaccinated respectively is much more striking in the case of children under ten years of age than in those over that age, as will be seen by a glance at the following table :—

Place.	Attack rate under ten.		Attack rate over ten.	
	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated	Vaccinated	Unvaccinated
Sheffield	7·9	67·6	28·3	53·6
Warrington ...	4·4	54·5	29·9	57·6
Dewsbury	10·2	50·8	27·7	53·4
Leicester	3·5	35·3	22·2	47·6
Gloucester ...	8·8	46·3	32·2	50·0

Some striking facts were elicited by the Select Committee in 1871, in the evidence of the surgeon to the Highgate Small-pox Hospital, who then stated that during the preceding 35 years no nurse or servant at the hospital had been attacked by small-pox. Since then, up to the present time, only one case has occurred. Of the 137 nurses and attendants who have been taken on since May, 1883, thirty had had small-pox previously; all the others were re-vaccinated on entering the service, with the exception of the one case, a gardener, who took the disease.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

These are established at all Money Order Offices, and are opened for the receipt of deposits during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, commencing at 8 a.m. Every such office is also open for the payment of withdrawals on week days during certain hours, which are specified in a notice exhibited at the office.

Deposits can be made from 1s. to £50 in one year, the total never to exceed £200 including interest, which is at 2½ per cent.

ANNUITIES AND LIFE ASSURANCE.—Immediate or deferred annuities from £1 to £100 may be purchased through the Post Office on the life of any one over 5 years old. These are payable by equal half-yearly instalments.

Life insurances, from £5 to £100, are granted to persons between 14 and 65 years of age. Children between 8 and 14 can be insured for £5.

If the amount of the annuity or insurance purchased is less than £100, further amounts may be bought, until the total sum amounts to £100.

The Post Office Savings Bank is at 144A, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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THE following is a list of the Principal Tramway Companies in the United Kingdom so far as returns are obtainable on application to the secretaries. The statistics given refer to the year 1896, except in the case of those to which an asterisk (*) is prefixed where old figures relative to traffic returns have been allowed to stand, but the latest information with regard to the dividends is given. It is not claimed that this is a *complete* list, but particulars are given concerning each company whose secretary has been courteous enough to supply the information.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE, CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, ETC., FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL	REVENUE.					DIVIDENDS.			High'st Price 1896.	YIELD.
		Miles	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.	1st Half	2nd Half	Year		
	£		£	£	%	£					%
Aberdeen	56,490	9¼	21,121	15,997	75	5,124	5 and b'n's of 1%	5	5½	—	—
Accrington (steam)	52,680	9½	15,451	9,888	64	5,563	6 pref. 3 ord.	6 pref. 6 ord.	6 4½	—	—
Belfast Street	306,000	23½	108,257	74,199	68	34,058	6½	7½	7	17	4⅛
Birmingham & Aston (steam)	60,000	4¼	25,446	15,675	61	9,771	10 and b'n's 4%	10	14	15⅛	5⅛
Birmingham & Midlnd (steam)	149,180	...	28,024	72,226	79	5,798	4 pref.	4 pref.	4	7¼ pref.	5 5/16
Blackburn Corporation	101,100	8¾	16,881	10,958	65	5,923	6 ord.	6 ord.	6	£10 ord.	—
Bradford (steam)	46,980	15	45,708	31,030	67	14,878	4 8	4 8	4 8	£7 15s	—
Bristol	250,000	14	54,456	42,810	79	11,646	6	6	6	16⅝	4⅛
Burnley	69,757	7	16,641	11,121	66	5,520	5	5	5	—	—
Bury, Rochdale, & Oldham	143,320	29½	43,388	37,626	86	5,762	5	6	5½	par	5½
Chester	36,320	2½	3,223	2,488	77	735	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin & Lucan (steam)	47,000	7	4,492	3,510	74	1,182	3	—	1½	—	—
Dublin United	666,110	33	153,700	111,583	72	42,112	5	5	5	17	3⅛
Dundee	14,283	7	26,030	23,484	90	2,546	10	10	10	—	—
Edinburgh	135,450	17¾	31,105	25,950	83	5,155	4	3	3½	4	4⅝
Gateshead (steam)	100,000	6½	9,757	7,554	77	2,203	2	2	2	4⅛	4
Glasgow	280,000	3¼	158,392	156,936	99	1,456	nil	nil	nil	4⅛	
*Imperial	126,284	21¼	18,974	16,739	88	2,235	1½	2½	2	6	2
Isle of Man	175,000	3	26,466	11,999	45	14,467	6 7½	6 8½	6 8	— —	— —
Leamington & Warwick	22,750	3	6,089	4,746	78	1,343	3	7	5	—	—
Liverpool United	452,500	63½	286,295	245,641	86	40,654	5	5	5	12⅛	3⅜
LONDON: Croydon	62,324	6¼	14,664	10,327	70	4,337	ord. nil	ord. nil	nil	—	—
LONDON: Deptford & Greenw.	162,390	5	30,092	22,852	76	7,240	pref. 7	pref. 4	5½	3	10
LONDON: Harrow & Paddgton	78,350	1¾	12,472	9,103	73	3,369	—	3	—	—	—
LONDON: N. Metropolitan	1,212,000	40	338,600	250,721	74	87,879	8	8	8	13¾	5 7/16
LONDON: South London	365,360	13	85,167	69,729	82	15,438	4/-	3/-	7/-	5⅞	7
LONDON: Southern	112,500	5¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LONDON: Street	382,500	13½	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	8¼	—
LONDON: Tramways	910,000	24⅓	393,912	303,640	77	90,272	ord. 11 6 pref. 6/-	ord. 9 3 pref. 6/-	20 9 12/-	12½	9
LONDON: Woolwich and S.E.	72,579	5	17,641	13,639	77	4,002	3	4	3½	—	—
Manchester	430,475	130	242,091	213,274	88	28,817	—	3	—	—	—
Newcastle & Gosforth	44,000	11½	33,368	28,101	84	5,267	5	5	5	—	—
*North Staffordshire	145,510	7¾	15,968	9,542	60	6,426	5	3	4	3⅛	8
Northampton	55,250	5½	9,656	6,579	68	3,077	5	5	5	10¼	4 17
Nottingham	94,200	10½	35,792	22,954	64	12,838	6	6	6	9	6⅔
Southampton	76,650	5	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	9¼	5½
Southport	39,000	7	10,886	6,767	62	4,118	9	9	9	15⅞	4 13
Sunderland	80,000	6¼	14,882	9,924	67	4,958	7	3½	5¼	6½	10½
Swansea	107,660	5½	15,735	11,647	74	4,088	2	1	1½	20	7 10
*Wolverhampton	85,590	8¼	9,482	7,130	75	2,352	4	4	4	7½	6⅔

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The supply of water to London is in the hands of eight companies incorporated under private acts of Parliament. Five of them draw their water from the River Thames, two from the Lea, supplemented by springs and wells, and one from deep chalk wells in Kent. Considerable interest has been taken during late years in proposals to place the water supply in the hands of a public body, but one of the chief difficulties has always been to find the authority to which the control should be entrusted. Since its constitution the London County Council has been considered by many to be the proper authority to which the powers and duties of the companies should be transferred; but others have objected on the ground that, while the area of the Council's jurisdiction is only 121 square miles, the area supplied by the water companies is over 500 square miles. A bill was introduced by the Government, in the House of Lords, in the session of 1896, to empower the creation of a Metropolitan Counties Water Board, representing the councils of the counties and county boroughs situate within the metropolitan water area, together with the Common Council of the City of London and the Thames and Lea Conservancies, but, owing to opposition, the bill was dropped. The London County Council promoted bills in 1895 for the purchase of the companies' undertakings, a main feature of them being a special form of arbitration clause on the lines that the purchase price should be based on the fair and reasonable value of the undertakings, due regard being had to the rights, special circumstances and obligations of the companies. The companies contended for compensation under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. The bills were suspended at the committee stage, owing to the dissolution, and finally, in the following session (1896), on the Council's refusal to accept the ordinary arbitration clause, they were opposed by the Government and rejected.

It is generally expected that the Government will make another attempt to deal with the questions of control and purchase in the ensuing session. The London County Council has also resolved to again introduce bills to empower the Council to acquire the companies' undertakings by agreement, or, in default of agreement, within one year after the passing of the Act, compulsorily on arbitration terms. The arbitration clause is to be similar to that which was practically agreed to by the House of Commons Committee in 1895, authorising the arbitrators to receive all evidence and consider all contentions that may be urged on behalf of the Council and of the companies respectively, as affecting the value of the undertakings. The clause will also provide that no allowance shall be made for compulsory sale, except so far as the arbitrators may award to meet the cost of re-investment.

Before 1889, the interests of the ratepayers were guarded by the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Corporation of the City of London; and whenever application was made to Parliament by any of the Companies for further powers, their proposals were carefully watched, and, by the joint action of these two bodies and the Local Government Board, many restrictions in the ratepayers' interests were placed upon the companies. No addition to share capital has been allowed since 1878 and the interest on debenture stock has, since 1894, been limited to such a rate as will, in the opinion of the Governor of the Bank of England, secure the issue of the stock at par. The additional debenture capital is, however, assumed to earn a considerably higher rate of interest, and, to prevent this going to swell the dividends already paid on the share capital, a clause, known as the "sinking fund clause," has been devised to intercept this difference between the interest paid and the interest earned and the amounts, calculated as provided by the clause, which has been incorporated in all the recent acts, are paid over by the Companies to the Chamberlain of the City of London, to be held by him as trustee and invested to form a sinking fund to extinguish the capital of the Companies or otherwise, as Parliament may direct.

The quality of the supply and its sufficiency are matters which in recent years have engaged and still are engaging the serious attention of Parliament and of the London local bodies. The County Council is perfecting a scheme to bring water from Wales.

The following table summarises the financial position of the companies at the present time:—

Name of Company.	Incorporat'd	Capital Called-up.	Debenture and Preference.		Ordinary.				Yield.
			Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount.	Dividend. Max	Dividend. Paid '95-6	Price per £100.	
		£	£		£				£ s. d.
Chelsea	1723	1,234,425	488,302	4½ & 5	746,123	10	*10¼	342½	2 19 10
East London	1807	2,699,565	979,905	3 & 4½	1,720,560	10	7	217½	3 4 6
Grand Junction	1810	1,495,000	295,000	4	846,000	10	6¾	235	2 17 8
					154,000	7½	6¾	208	3 5 0
					200,000	7	6½	205	3 3 9
Kent	1809	930,000	62,000	3½ & 5	708,000	10	*12	340	3 10 7
					160,000	7	7	219½	3 3 10
Lambeth	1785	1,800,000	350,000	4	1,043,800	10	7⅞	257½	2 17 3
					406,200	7½	7⅞	225½	3 5 5
New River	1619	3,519,958	1,500,000	4	2,019,958	—	12½	‡420½	3 0 6
Southwark and Vauxhall	1845	2,600,000	1,571,200	4 & 5	902,300	10	5	156½	3 3 11
					126,500	7½	5	150½	3 6 6
West Middlesex	1806	1,450,528	305,462	3 & 4½	1,155,066	10	†10	320½	3 2 5

* Including payment on account of back dividends. † Claim to back dividends satisfied. ‡ "New Shares."

THE following are the values, according to the British standard, of the commoner measures of length, surface, capacity (dry and liquid), and weight in use in foreign countries. Those measures which appear in italics may be regarded as obsolete. It should be borne in mind that in the majority of semi-civilized lands the measures frequently vary with the locality, or with the species of thing to be measured. The chief authorities which have been consulted are Siegfried's "Münz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Tabelle" (Leipzig, 1887), and Dr. W. A. Browne's "Merchants' Handbook" (Stanford, 1879). To the latter, inquirers may be referred for fuller information.

The Metrical System is fully given on p. 426.

Annam (Cochin China).

1 Tak	=	1·92 inches.
1 Thuok	=	19·2 inches.
1 Truon (2 Ngu)	=	16·0 feet.
1 Saö	=	24·0 feet.
1 Maö	=	240·0 feet.
1 Li, or Mile	=	486·0 yards.
1 Dam	=	972·0 yards.
1 square Saö	=	64·0 sq. yards.
1 Haö	=	6·222 gallons.
1 Shita, or Taö	=	12·444 gallons.
1 Fan (10 Li)	=	6·015 Tr. grains.
1 Luong (10 Dong)	=	601·562 Tr. grains.
1 Khan	=	1·375 lbs. av.
1 Yen	=	13·75 lbs. av.
1 Binah	=	68·75 lbs. av.
1 Ta	=	137·5 lbs. av.
1 Kwan	=	687·5 lbs. av.

Argentine Republic.

The Metrical System.

1 *Pie* (12 *Pulgada*)	=	11·365 inches.
1 *Vara* (3 *Pie*)	=	2·841 feet.
1 *Braza* (2 *Vara*)	=	5·682 feet.
1 *Cuadra* (150 *Vara*)	=	142·065 yards.
1 *Legua* (40 *Cuadra*)	=	3·228 miles.
1 *Quintal*	=	90·251 lbs. av.

Austria-Hungary.

Metrical, by compulsory law of Jan. 1, 1876.

1 *Faust*, or *Hand*	=	4·148 inches.
1 *Fuss* (12 *Zoll*)	=	1·037 feet.
1 *Elle*	=	30·613 inches.
1 *Vienna Klafter*	=	2·874 yards.
1 *Post Mile*	=	4·713 miles.
1 *square Fuss*	=	1·075 sq. feet.
1 *square Klafter*	=	4·301 sq. yards.
1 *Joch*	=	1·422 acres.
1 *Metze*	=	1·692 bushels.
1 *Muth* (30 *Metze*)	=	6·347 quarters.
1 *Mass*	=	1·246 quarts.
1 *Eimer*	=	12·463 gallons.
1 *Loth*	=	9·877 drams av.
1 *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·234 lbs. av.
1 *Centner*	=	123·472 lbs. av.

Belgium.

The Metrical System.

1 *Pied* (10 *Pouce*)	=	11·811 inches.
1 *Aune* (4 *Pied*)	=	3·937 feet.
1 *Toise* (6 *Pied*)	=	5·905 feet.
1 *Perche* (10 *Pied*)	=	9·842 feet.
1 *Arpent*	=	3875·02 sq. feet.
1 *Pot*	=	·880 pint.
1 *Muid*	=	88·097 pints.
1 *Boisseau*	=	3·303 gallons.
1 *Livre*	=	1·102 lbs. av.
1 *Quintal*	=	110·231 lbs. av.

Bolivia.

As old Spanish (*q. v.*).

Brazil.

1 Pollegada (12 Linha)	=	1·093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada)	=	13·123 inches.
1 Covado	=	26·247 inches.
1 Vara	=	1·215 yards.
1 Braça	=	2·430 yards.
1 Estadio	=	285·235 yards.
1 Milha	=	1·296 miles.
1 Legoa	=	3·889 miles.
1 square Vara	=	1·476 sq. yards.
1 square Braça	=	5·906 sq. yards.
1 Geira	=	1·476 acres.
1 Oitavo	=	·380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)	=	·825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio)	=	1·1004 bushels.
1 Fanga	=	1·523 bushels.
1 Quartilho	=	·614 pint.
1 Canada (Rio)	=	2·44 quarts.
1 Almuda	=	3·684 gallons.
1 Oitavo	=	55·335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca	=	442·687 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel	=	1·0118 lbs. av.
1 Arroba	=	32·379 lbs. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel)	=	101·186 lbs. av.

And the Metrical System.

Bulgaria, As Turkish (*q. v.*).

The Metrical System is also used.

Burmah.

As Indian (*q. v.*); and,

1 Pulgat	=	1·0 inch.
1 Taim, or Maik (8 Thit)	=	5·5 inches.
1 Toung or Saading (4 Taim)	=	22·0 inches.
1 Lan (4 Toung)	=	88·0 inches.
1 Tha (7 Toung)	=	154·0 inches.
1 Okethapah	=	85·56 yards.
1 Tain	=	1069·44 yards.
1 Dain (4 Tain)	=	2·430 miles.
1 Uzena	=	15·555 miles.
1 Lamyet	=	1·0 gill.
1 Salay	=	1·0 pint.
1 Sah	=	1·0 gallon.
1 Saik	=	1·0 peck.
1 Teng	=	1·0 bushel.
1 Coyan (100 Teng)	=	12·5 quarters.
1 Large Ruay	=	3·937 Tr. grs.
1 Bai, or Anna	=	15·75 Tr. grs.
1 Moo	=	31·5 Tr. grs.
1 Mat	=	63·0 Tr. grs.
1 Tikal, or Kyat	=	252·0 Tr. grs.
1 Viss, or Piakthah	=	3·6 lbs. av.

Chile.

The Metrical System, and,

1 Vara (3 Pie)	=	33·367 inches.
1 Quadra	=	3·9 acres.
1 Arroba (wine)	=	7·749 gallons.
1 Quintal (100 Libra)	=	101·42 lbs. av.

Also as old Spanish (*q. v.*).

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China.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan)	=	1·41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un)	=	14·1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih)	=	141·0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang)	=	117·5 feet.
5 Ch'ih	=	1·0 Kung.
2 Kung	=	1·0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Ching)	=	121·0 sq. feet.
15 Ching (1 Chüo)	=	1815·0 sq. feet.
4 Chüo (1 Mou)	=	7260·0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing)	=	72600·0 sq. feet.
1 Ho	=	2·0 pints
1 Shêng (10 Ha)	=	*circ.* 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Shêng)	=	*circ.* 100 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang	=	1·333 ozs. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael)	=	1·333 lbs. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin)	=	133·333 lbs. av.

British weights and measures also are used at Hong Kong and other Treaty Ports.

Colombia.

The Metrical System since 1857. Previously, and still occasionally, the old Spanish.

Denmark.

1 Tomme (12 Linie)	=	1·029 inches.
1 Fod (12 Tomme)	=	1·029 feet.
1 Alen (2 Fod)	=	2·059 feet.
1 Favn (3 Alen)	=	6·178 feet.
1 Rode (2 Favn)	=	12·356 feet.
1 Mil (2000 Rode)	=	4·680 miles.
1 square Fod	=	1·060 sq. feet.
1 square Rode	=	16·965 sq. yards.
1 Tönde	=	1·363 acres.
1 Pægle	=	·4247 pint.
1 Flaske (3 Pægle)	=	1·2743 pints.
1 Pot (3 Pægle)	=	1·6991 pints.
1 Kande	=	3·398 pints.
1 Viertel (4 Kande)	=	1·6991 gallons
1 Anker	=	8·0709 gallons.
1 Tonde (136 Pot)	=	28·885 gallons.
1 Oxehoved	=	48·425 gallons.
1 Fad	=	193·702 gallons.
1 Skeppe	=	·4778 bushel.
1 Fjerdingkar	=	·9557 bushel.
1 Tönde	=	3·823 bushels.
1 Læst	=	45·876 bushels.
1 *Liespfund*	=	17·63 lbs. av.
1 Pfund	=	16·00 Tr. ozs.
1 Centner	=	100·21 lbs. av.

Dutch Indies.—*Java.*

1 Duim	=	1·3 inches.
1 Foot	=	12·36 inches.
1 Ell	=	27·082 inches.
1 Djong (4 Bahn)	=	7·0149 acres.
1 Sack	=	61·034 lbs. av.
1 Peeul (2 Sack)	=	122·068 lbs. av.
1 Timbang (5 Peeul)	=	610·340 lbs. av.
1 Coyan (30 Peeul)	=	3662·042 lbs. av.
1 Kan	=	·328 gallon.
1 Leager	=	127·337 gallons.
1 Tael	=	·0848 lb. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1·356 lbs. av.
1 Pecul (weight)	=	135·631 lbs. av.
1 Large Bahar	=	1831·021 lbs. av.
Commercial Pound	=	7576 Tr. grains.

Sumatra.

1 Tempo	= 4·5 ins.	1 Hailoh	= 1·0 yard.
1 Junkal	= 9·0 ins.	1 Tung	= 4·0 yards.
1 Etto	= 18·0 ins.	And as in Netherlands.	

Ecuador.

Metrical since 1857, and as old Spanish (*q. v.*).

Egypt.

1 Kirat	=	1·125 inches.
1 Rub (6 Kirat)	=	6·75 inches.
1 Draâ, or Pike	=	27·0 inches.
1 Draâ Istambuli	=	26·654 inches.
1 Draâ Belendi	=	22·736 inches.
1 Endasch	=	25·134 inches.
1 Pike Nili	=	21·287 inches.
1 Nubian Draâ	=	26·654 inches.
1 Gasab	=	3·0 yards.
1 Feddan (400 sq. Gasab)	=	1·1019 acres.
1 Ardeb (Alexandria)	=	7·4457 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Cairo)	=	4·9246 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Rosetta)	=	7·8131 bushels.
1 Ardeb (Nubia)	=	5·0069 bushels.
1 Mörrhi (12 Maud)	=	7·703 bushels.
1 Dirhem	=	47·661 Tr. grs.
1 Uckieh (12 Dirhem)	=	571·938 Tr. grs.
1 Rottolo (12 Uckieh)	=	·9804 lb. av.
1 Cantar (100 Rottoli)	=	98·046 lbs. av.
1 Oka (400 Dirhem)	=	2·723 lbs. av.
1 Trade Oka (420 Dirhem)	=	2·859 lbs. av.
1 Kirat (jewels)	=	2·9788 Tr. grs.
1 Metikal	=	71·492 Tr. grs.

France.

Metrical System, and old "Système Usuel."

1 *Pied* (10 *Pouce*)	=	11·8112 inches.
1 *Aune* (4 *Pied*)	=	3·937 feet.
1 *Toise* (6 *Pied*)	=	70·864 inches.
1 *Perche* (10 *Pied*)	=	118·1123 inches.
1 *Pot*	=	·8809 pint.
1 *Braude*	=	22·048 pints.
1 *Muid*	=	88·097 pints.
1 *Livre*	=	1·1023 lbs. av.
1 *Quintal*	=	110·231 lbs. av.
1 Barrique (Bordeaux)	=	401·28 pints.
1 Barrique (Marseilles)	=	394·24 pints.
1 Millerole	=	112·64 pints.
1 Pièce (Bordeaux)	=	668·8 pints.
1 Pipe	=	1091·2 pints.
1 Tonneau	=	2204·6 lbs. av.

Germany.

The Metrical System was legalized throughout the Empire, Jan. 1, 1872, but French nomenclature is as far as possible avoided. The millimètre is also called Strich; the centimètre, Neu Zoll; the mètre, Stab; the décamètre, Kette; the litre, Kanne; the half-litre, Schoppen; the hectolitre, Fass; the décagramme, Neu Loth; the half-kilogramme, Pfund. The Centner is 50, and the Tonne is 1,000 kilogrammes. The chief obsolete measures are:

Prussian	*Fuss* (12 *Zoll*)	=	1·0297 feet.
,,	*Elle*	=	2·1881 feet.
,,	*Ruthe*	=	4·1188 yards.
,,	*Meile*	=	4·6805 miles.
,,	*Morgen*	=	2·5207 roods.
,,	*Hufe* (30 *Morgen*)	=	18·929 acres.
,,	*Metze*	=	3·024 quarts.
,,	*Scheffel* (4 *Viertel*)	=	1·512 bushels.
,,	*Tonne*	=	·756 qr.
,,	*Last* (60 *Scheffel*)	=	11·340 qrs.
,,	*Ossel*	=	1·007 pints.
,,	*Anker* (60 *Ossel*)	=	7·559 gallons.
,,	*Ohm* (3 *Eimer*)	=	30·237 gallons.
,,	*Fuder*	=	181·422 gallons.
,,	*Zollpfund* (30 *Loth*)	=	1·1023 lbs. av.

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Germany—*continued.*

Prussian Old *Pfund*	=	7217·886 Tr. grs.
Saxon *Fuss*	=	11·1494 inches.
„ *Stab*	=	44·5976 inches.
„ *Scheffel*	=	2·892 bushels.
„ *Kanne*	=	1·647 pints.
„ *Fuss* (2 *Oxhoft*)	=	88·937 gallons.
Hanoverian *Fuss*	=	11·5 inches.
„ *Last*	=	10·284 qrs.
„ *Anker* (4 *Viertel*)	=	8·570 gallons.
Brunswick *Fuss*	=	11·235 inches.
„ *Anker* (10 *Stubechen*)	=	8·24 gallons.
Oldenburg *Fuss*	=	11·649 inches.
„ *Anker* (26 *Kanne*)	=	7·860 gallons.
Baden *Fuss*	=	11·811 inches.
„ *Maass*	=	1·320 quarts.
„ *Pfund*	=	1·1023 lbs. av.
Würtemberg *Fuss*	=	·9399 foot.
„ *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·0311 lbs. av.
Hamburg *Fuss*	=	11·2825 inches.
„ *Anker*	=	7·9735 gals.
„ New *Pfund*	=	1·1023 lbs. av.
Bremen *Fuss*	=	11·3919 inches.
„ *Anker*	=	7·8 gallons.
Lubeck *Fuss*	=	11·323 inches.
„ *Anker*	=	8·006 gallons.
„ *Pfund* (32 *Loth*)	=	1·0725 lbs. av.

Greece.

The Metrical System was introduced by an ordinance of Oct. 26, 1832. In Greece, gramme = millimètre; daktylos = centimètre; palame = décimètre; pecheus = mètre; stadion = kilomètre; skionis = myriamètre; stremma = are; kybos = millilitre; mystron = centilitre; kotyle = décilitre; litra = litre; koilon = hectolitre; kokkos = centigramme; obolos = décigramme; drachme = gramme; mna = 1⅓ kilogramme.

Hayti, as in France.

India.—*Bengal.*

Under "The Indian Weights and Measures Act, 1870," the standard of weight is the Ser (Kilogramme) = 2·20462 lbs. av.; the standard of length is the mètre = 3·280899 feet; and the standard of capacity is the Ser (litre) = 1·760773 pints, or 61·027046 cubic inches.

1 Moot (4 Ungulee)	=	3 inches.
1 Hâth (21 Ungulee)	=	18 inches.
1 Hyderabad Hâth	=	35·334 inches.
1 Guz	=	1 yard.
1 Coss	=	2000 yards.
1 Jojun	=	8000 yards.
1 Beegah	=	1600 sq. yards.
1 Beegah (N.W. Provs.)	=	3025 sq. yards.
1 Ser	=	2·20462 lbs. av.
1 Ser	=	1·76195 pints.
1 *Tola*	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 *Seer* (16 *Chittaks*)	=	2·059 lbs. av.
1 *Factory Maund*	=	74·66 lbs. av.
1 *Bazaar Maund*	=	72·33 lbs. av.
1 *Imperial Maund*	=	82·287 lbs. av.
1 *Masha* (8 *Ruttee*)	=	15·0 Tr. grains.
1 *Seer* (4 *Powah*)	=	1·961 pints.
1 *Maund* (40 *Seer*)	=	9·8098 gallons.

Bombay.

1 Guz (24 Tussoo)	=	27 inches.
1 Beegah (20 Pund)	=	3927 sq. yards.
1 Seer (72 Tank)	=	7 lbs. av.
1 Maund	=	28 lbs. av.
1 Candy	=	560 lbs. av.
1 Sattara Candy	=	3055 lbs. av.

Madras.

English measures, and,

1 Kole or Guz	=	33 inches.
1 Moolum	=	19½ inches.
1 Puddee	=	2·8852 pints.
1 Mercal	=	2·8852 gallons.
1 Parah	=	14·4261 gallons.
1 *Tola*	=	180 Tr. grains.
1 *Cutcha Seer*	=	4320 Tr. grains.
1 *Viss*	=	3·0857 lbs. av.
1 *Maund*	=	24·6857 lbs. av.
1 *Candy*	=	493·7142 lbs. av.

Italy.

The Metrical System.

1 Roman *Miglio* (1000 *Passo*)	=	1627·783 yards.
1 Roman *Scorzo*	=	1381·648 sq. yds.
1 Roman *Quaterello*	=	1·012 bshls.
1 Roman *Foglietta*	=	·8015 pint.
1 Roman *Boccale*	=	3·2101 pints.
1 Roman *Denaro*	=	18·2 Tr. grs.
1 Roman *Oncia* (24 *Denaro*)	=	436·2 Tr. grs.
1 Roman *Libbra* (12 *Oncia*)	=	·7477 lb. av.
1 Naples *Miglio*	=	1·1507 miles.
1 Naples *Oncia*	=	412·512 Tr. grs.
1 Sicilian *Miglio*	=	1625·793 yards.
1 Tuscan *Miglio*	=	1·0275 miles.
1 Lombard *Miglio*	=	1093·63 yards.

Japan.

1 Bu (10 Ring)	=	·1193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu)	=	1·1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	11·931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku)	=	5·965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku)	=	3·314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken)	=	119·305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho)	=	2·44034 miles.
1 Kujirad Shaku	=	14·913 inches.
1 Chō	=	2·4507204 acres.
1 Tan	=	32·211526 sq. poles.
1 Se	=	118·61486 sq. yds.
1 Tsubo	=	3·9538289 sq. yds.
1 Shaku	=	·98845723 sq. ft.
1 Sai (10 Sat)	=	·003176 pint.
1 Shaku (10 Sun)	=	·03176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku)	=	·3176271 pint.
1 Shō (10 Gō)	=	3·176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō)	=	3·703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To)	=	4·9629237 bushels.
1 Fun (10 Rin)	=	5·797 Tr. grains.
1 Momme (10 Fun)	=	57.97 Tr. grains.
1 Rin (10 Mo)	=	0·5797 Tr. grains.

Malta.

1 Piede	=	11·166 inches.
1 Palmo	=	10·2757 inches.
1 Misura	=	41·103 inches.
1 Canna	=	2·283 yards.
1 Salma (16 Tumulo)	=	4·964 acres.
1 Salma	=	7·9372 bushels.
1 Pint	=	·8331 pint.
1 Barrile (wine)	=	9·35 gallons.
1 Libbra (12 Oncia)	=	4886 Tr. grains.
1 Rotolo	=	1·745 lbs. av.

Mexico.

As old Spanish (*q. v.*).

Netherlands.

Since 1820 the Metrical System. Streep = millimètre; Duim = centimètre; Palm = décimètre; El = mètre; Roede = décamètre; Mijle = kilomètre; Wisse = Stere; Vingerhoed = centilitre; Maatje = décilitre; Kan = litre; Vat = hectolitre; Korrel = décigramme; Wigtje = gramme; Lood = décagramme; Onze = hectogramme; Pond = kilogramme.

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Norway.

The Metrical System since 1878.

Persia.

1 Zer (16 Gereh)	=	38 inches.
1 Fersakh (*Parasang*)	=	4·5 miles.
1 Chenica	=	·289 gallon.
1 Capicha	=	·578 gallon.
1 Collothun	=	1·809 gallons.
1 Artata	=	1·809 bushels.
1 Seer (16 Miscal)	=	284 Tr. grains.
1 Ratel	=	1·014 lbs. av.
1 Batman, or Maund	=	6·491 lbs. av.
1 Karwar	=	649·142 lbs. av.
1 Batman Rei	=	27 lbs. av.

Peru.

Metrical, old Spanish, and British; but Vara (3 pie) = 2·780 feet; Fanega (wheat) = 135 or 140 libra; Carga = 150 libra.

Philippine Islands.

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	·927 inch.
1 Pie	=	11·125 inches.
1 Vara	=	33·375 inches.
1 Gantah	=	·8796 gallon.
1 Caban	=	21·991 gallons.
1 Libra (16 Onzo)	=	1·0144 lbs. av.
1 Arroba	=	25·360 lbs. av.
1 Catty (16 Tael)	=	1·394 lbs. av.
1 Pecul (100 Catty)	=	139·482 lbs. av.

Poland.

As in Russia, and,

1 *Cwierc* (6 *Cal*)	= 5·606in.	1 *Smurow*	= 47·245 yds.
1 *Stopa*	= 11·212in.	1 *Mila*	= 5·304mls.
1 *Losiec*	= 22·425in.	1 *Morgow*	= 1·382 acs.

Portugal, Roumania, and San Domingo.

The Metrical System.

Russia.

1 Stopa (8 Vershok)	=	14 inches.
1 Arschine (16 Vershok)	=	28 inches.
1 Saschen (3 Arschine)	=	7 feet.
1 Verst (500 Saschen)	=	1166·66 yards.
1 Desatine	=	13066⅔ sq. yards.
1 Vedro (100 Tscharkey)	=	2·704 gallons.
1 Anker	=	8·114 gallons.
1 Chetvert	=	46·2 gallons.
1 Sarokowaja	=	108·196 gallons.
1 Tschetwerik	=	2·885 pecks.
1 Pajak	=	1·442 bushels.
1 Last	=	11·540 quarters.
1 Zolotnick (96 Doli)	=	65·830 Tr. grs.
1 Funt (12 Lani)	=	·9028 lb. av.
1 Pood (40 Funt)	=	36·1127 lbs. av.
1 Berkowitz	=	361·273 lbs. av.
1 Packen	=	1083·382 lbs. av.

Servia.

The Metrical and Turkish Systems.

Siam.

1 Niw	=	·83 inch.
1 Kü'p (12 Niws)	=	10 inches.
1 Sawk (2 Kü'ps)	=	19½ inches.
1 Wah (4 Sok)	=	80 inches.
1 Sen (20 Wahs)	=	44·4 yards.
1 Yot (400 Sens)	=	9⅞ miles.
1 Röeneng	=	2·525 miles.
1 Thang	=	3·75 gallons.
1 Coyan	=	375 gallons.
1 Tael (4 Bat)	=	936·25 Tr. grains.
1 Chang, or Catty	=	2·675 lbs. av.
1 Hap, or Pecul	=	133·75 lbs. av.
1 Kecan (20 Piculs)	=	1675 lbs. av.

Spain.

The Metrical System was made compulsory on July 1, 1868. In many countries that were colonized by Spain some of the old Spanish measures are still used, *e.g.*,

1 Pulgada (12 Linea)	=	·927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada)	=	5·564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma)	=	2·782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara)	=	5·564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile)	=	4636·66 yards.
1 Fanegada	=	1·6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capo)	=	·1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre)	=	·8879 gal.
1 Arroba Mayor (or Cantara)	=	3·5517 gals.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara)	=	56·276 gals.
1 Medio (2 Quartillo)	=	·0621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio)	=	·1256 bushl.
1 Fanega	=	1·5076 bushls.
1 Cahiz	=	18·0919 bushls.
1 Tomin (12 Grano)	=	·02113 oz. av.
1 Onza	=	·0634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile)	=	1·014 lbs. av.
1 Quintal	=	101·442 lbs. av.
1 Tonelada	=	1014·42 lbs. av.

Sweden.

The Metrical System since 1875.

1 *Fot* (10 *Tum*)	=	11·689 inches.
1 *Mil* (360 *Ref*)	=	6·6416 miles.
1 *Kanna*	=	4·608 pints.
1 *Skoalpund* (100 *Ort*)	=	·937 lb. av.

Switzerland.

The Metrical System since Jan. 1st, 1873.

1 *Fuss* (10 *Zoll*)	=	11·8112 inches.
1 *Stunde* (1600 *Ruthe*)	=	2·9826 miles.
1 *Malter* (10 *Viertel*)	=	4·126 bushels.
1 *Maass* (4 *Schoppen*)	=	2·641 pints.
1 *Pfund* (16 *Unze*)	=	1·1023 lbs. av.

Tripoli.

1 Pike	=	26·416 inches.
1 Draâ	=	19·13 inches.
1 Orbah	=	1·476 gallons.
1 Hueba (4 Temen)	=	2·952 bushels.
1 Secchie (4 Bozze)	=	2·361 gallons.
1 Oka (40 Uckieh)	=	2·69 lbs. av.
1 Centner (100 Rottoli)	=	107·66 lbs. av.

Turkey.

1 Pike or Arshen	=	27¼ inches.
1 Pike or Arshen (land)	=	29⅓ inches.
1 Halebi or Archim	=	27·9 inches.
1 Endazzeh (Silk)	=	25¼ inches.
1 Agatsch (3 Berri)	=	3·1159 miles.
1 Jubbeh (11 Rottol)	=	·4851 bushel.
1 Fortin (4 Killow)	=	3·8809 bushels.
1 Rottol (12 Okiejeh)	=	2·513 pints.
1 Almud (8 Oka)	=	1·1519 gallons.
1 Cantar (100 Rottol)	=	31·417 gallons.
1 Cantar (dry)	=	124·08 av.
1 Okiejeh (100 Dirhem)	=	·70854 lb av.
1 Kèlé or Oke (4 Okiejeh)	=	2·1975 lbs. av.
1 Batman (dry)	=	16·92 av.

United States.

The Metrical System, authorized 1866; also weight, length, and surface measures as in England, and old Winchester measure.

1 Pint (dry)	=	·9694 pint.
1 Gallon (dry)	=	·9694 gallon.
1 Bushel	=	·9694 bushel.
1 Quarter	=	·9694 quarter.
1 Pint (wine or spirit)	=	·8331 pint.
1 Gallon (wine or spirit)	=	·8331 gallon.
1 Pint (beer)	=	1·017 pints.
1 Quintal or Centner	=	100 lbs. av.
1 Barrel (of flour)	=	196 lbs. av.
1 Barrel (of beef)	=	200 lbs. av.

Uruguay.

Metrical System, introduced 1864; also as in Argentine Republic. Venezuela, the Metrical System, since 1857; and old Spanish.

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The Postal and Telegraphic Work of the World.

THE accompanying table shows, with respect to each of the principal countries of the world, the estimated population; the number of letters, post-cards, books, newspapers and postal parcels posted in each country; the proportion which these bear to the population; the number of post-offices open in each country; the number of telegraphic (excluding telephonic) messages dispatched in or from each country, so far as statistics are available; and the proportion which these bear to the population.

The figures given apply, with very few exceptions, to the years 1894 or 1895, or, as in the case of Great Britain, to the financial year 1894-95; and they are obtained, for the most part, either from the reports of the Union Postale Universelle, or from the last edition of Herr O. Hübner's "Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen," edited by Prof. von Juraschek.

It will be seen that the citizen of the United States makes more use of the post-office than the citizen of any other country. After the American come in order the Swiss, the Australian, the Briton, the Dane, the Belgian, the Netherlander, the Frenchman, the German, the Uruguayan, the Norwegian, the Canadian, and the Swede.

Unfortunately, the telegraphic statistics for the United States, and for one or two other countries are not complete. Probably the American both sends more telegrams and posts more letters than anyone else. Conceding him this superiority, the countries which appear to take the fullest advantage of the electric telegraph are, in order, the United States, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and Canada, Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Germany and Bulgaria. It is significant that of the twelve countries mentioned as heading the telegraphic list, eleven are also among the first twelve in the postal list.

—	Estimated Population.	No. of Postal Dispatches of all kinds.	Postal Dispatches per head.	Post Offices.	Telegraphic Dispatches.	Telegraphic Dispatches per head.
Argentine Republic	4,200,000	123,600,000	29·4	1,465	?	?
Austria-Hungary	42,800,000	1,191,400,000	27·8	10,012	19,695,000	0·46
Belgium	6,150,000	361,000,000	58·6	836	8,500,000	1·38
Brazil	14,000,000	43,100,000	3·0	?	1,300,000	0·09
Bulgaria	3,300,000	11,000,000	3·3	137	2,400,000	0·72
Chile	3,000,000	58,200,000	19·4	550	890,000	0·29
Denmark	2,180,000	133,800,000	61·3	811	1,800,000	0·82
Egypt	7,000,000	21,100,000	3·0	252	2,200,000	0·31
France and Algiers	38,350,000	1,951,000,000	50·8	8,053	41,400,000	1·07
German Empire	49,430,000	2,157,600,000	43·6	30,089	36,185,000	0·73
Greece	2,220,000	16,900,000	7·6	317	1,060,000	0·47
Great Britain	37,750,000	2,907,000,000	77·0	20,016	71,600,000	0·89
India	222,000,000	379,000,000	1·7	8,978	4,400,000	0·019
Canada	5,000,000	163,000,000	32·6	8,664	4,600,000	0·92
Cape Colony	1,700,000	26,300,000	15·4	?	?	?
Australia	4,100,000	402,000,000	98·0	8,287	9,400,000	2·29
Italy	30,550,000	456,000,000	14·9	7,033	9,700,000	0·31
Japan	42,000,000	393,700,000	9·3	3,718	8,200,000	0·19
Mexico	10,500,000	150,800,000	14·3	955	?	?
Netherlands	4,750,000	247,100,000	52·0	1,265	4,400,000	0·92
Norway	2,000,000	74,900,000	37·4	1,824	1,700,000	0·85
Peru	2,975,000	6,500,000	2·1	306	110,000	0·03
Portugal	4,350,000	56,500,000	12·9	3,819	1,400,000	0·32
Roumania	5,380,000	32,300,000	6·0	3,176	1,900,000	0·35
Russia in Europe	93,000,000	481,600,000	5·1	7,398	13,200,000	0·14
Servia	2,210,000	18,000,000	8·1	157	925,000	0·41
Spain	17,600,000	174,800,000	9·9	2,294	4,900,000	0·27
Sweden	4,875,000	158,300,000	32·4	2,242	2,100,000	0·43
Switzerland	3,000,000	331,800,000	110·6	3,341	3,800,000	1·26
Turkey in Europe	4,670,000	14,100,000	3·0	144	?	?
United States	64,000,000	10,394,000,000	162·4	70,064	?	*
Uruguay	800,000	30,900,000	39·7	638	270,000	0·33
Venezuela	2,330,000	6,300,000	2·7	198	210,000	0·09

* Dispatches entrusted to the Western Union Telegraph Co. alone amount to 0·97 per head of the population; and there are numerous other companies.

The PARCEL POST exhibits a still more striking disposition to increase. The total number of parcels delivered in the United Kingdom in the year ending 31st March, 1887, was 32,860,154; in 1888 the number was 36,731,786, an increase of 3,871,632, or 11·8 per cent.; in 1888-89, 39,589,313—an increase of 2,857,527, or 7·8 per cent.; in 1889-90, 42,853,000, increase 8·2 per cent.; 1890-91, 46,287,956, an increase of 8 per cent.; 1891-92 49,378,365, an increase of 6·6 per cent.; 1892-93, 52,370,000, an increase of 1·4 per cent.; 1893-94, 54,034,000, an increase of 3·2 per cent.; 1894-95, 57,135,841, an increase of 5·7 per cent.; 1895-96 60,527,438, an increase of 5·9 per cent.; England and Wales in 1895-96 contributing 49,979,000 Scotland 6,510,000, and Ireland 4,038,000.

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Principal Newspaper Offices in London.

Academy—37 Chancery Lane.
Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette—Savoy House, Strand, W.C.
African Review—10 Basinghall Street.
African Times—121 Fleet Street.
Agricultural Gazette—9 New Bridge Street.
Architect—175 Strand.
Army and Navy Gazette—3 York St., Covent Garden.
Athenæum—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Baptist—61 Paternoster Row.
Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart—170 Strand.
Bell's Weekly Messenger—150 Strand.
Bicycling News—3 St. Bride Street.
Birmingham Post—138 Fleet Street.
Black and White—63 Fleet Street.
Board of Trade Journal—East Harding Street.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane.
Bradford Observer—5 Austinfriars.
Bradford Telegraph—62 Ludgate Hill.
Bristol Mercury—74 Fleet Street.
Bristol, Western Daily Press—61 Fleet Street.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand.
Broad Arrow—36 Great George Street.
Builder—46 Catherine Street.
Building News—332 Strand.
Bullionist—27 Throgmorton Street.

Canadian Gazette—Bello Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.
Catholic Times—9 Fleet Street.
Chemical News—3 Boy Court, Ludgate Hill.
Christian Globe—185 Fleet Street.
Christian Million—20 St. Bride Street.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street.
Church Bells—12 Southampton Street, Strand.
Church Family Newspaper—111 Fleet Street.
Church Review—11 Burleigh Street, Strand.
Church Times—32 Little Queen Street, Holborn.
Citizen—Great Queen Street.
City Press—148 Aldersgate Street.
Civil Service Gazette—12 Fetter Lane.
Colliery Guardian—49 Essex Street, Strand.
County Gentleman—149 Strand.
Court Circular—213 Piccadilly.
Court Journal—13 Burleigh Street, Strand.

Daily Chronicle—80 Fleet Street.
Daily Graphic—Milford Lane, Strand.
Daily Mail—Carmelite Street, Temple, E.C.
Daily News—20 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Daily Telegraph—135 Fleet Street.

Echo—22 Catherine Street, Strand.
Economist—340 Strand.
Educational Times—85 Farringdon Street.
Electrician—Salisbury Court, Fleet Street.
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand.
Engineering—35 Bedford Street, Strand.
England—291 Strand.
English Churchman—74 Strand.
English Mechanic—332 Strand.
Era—49 Wellington Street, Strand.
European Mail—Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus.
Evening News—12 Whitefriars Street.

Family Churchman—8 Salisbury Court.
Family Doctor—18 Catherine Street, Strand.
Farmer—150 Fleet Street.
Field—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Financial News—11 Abchurch Lane.
Financial Times—52 Coleman Street.
Financial World—5 Bow Lane, E.C.
Fishing Gazette—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Freeman's Journal—211 Strand.
Freemason—16 Great Queen Street, Holborn.
Fun—Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

Gardeners' Chronicle—41 Wellington Street, Strand.
Gardening—37 Southampton Street.
Gentlewoman—Arundel Street.
Glasgow Herald—65 Fleet Street.
Globe—367 Strand.
Graphic—190 Strand.
Guardian—5 Burleigh Street, Strand.

Hearth and Home—6 Fetter Lane.
Home News (for India)—55 Parliament Street.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane.
Hospital—28 Southampton Street, Strand.

Illustrated London News—198 Strand.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News—148 Strand.
Invention—54 Fleet Street,
Iron and Coal Trades Review—222 Strand.

Jewish Chronicle—2 Finsbury Square.
Judy—99 Shoe Lane.

Knowledge—326 High Holborn.

Labour News—10 Farringdon Avenue.
Lady—39 Bedford Street, Strand.
Lady's Pictorial—172 Strand.
Lancet—423 Strand.
Land and Water—58 Pall Mall, S.W.
Law Journal—5 Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Leeds Mercury—65 Fleet Street.
Literary World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.
Live Stock Journal—9 New Bridge Street.
Liverpool Courier—81 Fleet Street.
Liverpool Post—130 Fleet Street.
Lloyd's Weekly News—12 Salisbury Square.
London—125 Fleet Street.
London Commercial Record—11 Jewry Street.
London Gazette—47 St. Martin's Lane.

Manchester Courier—87 Fleet Street.
Manchester Guardian—25 Charing Cross.
Mark Lane Express—150 Strand.
Medical Press—20 King William Street, W.C.
Melbourne Argus—80 Fleet Street.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street.
Methodist Times—125 Fleet Street.
Mining Journal—18 Finch Lane.
Money—Bishopsgate Street.
Money Market Review—2 Royal Exchange Buildings.
Moonshine—130 Fleet Street.
Morning—19 St. Bride Street.
Morning Advertiser—127 Fleet Street.
Morning Leader—Stonecutter Street.
Morning Post—346 Strand.
Musical Times—1 Berners Street.

Nature—29 Bedford Street.
Newcastle Chronicle—22 Essex Street.
News of the World—9 Whitefriars Street.
North British Daily Mail—
Notes and Queries—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

Observer—326 Strand.
Overland Mail—65 Cornhill.
Pall Mall Gazette—18 Charing Cross Road.
People—Milford Lane, Strand.
Penny Illustrated Paper—10 Milford Lane, Strand.
Photographic News—21 Furnival Street.
Primitive Methodist—4 Wine Office Court.
Public Opinion—30 Maiden Lane, Strand.
Publishers' Circular—108 Fetter Lane.
Punch—95 Fleet Street.

Queen—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.
Railway Journal (Herapath's)—3 Red Lion Court.
Railway News—3 Whitefriars St., E.C.
Railway Times—2 Exeter Street.
Record—1 Red Lion Court.
Referee—20 Wine Office Court.
Reynold's Newspaper—313 Strand.
Rock—12 St. Bride Street.

St. James's Gazette—Dorset Street, Whitefriars.
St. Paul's—Arundel Street.
Saturday Review—38 Southampton Street.
Science Progress—28 Southampton Street, Strand.
Scotsman (Edinburgh)—45 Fleet Street.
School Board Chronicle—72 Turnmill Street.
Shipping Gazette—54 Gracechurch Street.
Shipping List—13 St. Mary Axe.
Sketch—Arundel Street.
Society—173 Strand.
Speaker—115 Fleet Street.
Spectator—1 Wellington Street.
Sporting Life—148 Fleet Street.
Sporting Times—52 Fleet Street.
Sportsman—139 Fleet Street.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.
Standard—104 Shoe Lane.
Star—Stonecutter Street.
Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane.
Statist—51 Cannon Street.
Sun—Tudor Street.
Sunday School Chronicle—57 Ludgate Hill.
Sunday Times—46 Fleet Street.
Sydney Morning Herald—76 Queen Victoria Street.

Tablet—19 Henrietta Street.
Temperance Record—33 Paternoster Row.
Times—Printing House Square, E.C.
Times of India (Bombay)—121 Fleet Street.
Truth—Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate.

Vanity Fair—182 Strand
Volunteer Service Gazette—121 Fleet Street.

War Cry—98 Clerkenwell Road.
Weekly Budget—Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
Weekly Dispatch—Tudor Street.
Weekly Times and Echo—332 Strand.
Western Morning News—47 Fleet Street.
Westminster Gazette—Tudor Street.
Whitehall Review—Savoy House, Strand.
World—1 York Street, Covent Garden.

THE following is a list of the Free Public Libraries in London with the hours when open and the names of the Librarians; those marked with an asterisk (*) have been, or are about to be, opened in accordance with the Public Libraries Act, and in their case the date in brackets denotes the year in which the Acts were adopted.

*BARKING.—(1888), Local Board Buildings. 10 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. *Librarian*, George Jackson.

BARNET.—(1889), Hyde Institute.

*BATTERSEA.—(1887), *Central Library*, Lavender Hill. *Branches*, Lurline Gdns., Victoria Rd., and Lammas Hall, Bridge Rd. West. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9 P.M. *Librarian*, L. Inkster.

*BERMONDSEY.—(1887), Spa Rd. 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Sundays (Winter months), 3 to 9 P.M. *Librarian*, Henry Frowde.

BETHNAL GREEN.—London Street, E. 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; 6 to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, G. F. Hilcken.

BISHOPSGATE INSTITUTE.—62 Bishopsgate Street, Without. *Librarian*, R. W. Heaton.

*BOW.—(1896).

*BRENTFORD.—(1889). 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, Fred. A. Turner.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. Reading Room, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. (Closes at 7 from May to August.) *Chief Librarian*, Sir E. Maunde Thompson.

BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—(1891), *Central Library*, Bow Road. *Branch*, 126 Brunswick Road.

*BROMLEY, KENT.—(1892). *Lib.*, J. Harrison.

CAMBERWELL.—(1889), *Central Library*, Peckham Road. *Branches*, 682 Old Kent Road; 130 and 132 Lordship Lane; Minet (jointly with Lambeth), Knatchbull Road, Camberwell. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, E. Foskett.

*CHELSEA.—(1887), *Central Library*, Manresa Road. *Branch*, Harrow Rd., Kensal Town. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9. *Lib.*, J. H. Quinn.

*CHISWICK.—(1890), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 3 to 9. *Librarian*, H. J. Hewitt.

*CHRIST CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—(1889), Charles Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, H. W. Bull.

*CLAPHAM.—(1887), 1 North Side, Clapham Common. 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. *Lib.*, J. R. Welch.

*CLERKENWELL.—(1887), Skinner St., E.C. 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9 P.M. *Lib.*, J. D. Brown.

CRIPPLEGATE INSTITUTE.—Golden Lane, E.C. 8.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. *Librarian*, H. W. Capper.

*CROYDON.—(1888), *Central Library*, Town Hall. *Branches*, South Norwood, Thornton Heath and Shirley. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, T. Johnston.

*EALING.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, T. Bonner.

*EDMONTON.—(1891), *Lib.*, P. W. Farnborough.

*FULHAM.—(1886), *Central Library*, 592 Fulham Road, S.W. *Branch*, Wandsworth Bridge Road. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9. *Lib.*, F. T. Barrett.

GUILDHALL.—10 A.M. to 9 P.M. *Lib.*, Charles Welch.

*HAMMERSMITH.—(1887), *Central Library*, Ravenscourt Park. *Branch*, Uxbridge Road. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, Samuel Martin.

*HAMPSTEAD.—(1893), *Temporary Library*, Priory Road. *Reading Room*, Prince Arthur Road. *Librarian*, W. E. Doubleday.

*HOLBORN.—(1891), 10 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, Harry Hawkes.

*KENSINGTON.—(1887), *Central Library*, High Street, Kensington. *Branches*, 108 Ladbroke Grove, and 58 Clareville Grove, Gloucester Road, S.W. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, H. Jones.

*KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—(1881), *Lib.*, B. Carter.

*LAMBETH.—(1886), *Central Library*, Brixton Oval. *Branches*, South Lambeth Road; Knight's Hill Road, West Norwood; Kennington Cross; 74 Lower Marsh; Minet (jointly with Camberwell). 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, F. J. Burgoyne

*LEWISHAM.—(1890), *Central Library*, Perry Hill *Branches*, Lewisham and Sydenham. 10.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. *Librarian*, C. W. F. Goss.

*LEYTON.—(1891), 10.30 to 9.30. *Lib.*, Z. Moon

MARYLEBONE.—Lisson Grove, N.W. 9.30 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. *Librarian*, D. G. Thompson.

*MILE END.—(1896).

*NEWINGTON.—(1890), 155 and 157 Walworth Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., also on Sunday evenings. *Librarian*, R. W. Mould.

PADDINGTON.—7 Bishop's Road, W. 4 to 7 P.M. *Librarian*, Miss F. E. Salusbury.

*PENGE.—(1891), 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 3 to 6 P.M. *Librarian*, William Bridle.

PEOPLE'S PALACE.—Mile End Road. 8 to 5, and 6 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 10. *Librarian*,

*POPLAR.—(1890), *Central Library*, 126 High St Street, Poplar, E. *Branch*, Wharf Road, Cubitt Town, E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, H. Rowlatt

*PUTNEY.—(1887), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, C. F. Twency

*RICHMOND.—(1879), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian* Albert A. Barkas.

*ROTHERHITHE.—(1887), Lower Road, S.E. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, H. A. Shuttleworth.

ST. BRIDE'S FOUNDATION INSTITUTE.—Bride Lane E.C. 12 to 3, and 5 to 9; Saturday, 12 to 5 *Librarian*, F. W. T. Lange.

*ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE.—(1890), *Central Lib.*, Buckingham Palace Road. *Branch*, South Audley Street. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, F. Pacy

*ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.—(1896)

*ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—(1896).

*ST. GILES (and ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY).—(1891), 198 High Holborn. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, W. A. Taylor.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS (1887), and ST PAUL, COVENT GARDEN.—(1893), 115 St. Martin' Lane, W.C. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, T. Mason

ST. PANCRAS.—29 Camden Street, Oakley Square 5 to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, Mrs. A. M. Field.

*ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—(1891), Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 2 to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, H. D. Roberts.

*SHOREDITCH.—(1891), *Central Library*, 236 Kingsland Road, N.E. *Branch*, 91 Great Eastern St, Hoxton. 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, W. C. Plant

*SOUTHWARK.—See Christ Church, St. Saviour's and St. George the Martyr.

*STOKE NEWINGTON.—(1890), Church Street 9.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, George Preece.

*STREATHAM.—(1889), Streatham Hill. 10.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. *Librarian*, Thomas Everatt.

*TWICKENHAM.—(1882), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian* Edwin Maynard.

*WANDSWORTH.—(1883), West Hill. 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, Cecil T. Davis.

*WEST HAM.—(1890), Rokeby House, Broadway Stratford, E. *Branch*, Barking Road, Canning Town. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Lib.*, A. Cotgreave.

*WESTMINSTER.—(1856), *Chief Library*, Gt. Smith St., S.W. *Branch*, 3 Trevor Sq., Knightsbridge S.W. 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. *Librarian*, H. E. Poole

*WHITECHAPEL.—(1889), 77 to 80 High Street Whitechapel. 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Sundays 11 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian*, W. E. Williams.

*WILLESDEN.—(1891), Kilburn Library, Salusbury Road. *Librarian*, James A. Seymour.—Harlesden Library, Craven Park Road. *Librarian* Harry S. Newland.—Willesden Green Library Grange Road. *Librarian*, Frank E. Chennell.

*WIMBLEDON.—(1883), 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. *Librarian* T. H. Rabbitt.

*WOOLWICH.—(1896).

THE FRENCH ACADEMY is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting the *Institut de France*. The special object of this institution is the composition of the historical Dictionary of the French Language. It was founded in 1635, by Cardinal Richelieu, and re-organized in 1816. The other Academies are as follows:—

ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES, founded 1663, 40 members.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of honorary members and of foreign correspondents.

MEMBERS OF THE ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

Legouvé, Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Jean Baptiste, *born* in Paris, 1807, *elected* March, 1855, *predecessor* Ancelot.

Broglie, Duc de, Jacques Victor Albert, *b.* in Paris, 1821, *e.* 20 Feb., 1862, *p.* Lacordaire (father).

Ollivier, Olivier Emile, *b.* at Marseilles, 2 July, 1825, *e.* 7 April, 1870, *p.* De Lamartine.

Aumale, Duc d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, *b.* in Paris, 16 Jan., 1822, *e.* 30 Dec., 1871, *p.* Le Comte de Montalembert.

Mézières, Alfred Jean François, *b.* in Paris, 1826, *e.* 29 Jan., 1874, *p.* St. Marc-Girardin.

Boissier, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston, *b.* at Nimes, 1823, *e.* 8 June, 1876, *p.* Patin.

Sardou, Victorien, *b.* in Paris, 7 Sept., 1831, *e.* 7 June, 1877, *p.* Autran.

Audiffret-Pasquier, le Duc d', Edmond Armand Gaston, *b.* in Paris, 1823, *e.* 24 Dec., 1878, *p.* Bishop Dupanloup.

Rousse, Aimé Joseph Edmond, *b.* in Paris, 1817, *e.* 13 May, 1880, *p.* Jules Favre.

Sully-Prudhomme, René François Armand, *b.* in Paris, 1839, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Duvergier de Hauranne.

Cherbuliez, Charles Victor, *b.* at Geneva, 1829, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Dufaure.

Perraud, Adolphe Louis Albert, Bishop of Autun, *b.* at Lyons, 1828, *e.* 8 June, 1882, *p.* Auguste Barbier.

Pailleron, Edouard Jules Henri, *b.* in Paris, 1839, *e.* 7 Dec., 1882, *p.* Charles Blanc.

Coppée, François Edouard Joachim, *b.* in Paris, 1842, *e.* 21 Feb., 1884, *p.* De Laprade.

Bertrand, Joseph Louis François, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* J. B. Dumas.

Halévy, Ludovic, *b.* in Paris, 1834, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* Le Comte d'Haussonville.

Hervé, Aimé Marie Edouard, *b.* at St. Denis, Island of Réunion, 28 May, 1835, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* Duc de Noailles.

Gréard, Vallery Clément Octave, *b.* at Vire, 1828, *e.* 18 Nov., 1886, *p.* Le Comte de Falloux.

Haussonville, le Comte Othénin Paul Gabriel de Cléron d', *b.* at Gurey-le-Châtel (Seine and Marne), 21 Sept., 1843, *e.* 26 Jan., 1888, *p.* Caro.

Claretie, Jules Arnaud Arsène, *b.* at Limoges, 3 Dec., 1840, *e.* 26 Jan., 1888, *p.* Cuvillier-Fleury.

Meilhac, Henri, *b.* at Paris, 23 Jan., 1830, *e.* 26 April, 1888, *p.* Labiche.

Vogüé, le Vicomte Eugène Marie Melchior de, *b.* at Nice, 24 Feb., 1848, *e.* 22 Nov., 1888, *p.* Désiré Nisard.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de, *b.* at Foix, 14 Dec 1828, *e.* 10 Dec., 1890, *p.* Emile Augier.

Viaud, Jean (Pierre Loti), *b.* at Rochefort, 4 July, 1850, *e.* 21 May, 1891, *p.* Octave Feuillet.

Lavisse, Ernest, *b.* at Nouvien-en-Thiérache (Aisne), 17 Dec., 1842, *e.* 2 June, 1892, *p.* Jurien de la Gravière.

Bornier, le Vicomte Etienne Charles Henri de, *b.* at Lunel, 25 Dec., 1825, *e.* 3 Feb., 1893, *p.* Xavier Marmier.

Thureau-Dangin, Paul Maria Pierre, *b.* at Paris, 12 Dec., 1837, *e.* 2 Feb., 1893, *p.* Camille Rousset.

Brunetière, Marie Ferdinand, *b.* at Toulon, 19 July, 1849, *e.* 8 June, 1893, *p.* Lemoinne.

Heredia, José Maria de, *b.* at Santiago de Cuba, 22 Nov., 1842, *e.* 22 Feb., 1894, *p.* de Mazade.

Sorel, Albert, *b.* at Honfleur, 13 Aug., 1842, *e.* 31 May, 1894, *p.* Taine.

Bourget, Paul Charles Joseph, *b.* at Amiens, 21 Nov., 1852, *e.* 31 May, 1894, *p.* Maxime Du Camp.

Houssaye, Henri, *b.* 1858, *e.* 6 Dec., 1894, *p.* Leconte de Lisle.

Lemaître, Jules, *b.* at Vennecy (Loiret), 27 April, 1853, *e.* 20 June, 1895, *p.* Duruy.

France, Anatole-François Thibault, *b.* at Paris, 16 April, 1844, *e.* 23 Jan., 1896, *p.* F. de Lesseps.

Costa de Beauregard, le Marquis Marie-Charles-Albert, *b.* at Nyotte-Servolex (Savoie), 24 May, 1839, *e.* 23 Jan., 1896, *p.* Camille Doucet.

Paris, Gaston Bruno Paulin, *b.* at Avenay (Marne), 9 Aug., 1839, *e.* 23 May, 1896, *p.* Pasteur.

And 4 vacant fauteuils (Alex. Dumas, Léon Say, Jules Simon, Challemel-Lacour).

Permanent Secretary and Treasurer, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston Boissier.

Chef du Secrétariat et Agent Spécial, M. Julia Pingard.

Offices: Palais de l'Institut, 23 Quai Conti, Paris.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND BEN

The Observatory on Ben Nevis is in lat. 56° 49′ N., long. 5° 7′ W.; height, 4,406 feet above mean sea level.	No. of Days on which Rain fell.			Rainfall in inches.			Above +, below −, the average.			Average Temperature of the Month.			Ab M t
	Edinb.	Glasgow.	B. Nevis.	Edinb.	Glasgow.	B. Nevis.	Edinb. 25 years.	Glasgow. 25 years.	B. Nevis. 14 years.	Edinb.	Glasgow.	B. Nevis.	Edinb.
November, 1895	23	21	21	2·60	4·64	13·88	−0·04	+0·92	−0·88	43·4	43·7	28·3	+1
December, 1895	18	16	21	2·27	4·77	15·41	−0·18	+1·21	−1·45	37·7	38·8	23·0	−1
January, 1896	17	16	23	0·84	1·96	16·20	−1·59	−1·77	+0·46	41·2	41·7	28·2	+3
February, 1896	9	16	17	0·85	2·28	11·15	−1·13	−0·65	−1·28	42·3	43·0	28·1	+2
March, 1896	20	25	26	1·59	4·43	19·54	−0·38	+2·27	+6·81	42·4	42·8	25·2	+2
April, 1895	12	14	26	0·96	2·23	10·04	−1·10	+0·41	+3·75	48·8	48·7	29·4	+3
May, 1896	6	5	12	0·57	0·91	2·91	−1·52	−1·22	−3·89	54·8	55·2	38·9	+4
June, 1895	22	20	20	3·57	4·82	9·74	+1·47	+2·50	+2·17	56·7	58·8	41·1	+1
July, 1896	19	18	21	4·33	3·87	6·87	+0·97	+0·69	−3·37	58·4	58·2	40·5	+0
August, 1896	14	18	24	1·79	1·69	11·01	−1·69	−1·46	−1·95	56·8	57·3	38·6	−0
September, 1896	21	24	22	4·47	7·27	10·78	+1·57	+3·90	−3·17	53·3	54·8	37·0	−0
October, 1896	21	14	26	4·14	5·94	13·07	+1·74	+2·53	−0·95	43·2	43·6	26·7	−4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GUERNSEY, TORQUAY, AND ISLE OF

Months.	No. of Days on which Rain fell			Rainfall in inches.			Above +, below −, the average.			Mean Temperature of the Month.			A T
	Guernsey.	Torquay.	I. of Wight.	Guernsey.	Torquay.	I. of Wight.	Guernsey.	Torquay.	I. of Wight.	Guernsey.	Torquay.	I. of Wight.	Guernsey.
Nov. 1895	27	20	26	6·08	7·98	5·36	+0·31	+3·97	+2·34	52·4	50·3	48·8	48·
Dec. 1895	29	23	20	6·29	5·65	3·53	+1·72	+2·30	+0·71	47·8	44·2	42·0	45·
Jan. 1896	14	12	10	1·27	0·64	0·92	−2·82	−2·89	−1·93	45·1	43·6	41·2	43·
Feb. 1896	7	6	5	0·43	0·46	0·24	−2·22	−2·31	−1·78	44·0	43·4	40·4	43·
Mar. 1896	26	23	24	3·20	3·41	2·93	+0·65	+0·73	+1·13	48·3	47·8	45·4	43·
April, 1896	11	5	9	0·80	0·10	0·46	−1·57	−2·71	−1·13	50·0	50·5	48·5	47·
May, 1896	2	1	4	0·17	0·03	0·43	−2·06	−2·38	−1·40	53·9	56·1	53·7	51·
June, 1896	13	12	9	2·02	1·97	1·45	−0·05	−0·45	−0·39	59·7	61·3	60·2	56·
July, 1896	8	10	9	1·08	1·52	1·14	−1·16	−1·31	−1·00	62·5	62·8	62·8	60·
Aug. 1896	15	11	15	2·15	1·03	2·11	−0·23	−1·85	−0·27	60·6	61·0	59·2	60·
Sept. 1895	28	28	25	7·45	5·45	8·09	+4·25	+3·07	+5·03	58·0	57·9	56·9	58·
Oct. 1896	28	21	22	7·50	3·99	2·92	+2·54	−0·17	−0·63	50·4	47·8	47·0	53·

Observations by Mr. A. Collenette, Guernsey; Mr. A. Chandler, Torquay; and M Osborne, Isle of Wight.

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, AT ENGLISH HEALTH RESORTS AND CHIEF TOWNS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1895, COMPARED WITH THAT OBSERVED AT NICE FOR EIGHTI

Places.	1895.						1896.			
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Barnstaple	59·0	59·4	60·8	47·1	49·0	43·0	42·6	42·4	46·5	48·6
Bath	57·9	57·6	60·7	45·5	45·6	40·0	40·1	38·6	44·2	47·2
Cambridge	60·9	61·3	60·5	45·9	46·3	39·4	40·1	39·8	45·1	48·0
Carlisle	57·1	60·3	59·3	43·2	43·6	38·3	41·0	41·8	42·5	48·2
Dublin	58·0	58·7	57·4	44·7	46·1	41·0	43·4	44·3	44·6	49·7
Guernsey	59·6	60·8	63·6	52·1	52·1	47·8	45·1	44·0	48·3	50·1
Hull	59·6	61·0	58·9	44·3	45·8	39·2	40·3	40·3	44·0	47·7
Leeds	58·9	61·2	59·2	44·6	45·3	39·5	41·9	41·0	43·3	48·0
Liverpool	58·5	59·2	59·8	45·4	45·1	40·0	41·6	40·7	43·4	47·6
Llandudno	58·2	59·6	60·8	47·7	47·1	41·8	43·7	43·6	44·9	48·8
Osborne	60·5	61·1	61·7	48·2	49·1	49·0	41·2	40·4	45·4	48·5
Oxford	60·9	61·3	60·9	45·7	46·8	39·7	40·7	40·2	45·9	49·2
Truro	59·7	59·7	60·6	49·1	49·2	45·3	43·9	44·8	47·6	49·7
Valentia	57·9	58·1	57·9	48·4	46·6	45·7	44·9	46·5	47·2	49·9
Reading	61·2	60·2	59·0	44·6	45·5	39·3	40·5	38·3	44·8	48·7
Lowestoft	59·1	60·9	60·7	46·5	47·2	39·2	39·0	39·5	43·6	45·8
Stonyhurst	56·5	58·7	58·2	42·8	44·7	38·8	40·2	39·8	42·2	46·6
Londonderry	57·0	58·3	57·6	44·0	43·1	39·1	42·4	44·5	43·1	48·3
Nice	73·0	73·9	69·2	61·6	53·8	47·0	44·5	47·5	50·6	54·8

Drunkenness is not and never was an offence by the common law of England. More than one statute, however, has been directed against it. The preamble of an Act passed in the reign of James I. runs, "Whereas the loathsom and odious Sin of Drunkenness is of late grown into common Use within this Realm, being the Root and Foundation of many other enormous Sins, as Bloodshed, Stabbing, Murder, Swearing, . . . and such like, to the Great Dishonour of God and of our Nation, the overthrow of many good Arts and manual Trades, the disabling of divers Workmen, and the general Impoverishing of many good subjects, abusively wasting the good Creatures of God," and provides that drunkenness shall be punished by a fine of 5*s*., with confinement in the stocks in default of distress. There are, of course, modern statutes which provide for the punishment of drunkenness when occurring on licensed premises or in public places, but the only attempt by the Legislature to treat drunkenness *per se*—drunkenness pure and simple, if we may use the phrase—from the moral standpoint indicated by the Act of James I., is contained in the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 19), whose duration was at first limited to ten years, but which was made perpetual and slightly amended by the Inebriates Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 19), the two statutes being generally quoted together as The Inebriates Acts, 1879 and 1888.

The principal Act, that of 1879, endeavours, as in recent times other well-known provisions of the Legislature have endeavoured, to protect the vicious against themselves. Its salutary nature and its effect for good on those who, as Macaulay says of Johnson, can "practise abstinence but not temperance," have probably never been thoroughly appreciated by the public, whose comprehension of its operation it is the object of this brief article to elucidate. To begin with, it defines an habitual drunkard as a "person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself, or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs." It allows (section 6) "retreats" for the reception of such unfortunates to be licensed by the local authority, and these retreats by subsequent sections are subjected to inspection by an "Inspector" or "Assistant-Inspector" to be appointed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. It is also enacted that every retreat shall employ a duly qualified medical man, that no licence shall be granted to the keeper of a lunatic asylum, that the retreats shall be visited at least twice a year by the Inspector or Assistant-Inspector, and that the former (section 16) "shall in the month of January in each year present to the Secretary of State a general report setting forth the situation of each retreat, the names of the licensees, and the number of habitual drunkards who have been admitted and discharged, or who have died during the past year, with such observations as he shall think fit as to the results of treatment and the condition of the retreats." This report has to be laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State, who also has power to make rules for the management of the retreats of which any contravention is an offence against the Act.

It will thus be seen that the security and proper treatment of the inmates of these retreats are well safeguarded, and it may be that imperfect acquaintance with this fact is one of the reasons why the salutary statute of 1879 has not been so extensively used as it might have been. Passing now to the method of getting in and out of a retreat, it is provided (section 10) that "any habitual drunkard desirous of being admitted into a retreat may make application in writing to the licensee of a retreat for admission into such retreat . . . . and shall state the time during which such applicant undertakes to remain in such retreat. Such application shall be accompanied by the statutory declaration of two persons to the effect that the applicant is an habitual drunkard within the meaning of this Act." The section goes on to provide that, besides the written application of the habitual drunkard, and the statutory declaration of his two friends, there shall be a magisterial investigation before the applicant is permitted to enter a retreat. The signature to the application, it is enacted, "shall be attested by two justices of the peace, and such justices shall not attest the signature unless they have satisfied themselves that the applicant is an habitual drunkard within the meaning of this Act, and have explained to him the effect of his application for admission into a retreat and his reception therein, and such justices shall state in writing, and as a part of such attestation, that the applicant understood the effect of his application for admission and his reception into the retreat."

When once the preliminary formalities are completed, and the applicant is in the retreat, he must stop there for the term (not exceeding twelve calendar months) mentioned in his application, unless he is discharged by the order of a justice on "reasonable and proper" grounds, or is licensed to reside outside the retreat for the benefit of his health. Such a licence must also be granted by a justice, and it is only in force for two months, and will be forfeited by any habitual drunkard who escapes from the person to whose care he has been entrusted whilst absent from the retreat, or who "refuses to be restrained from drinking intoxicating liquors." Authorised absences from a retreat are included in the time originally fixed for the detention of the party. With regard to getting out of a retreat, it has been already pointed out that the term of detention naturally expires at the end of a year, but before such period, or any other which may have been fixed, the habitual drunkard may by order of the local authority or the Inspector of Retreats, be discharged from an unfit or unsuitable retreat, and the important section 18 enacts that "a Judge of the High Court of Justice, on an application *ex parte* at chambers, or a County Court Judge, within whose district the retreat is situated, may at any time, by order under his hand, authorise or direct any person or persons to visit and examine a person detained in a retreat. . . . and to inquire into and report on any matters which such Judge may think fit in relation to the person so detained. The Judge, on receiving such report, may, if he shall think fit, order the discharge of any person so detained from any such retreat."

The Act further provides that if a drunkard escapes from a retreat he may be apprehended and brought back by order of a justice of the peace, and for the punishment of

offences by drunkards during their detention and by the licensees, &c., of retreats, who must not neglect the inmates, or aid their escape, or supply them with intoxicants "except in case of urgent necessity."

In the schedules of this Act information is given as to "local authorities" and their clerks in England, Scotland, and Ireland, together with a form of request for reception into a retreat and other forms to be used under the Act.

Bills of Sale.

Putting aside exceptionally strong cases of personal friendship, it is a difficult, if not an impossible, thing to borrow money on what in the old "ca. sa." days used to be called "personal security." One must give "better bail" than that, and as an additional name is very often useless, a bill of sale is commonly resorted to by those who have furniture and household effects, without being possessed of higher class property in the shape of land, stocks and shares, etc. A bill of sale, in the ordinary and popular acceptation of the term, may be generally described as the poor man's method of raising money, though it must not be forgotten that bills of sale given by way of security for a less sum than £30 are void under section 12 of the Bills of Sale Act, 1882, which also provides (section 8) that the consideration for which a bill is given must be truly stated in it, or it will be invalid.

The law with regard to bills of sale is contained in a series of statutes ranging from 1878 to 1891, of which the provisions cannot, of course, be referred to in detail here. The Acts in question are intricate and puzzling, and have, perhaps, succeeded in evoking as many expressions of wonder from her Majesty's Judges as even the Copyright and Betting Acts.

At the commencement of this brief *résumé* of their effect, it may be stated that a bill of sale is essentially a mortgage of chattels, an assignment of personal goods as security for a debt or loan. There is, as a rule, no transfer of possession. Instruments included in the statutory definition of a bill of sale are enumerated in section 4 of the Act of 1878. The fact of there being no transfer of the possession of the goods forming the subject of a bill of sale from the grantor or borrower to the grantee or lender, is the reason why the registration of such instruments is required by the Legislature. Without this publicity—so much disliked and so often attempted to be evaded—innumerable and serious frauds might obviously be perpetrated by the unscrupulous upon the body of their creditors, landlords excepted. A bill of sale then must be registered within seven clear days after its execution, or it will be void. The fees payable are *ad valorem*. The registration of bills of sale and other business connected with them is performed in the Bills of Sale Department of the Central Office of the Supreme Court (Royal Courts of Justice, Strand). Anyone may search the register and inspect or make certain extracts from any bill on payment of a fee of 1*s*. When the grantor of the bill resides beyond the London district, an abstract of the bill is sent to the local county court and filed there. With regard to the form of the bill, it must be strictly in accordance with the precedent given in the schedule to the Bills of Sale Act, 1882, and the grantor's execution of the instrument must be attested by a credible independent witness, whose address and description must appear on the face of the bill, which cannot, in this respect, be supplemented by reference to the affidavit to be filed on registration. Annexed to a bill of sale must be an inventory or schedule of all goods comprised in it, and it will be void as regards any goods omitted therefrom, and also void, except as against the grantor, as regards any goods of which he was not the true owner at the time of giving the bill of sale.

Respecting the right of the grantee to seize the goods, section 7 of the Act of 1882 provides that he may only do so in the five following cases:—(1) If the grantor makes default in payment of the sum or sums of money secured by the bill of sale at the time therein provided for payment, or in the performance of any covenant necessary for maintaining the security; (2) If he becomes bankrupt or suffers a distress for rent, rates, or taxes, upon any of the goods assigned; (3) If he fraudulently removes any of the goods; (4) If he unreasonably fails to produce to the grantee, upon written demand, his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; and (5) If any execution under any judgment is levied upon his goods. There is, however, an important proviso to this section which enacts that the grantor may "within five days from the seizure or taking possession of any chattels on account of any of the above-mentioned causes, apply to the High Court or to a Judge thereof in chambers, and such Court or Judge, if satisfied that by payment of money or otherwise, the said cause of seizure no longer exists, may restrain the grantee from removing or selling the said chattels, or may make such other order as may seem just."

It has been already intimated that the publicity attendant on the registration of bills of sale is by no means relished by would-be grantors. "If I register a bill of sale, it will ruin my credit," says the trader. Accordingly many contrivances for evading the provisions of the Bills of Sale Acts are constantly being resorted to, such as a sale and a resale, etc. But such transactions almost invariably fail to stand investigation in a court of law, where their substance will be considered, and a document which is in effect a bill of sale will be held liable to be governed by the Acts. It should also be remembered that, though the Legislature has made an unregistered bill of sale void generally as an assignment of personal chattels, this by no means abolishes the rules of the common and statute law relating to fraudulent conveyances. "Fraud vitiates everything" is a maxim well known to lawyers.

A *bonâ fide* hiring or hire-purchase agreement does not require registration as a bill of sale, but a post-nuptial settlement, whether voluntary or for value, does.

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Naval and Military Salutes.

All members of the English or Foreign Royal Families, Foreign Crowned Heads, or Sovereign Princes or the consorts of any Foreign Crowned Heads or Princes, or the President of a Republic, are entitled to a "Royal" Salute of 21 Guns.*

Naval, Military, and Civil Authorities who are entitled to salutes when in their official capacities.	No. of Guns.
The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (by the Forts or Batteries within his jurisdiction)	19
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	19
The Lord High Admiral (or the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral)	19
The Commander-in-Chief, or the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the whole Army of the U.K.	19
Governor or High Commissioner of any of Her Majesty's Colonies, Foreign Possessions, Castles, or Fortresses	17
Admiral of the Fleet	17
Field-Marshal	17
Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and others accredited to sovereigns (with the exception of such as are accredited in the specific character of Minister Resident)	15
The First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty	15
Admiral	15
General	15
Lieutenant-Governors, if administering the Government and holding a direct Commission from the Queen, or acting temporarily for the Officer so commissioned, Administrators, and Administrators acting in subordination to a Governor-in-Chief	13
Lieutenant-Governors not administering Government if holding a Commission direct from the Queen	13
Minister Resident, Diplomatic authorities below the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and above that of Chargé-d'Affaires	13
Vice-Admiral and Lieutenant-General	13
Consul-General	13
Commodore (no Senior Captain being present)	9
Brigadier-General	9
Consul	7

* In India the "Royal" Salute consists of 31 guns (Her Majesty the Queen and Empress when present in person receiving a Salute of 101 guns). The Viceroy and Governor-General is entitled to 31 guns when within Indian territory. Other Salutes to Indian Officers vary from 19 guns to 11 guns. The Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlements in India is saluted by 17 guns; the other Portuguese Governors by 9 guns.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the Ticket on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*
For Interest on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month ..... ½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.
On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

Forfeiture.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

Special Contracts.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

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List of Chief Constables and Superintendents of Cities an Boroughs in England.

Accrington, Lancs., James Beattie
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs., John Snell
Bacup, Lancs., J. Harland
Banbury, Oxford, Daniel Preston
Barnstable, Devon, Richard Eddy
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs., Capt. R. N. C. Foll
Bath, Somerset, Lieut.-Col. R. T. Gwyn
Bedford, Harry Thody
Berwick, Northumberland, John Garden
Beverley, York, E.R., G. H. Knight
Birkenhead, Chester, Major J. B. Barker
Birmingham, Joseph Farndale
Blackburn, Lancs., I. G. Lewis
Blackpool, Lancs., John C. Derham
Bolton, Lancs., John Holgate
Bootle, Lancs., J. Cumming
Boston, Lincoln, J. W. D. Wyse
Bradford, Yorks,, W.R., Chas. J. Paul
Bridgwater, Somerset, G. A. Barnett
Brighton, Thomas Carter
Bristol, Gloucester, Harry Allbutt
Burnley, Lancs., Joseph Harrop
Cambridge, C. E. Holland
Canterbury, John W. Farmery
Carlisle, George Mackay
Chester, G. L. Fenwick.
Chesterfield, Derby, Edward Emery
Clitheroe, Lancs., Walter Clayton
Colchester, Essex, R. O. Coombs
Congleton, Chester, Jonathan Hall
Coventry, Warwick, Alex. Gray
Derby, Lt.-Col. W. A. Delacombe
Devonport, Devon, John Matters
Dewsbury, Yorks., W.R., Capt. Despard
Doncaster, Yorks., George Lister
Dover, Kent, Thomas Osborn Sanders
Durham, John Smith
Eastbourne, Sussex, H. Plumb
Exeter, John Short
Folkestone, Kent, John Taylor
Gateshead, Durham, Jas. Trotter
Glossop, Derby, William H. Hodgson
Grantham, Lincoln, W. B. Jones
Gravesend, Kent, Walter Thornton
Great Grimsby, Lincoln, H. Pickersgill
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, W. H. Parker
Guildford, William Worlock
Halifax, Yorks., W.R., Charles Pole
Hanley, Staffs., Herbert Windle
Hartlepool, Durham, John Metcalfe
Hastings, Sussex, Chas. F. Baker
Hereford, Frank Richardson
High Wycombe, Bucks., Oscar D. Sparling
Hove, Sussex, Major G. J. Teevan
Huddersfield, Yorks., W.R., John Ward
Ipswich, Suffolk, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Russell
Kendal, Westmorland, George Hardy
Kidderminster, Worcester, Edwin Bennett
King's Lynn, Norfolk, George Ware
Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorks., E.R., Captain Gurney
Lancaster, Frank Ward
Leamington, Warwick, Jos. F. Brabner
Leeds, Yorks., W.R., Fred T. Webb
Leicester, T. W. Lumley
Lincoln, William Mansell
Liverpool, Lancs., Capt. J. W. Nott Bower
Assist. H.C., Leonard Bunning
London, Lt.-Col. Henry Smith; E. F. Wode house; O. Mackenzie
Louth, Lincoln, J. W. Barham
Luton, Beds, David Teale
Macclesfield, Chester, William Sheasby
Maidstone, Kent, Angus C. Mackintosh
Manchester, Lancs., C. M. Wood, F.R.G.S.
Margate, Kent, Josh. Farndale
Middlesbro', Yorks., N.R., William Ashe
Newark, Notts, J. Challen
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, Capt. S J. Nicholls
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, G. Taylor
Newport, Mon., A. I. Sinclair
Northampton, F. H. Mardlin
Nottingham, Philip S. Clay
Norwich, Norfolk, R. Hitchman
Oldham, Lancaster, Robert Pencock
Oxford, Charles Head
Penzance, Cornwall, R. Nicholas
Peterborough, Northampton, J. W. Lawson
Plymouth, Devon, J. D. Sowerby
Portsmouth, Hants, H. B. Le Mesurier
Preston, Lancs., Major F. L. Gore Little
Ramsgate, Kent, R. Ross
Reaping, George Tewsley
Reigate, Surrey, Jas. Metcalfe
Rochdale, Lancs., Charles Buck
Rochester, Kent, William Broadbridge
Rotherham, Yorks., W.R., James Enright
Ryde, Isle of Wight, G. Hinks
Salford, Lancs., Com. C. T. Scott
Salisbury, Wilts, Alfred Mathews
Scarborough, Yorks., N.R., W. Pattison
Sheffield, Yorks., W.R., John Jackson
Shrewsbury, H. Blackwell
Southampton, Hants, William Berry
Southport, Lancs., Samuel Kershaw
South Shields, Durham, Wm. G. Morant
Stalybridge, Cheshire, W. Chadwick
St. Albans, Herts, A. F. Blatch
St. Helens, Lancs., James Wood
Stockport, Chester, W. H. Jones
Sunderland, Durham, William Huntley
Tiverton, Devon, J. B. Crabb
Truro, Cornwall, E. T. Winch
Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Charles Prior
Tyne River, Northumberland, R. Farmer
Tynemouth, Northumberland, J. H. Huish
Wakefield, Yorks., W.R., T. M. Harris
Walsall, Stafford, Christopher Taylor
Warrington, Lancs., Luke Talbot
Weymouth, Dorset, Frank Enock
Wigan, Lancs., Capt. A. Bell
Winchester, Hants, William Felton
Windsor, Berks, Andrew W. Armour
Wolverhampton, Stafford, L. R. Burnett
Worcester, Thos. W. Byrne
York, E. T. Lloyd

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SHOWING THE DATES OF EXISTING DIGNITIES, AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE CONFERRED

* Irish Peerages. † Scottish Peerages. x Merged in other titles.

THE Peerage of the United Kingdom consists of—1. Those Peers of England whose titles date from before the Legislative Union with Scotland (1st May, 1707), and who therefore take precedence of all others; all these are Peers of Parliament. 2. Peers of Scotland created previous to the Union: of these, sixteen are elected to sit in the House of Lords. 3. Peers of Great Britain created previous to the Legislative Union with Ireland (1st January, 1801): these all sit in the House of Lords. 4. Peers of Ireland created previous to the Union: of these, twenty-eight are elected to sit in the House of Lords. 5. Peers of the United Kingdom created since the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 6. Peers of Ireland of recent creation. By the Articles of Union the Sovereign was empowered to create one Irish Peer whenever three of the old Peerages become extinct. The last creation was that of the late Duke of *Abercorn* (1868), who sat in the House of Lords by virtue of his British Marquessate. 7. Life Peers. Of these there are five, Lords Watson, Macnaghten, Morris, Russell of Killowen, and Davey: they sit in Parliament, but the titles are not hereditary.

The Representative Scottish Peers are elected for every fresh Parliament, but those for Ireland are elected for life. Many of the others for both countries having had English or later titles granted to them, sit in the House of Lords by virtue of such titles: thus the senior Scottish Marquess, *Huntly* (1599), sits as Baron *Meldrum* (1815), and the senior Irish Duke, *Leinster* (1766), sits as Viscount Leinster (1747).

All Irish Peers not Peers of Parliament are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, and may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland: *e.g.*, Viscount Valentia M.P. for the city of Oxford. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any o the three countries.

Henry II., 1154–1189.

1155 xArundel, *Earl*
1181 *Kingsale, *Baron*; x*Courcy, *Baron*; x*Ringrone, *Baron*

John, 1199–1216.

1200 x*Kerry, *Baron*; x*Lixnaw, *Baron*
1205 x*Offaly, *Baron*

Henry III., 1216–1272.

1228 †Sutherland, *Earl*; x†Strathnaver, *B.*
1264 xLe Despencer, *Bar.*
1264 De Ros, *Baron*
1264 Hastings, *Baron*

Edward I., 1272–1307.

1274 *Dunboyne, *Baron*
1283 Mowbray, *Baron*
1286 x*Delvin, *Baron*
1295 Segrave, *Baron*
1295 x†Garioch, *Baron*
1299 x De la Warr, *Baron*
1299 De Clifford, *Baron*
1305 xBotetourt, *Baron*

Edward II., 1307–1327.

1308 Zouche, *Baron*
1309 Beaumont, *Baroness*
1313 xWilloughby de Eresby, *Baron*
1315 x*Karryke, *Earl*
1316 x*Kildare, *Earl*
1321 xDacre, *Baron*
1324 Grey de Ruthyn, *B.*

Edward III., 1327–1377.

1328 x*Ormonde, *Earl*
1330 xMaltravers, *Baron*
1332 Clinton, *Baron*
1337 Cornwall, *Duke*
1342 xWest, *Baron*
1368 Botreaux, *Baron*
[Robt. II. Scot., 1371–90]
1375 x* De La Poer, *Baron*

Richard II., 1377–1399.

1383 Camoys, *Baron*
1387 *Baronies by Letters Patent first created*
1389 x†Angus, *Earl*
[Robert III. Scot., 1390–1406]
1392 xAbergavenny, *B.*
1398 †Crawford, *Earl*
1403 x*Killeen, *Baron*
1404 †Mar, *Earl*
[Jas. I. Scot., 1406–37]
1408 x†Gordon, *Baron*
1408 x†Huntly, *Baron*
14(?) x†Dalkeith, *Baron*

Henry V., 1413–1422.

1421 Berkeley, *Baroness*

Henry VI., 1422–1461.

1425 x†Erskine, *Baron*
1426 xHungerford, *Baron*
[Jas. II. Scot., 1437–60]
1437 †Rothes, *Earl*; x†Ballinbreich, *Br.*; x†Leslie, *Baron*
1439 *Dunsany, *Baron*
1442 Shrewsbury, *Earl*
1442 †Forbes, *Baron*
1444 †Gray, *Baroness*
1445 x†Lindsay, *Baron*
1445 xDe Moleyns, *Baron*
1445 †Saltoun of Abernethy, *Baron*
1445 x†Campbell, *Baron*
1445 x†Glamis, *Baron*
1445 x†Graham, *Baron*
1446 *Waterford, *Earl*
1448 Stourton, *Baron*
1448 x†Seton, *Baron*
1449 x†Montgomerie, *B.*
1450 x†Huntly, *Earl*
1452 †Borthwick, *Baron*
1452 x†Kennedy, *Baron*
1452 †Erroll, *Earl*; x†Hay, *Baron*
1454 †Cathcart, *Baron*
1455 Berners, *Baroness*
1455 †Caithness, *Earl*; x†Berriedale, *Bar.*
1457 x†Argyll, *Earl*
1459 †Morton, *Earl*; x†Aberdour, *Baron*

Edward IV., 1461–1483.

1461 xHastings of Ashby, *Baron*
1461 xHerbert, *Baron*
1461 Trimlestown, *Baron*
1469 †Rothesay, *Duke*; x†Carrick, *Earl*; x†Renfrew, *Baron*
1469 †Buchan, *Earl*
1470 †Lovat, *Baron*
1470 x†Lorne, *Baron*
1473 x†Home, *Baron*
1478 *Gormanston, *Vis.*; x*Loundres, *Baron*
1482 x*Howth, *Baron*

Richard III., 1483–1485.

1483 Norfolk, *Duke*; xSurrey, *Earl*

Henry VII., 1485–1509.

1485 Derby, *Earl*
1488 x†Drummond of Cargill, *Baron*
[Jas. IV. Scotl. 1488–1513]
1488 x†Crichton, *Baron*
1488 x†Hay of Yester, *Baron*
1489 †Sinclair, *Baron*
1489 x†Alloa, *Baron*
1489 †Herries, *Baron*
1489 †Sempill, *Baron*
1491 x†Ogilvy of Airlie, *Baron*
1492 Willoughby de Broke, *Baron*
1503 x†Arran, *Earl*
1505 x†Montrose, *Earl*
1506 xHerbert of Raglan, *Baron*
1508 †Eglinton, *Earl*
1509 †Cassillis, *Earl*

Henry VIII., 1509–1547.

1509 †Elphinstone, *Baron*
1509 Conyers, *Baroness*
1514 xWorcester, *Earl*
1523 Vaux, *Baron*
1525 xRutland, *Earl*
1527 x*Ossory, *Earl*
1529 Braye, *Baron*
1529 Windsor, *Baron*
1529 xWentworth, *Baron*
1529 Huntingdon, *Earl*
1537 x*Thurles, *Viscount*
1539 xRussell of Cheyneys, *Baron*
1539 xSt. John of Basing, *Baron*
1541 *Louth, *Baron*
[Mary of Scot., 1542–67]
1543 x*Clanricarde, *Earl*; x*Dunkellin, *Bar.*
1543 *Inchiquin, *Baron.*

Edward VI., 1547–1553.

1547 xSeymour, *Baron* Somerset, *Duke*
1550 xBedford, *Earl*
1550 xWiltshire, *Earl*
1550 Hereford, *Viscount*
1550 *Mountgarret, *V.*; x*Mountgarret, *B.*
1551 xHerbert of Cardiff, *Baron* Pembroke, *Earl*
1551 Winchester, *Marq.*
1552 xPaget, *Baron*

Mary, 1553–1558.

1553 Devon, *Earl*
1554 North, *Baron*
1554 xHoward of Effingham, *Baron*

Elizabeth, 1558–1603.

1559 St. John of Bletsoe, *Baron*
1562 †Moray, *Earl*
1564 †Torphichen, *Baron*

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1565 †Mar, *Earl*
[James VI. Scot., 1567-1625]
1571 xBurghley, *Baron*
1572 xLincoln, *Earl*
1572 xNorreys, *Baron*
1581 x†Doune, *Baron*
1587 x†Paisley, *Baron*
1590 x†Maitland, *Baron*
1591 x†Newbottle, *Baron*
1597 Howard de Walden, *Baron*
1599 x†Hamilton, *Marq.*
1599 †Huntly, *Marquess*
1599 x†Enzie, *Earl*
1599 x†Badenoch, *Baron*
1600 x†Roxburghe, *Baron*
1601 x†Campbell, *Baron*
1601 x†Loudoun, *Baron*
1602 †Kinloss, *Baroness*

James I., 1603–1625.

1603 Suffolk, *Earl*
1603 x†Abercorn, *Baron*
1603 xCecil, *Baron*
1603 x†Dirleton, *Baron*
1603 xGrey of Groby, *B.*
1603 Petre, *Baron*
1603 xRussell of Thornhaugh, *Baron*
1603 xSpencer, *Baron*
1603 Saye & Sele, *Baron*
1604 x†Murray, *Baron*
1604 xCranborne, *Visct.*
1605 †Home, *Earl*; x†Dunglass, *Baron*
1605 †Perth, *Earl*
1605 xExeter, *Earl*
1605 Montgomery, *Earl*; xHerbert of Shurland, *Baron*
1605 xSalisbury, *Earl*
1605 xCavendish of Hardwick, *Baron*
1605 Arundell of Wardour, *Baron*
1606 x†Lothian, *Earl*
1606 x†Scott of Buccleuch, *Baron*
1606 x†Fentoun, *Viscount*
1606 †Abercorn, *Earl*; x†Hamilton, *Baron.*; x†Kilpatrick, *Bar.*; x†Mountcastle, *B.*
1606 †Kinghorne, *Earl.*; x†Lyon, *Viscount.*
1606 x†Tullibardine, *E.*; x†Gask, *Baron*; x†Balquhidder, *B.*
1606 †Blantyre, *Baron*
1607 x†Garlies, *Baron*
1607 †Balfour of Burleigh, *Baron*
1608 Clifton, *Baron*
1608 x†Scone, *Baron*
1609 †Colville of Culross, *B*
1609 †Dingwall, *Baron*
1609 x†Maderty, *Baron*
1610 x†Cardross, *Baron*
1611 x†St. Colme, *Baron*
1613 x†Binning, *Baron*
1615 Dormer, *Baron*
1616 x†Lauderdale, *Visc.*
1616 x†Carnegie of Kinnaird, *Baron*
1616 x†Melville, *Baron*
1616 Teynham, *Baron*
1616 x*Brabazon, *Baron*
1616 x*Moore, *Baron*
1616 x*Boyle of Youghal, *Baron*
1616 x†Roxburghe, *Earl*; x†Ker, *Baron*
1616 xStanhope, *Baron*
1617 x*Strabane, *Baron*
1618 x*Cavan, *Baron*; x*Lambart, *Baron*
1618 xNorthampton, *E.*
1618 xDevonshire, *Earl*
1618 x†Ramsay of Dalhousie, *Baron*
1619 †Kellie, *Earl*
1619 x†Buccleuch, *Earl*; x†Eskdaill, *Baron*; x†Whitchester, *B.*
1619 †Haddington, *Earl*
1619 xCambridge, *Earl*; xInnerdale, *Baron*
1619 x*Castle-Stewart, *B*
1620 *Grandison, *Visct.*
1620 *Digby, *Baron*
1620 *Cork, *Earl*; x*Dungarvan, *V.*
1620 †Falkland, *Viscount*
1620 x*Fitzwilliam, *Baron*
1620 xMandeville, *Visct.*; xMontagu, *Baron*
1620 x*Caulfeild, *Baron*
1620 xFeilding, *Visct.*; xFeilding, *Baron*
1620 xBrooke, *Baron*
1621 x*Moore, *Viscount*
1621 †Stormont, *Viscount*
1621 *Westmeath, *Earl*
1622 xAndover, *Visct.*; xHoward of Charlton, *Baron*
1622 x†Ayr, *Viscount*
1622 x†Jedburgh, *Baron*
1622 *Valentia, *Viscount*
1622 *Dillon, *Viscount*
1622 Denbigh, *Earl*; *Desmond, *Earl*; x*Callan, *Viscount*; x*Feilding, *Baron*
1623 xMaidstone, *Visct.*
1623 †Galloway, *Earl*
1624 †Lauderdale, *Earl.*; x†Maitland, *Visct.*; x†Boltoun, *Baron*; x†Thirlestane, *B.*
1624 Westmorland, *E.*; xBurghersh, *Bar.*

Charles I., 1625–1649.

1625 x*Chichester, *Visc.*; x*Chichester, *Bar.*
1625 x*Kilmorey, *Visct.*
1626 xManchester, *Earl*
1626 Berkshire, *Earl*
1626 Lindsey, *Earl*
1627 *Meath, *Earl*
1627 x†Dupplin, *Visct.*; x†Hay, *Baron*
1627 †Napier of Merchistoun, *Baron*
1627 xPoulett, *Baron*
1627 *Shenard, *Baron*
1627 †Fairfax, *Baron*
1627 xClun, *Baron*; xFitzalan, *Baron*; xOswaldestre, *B.*
1628 x*Mountnorris, *B.*
1628 xBrudenell, *Baron*
1628 x*Boyle of Kynalmeaky, *Viscount*; x*Bandon Bridge, *Baron*; x*Broghill, *Baron*
1628 Stamford, *Earl*
1628 x†Drumlanrig, *V.*; x†Douglas of Hawick & Tibbers, *B.*
1628 x†Wemyss, *Baron*
1628 xStrange, *Baron*
1628 †Reay, *Baron*
1628 Winchilsea, *Earl*
1628 *Lumley, *Viscount*
1628 *Taaffe, *Viscount*; x*Ballymote, *Bar.*
1628 Chesterfield, *Earl*
1628 x†Dalzell, *Baron*
1628 *Fingall, *Earl*
1628 x*Molyneux, *Visct.*
1629 x† Athole, *Earl*
1629 x*Burke, *Viscount*
1629 x*Ikerrin, *Viscount*
1633 †Lindsay, *Earl*; x†Parbroath, *Bar.*
1633 †Loudoun, *Earl*; x†Mauchline, *Bar.*; x†Tarrinzean, *B.*
1633 †Kinnoull, *Earl*
1633 †Dumfries, *Earl*
1633 x†Queensberry, *E.*
1633 x†Douglas, *Marq.*; x†Abernethy, *Bar.*; x†Jedburgh Forest, *Baron*
1633 †Elgin, *Earl*; x†Bruce of Kinloss, *Baron*
1633 †Southesk, *Earl*; x†Carnegie of Kinnaird & Leuchars, *B*
1633 x†Ancrum, *Earl*; x†Kerr, *Baron*
1633 †Wemyss, *Earl*; x†Elcho, *Baron*; x†Methel, *Baron*
1633 †Dalhousie, *Earl*; x†Ramsay of Kerrington, *Baron*
1633 †Forrester, *Baron*
1633 x†Lindsay of Balcarres, *Baron*
1639 x†Lanark, *Earl*; x†Mackanshire, *B.*; x†Polmont, *Baron*
1639 †Airlie, *Earl*; x†Ogilvy of Alyth, *Baron*
1639 †Carnwath, *Earl*
1639 x†Inglismaldie, *B.*; x†Roschill, *Baron*
1640 Stafford, *Baron*
1641 xCapel, *Baron*
1641 †Leven, *Earl*; x†Balgonie, *Baron*
1641 †Arbuthnott, *Visc.*; x†Inverbervie, *B.*
1641 x†Balvaird, *Baron*
1642 xWorcester, *Marq.*
1643 †Elibank, *Baron*
1643 †Hamilton, *Duke*; x†Clydesdale, *M.*; x†Avon, *Baron*
1643 xSunderland, *Earl*
1643 †Dysart, *Earl*; x†Huntingtower, *Baron*
1643 Byron, *Baron*
1644 xSt. Liz, *Baron*
1644 xNorfolk, *Earl*
1644 xGlamorgan, *Earl*; xGrosmont, *Visct.*; xBeaufort, *Baron*
1646 x†Selkirk, *Earl*; x†Daer, *Baron*; x†Shortcleugh, *B.*
1646 x†Tweeddale, *Earl*
1647 x*Donegall, *Earl*
1647 *Cavan, *Earl*; x*Kilcoursie, *Vis.*
1647 x†Newburgh, *Visc.*
1647 †Northesk, *Earl*
1647 †Belhaven & Stenton, *Baron*
1647 x†Falconer, *Baron*
1647 †Kincardine, *Earl*; x†Bruce of Torry, *B*
1647 x†Cochrane of Dundonald, *Baron*

Charles II., 1649–1685.

1651 †Balcarres, *Earl*; x†Balneill, *Baron*
1651 †Rollo, *Baron*
1651 †Ruthven, *Baron*
1660 Sandwich, *Earl*; xHinchingbroke, *Viscount*; xMontagu, *Baron*
1660 *Orrery, *Earl*
1660 x†Aboyne, *Earl*; x†Gordon of Strathavon, *B.*
1660 *Massereene, *Visc.*; x*Loughneagh, *B.*
1660 †Newburgh, *Earl*; x†Kynnaird, *Visc.*; x†Levingstone, *B.*
1661 *Cholmondeley, *Vis.*
1661 xCardigan, *Earl*
1661 Essex, *Earl*; xMalden, *Viscount*
1661 xTownshend, *Baron*
1661 Carlisle, *Earl*; xHoward of Morpeth, *Viscount*; xDacre of Gillesland, *Baron*
1661 * Drogheda, *Earl*
1661 xAshley, *Baron*
1663 Doncaster, *Earl*; x†Tyndale, *Baron*
1663 xLucas, *Baron*
1664 xArlington, *Baron*
1664 xWard, *Baron*
1665 *Charlemont, *Visct.*
1665 xCraven, *Baron*
1666 xButler, *Baron*
1669 †Dundonald, *Earl*; x†Cochrane of Paisley, *Baron*
1672 xArlington, *Earl*; xThetford, *Visct.*
1672 Clifford, *Baron*

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1672 Shaftesbury, *Earl*
1672 xCooper, *Baron*
1672 xEuston, *Earl*
1672 xIpswich, *Visct.*
1672 xSudbury, *Baron*
1673 xFinch, *Baron*
1673 †Buccleuch, *Duke*
1673 x†Dalkeith, *Earl*
1673 xLatimer, *Visct.*
1673 xOsborne, *Baron*
1674 x†Osborne, *Visct.*
1674 xDanby, *Earl*
1675 †Dunblane, *Visct.*
1675 Richmond, *Duke*
1675 xMarch, *Earl*
1675 xSettrington, *Bar.*
1675 Grafton, *Duke*
1675 †Lennox, *Duke*
1675 x†Darnley, *Earl*
1675 x†Methuen, *Baron*
1675 x*Granard, *Visct.*
1675 x*Clanehugh, *Bar.*
1676 x†Athole, *Marq.*
1676 x†Balquhidder, *V.*
1676 x†Balvenie, *Baron*
1676 xBurford, *Earl*
1676 xHeddington, *Bar.*
1677 †Kintore, *Earl*
1677 x†Keith, *Baron*
1677 †Breadalbane, *El.*
1677 x†Holland, *Earl*
1677 x†Paintland, *Vist.*
1677 x†Tay, *Viscount*
1677 x†Benederaloch, *Baron*
1677 x†Glenorchy, *Bar.*
1677 x†Ormelie, *Baron*
1677 x†Weik, *Baron*
1677 †Strathmore, *Earl*
1677 x†Lyon, *Viscount*
1677 x†Strathdichtie, *B.*
1677 x†Sydlaw, *Baron*
1677 x†Tannadyce, *Bar.*
1679 xManners of Haddon, *Baron*
1679 Berkeley, *Earl*
1679 xDursley, *Viscount.*
1680 *Downe, *Viscount*
1681 †Nairne, *Baron*
1681 Nottingham, *Earl*
1681 xLumley, *Baron*
1682 †Queensberry, *Mar.*
1682 x†Drumlanrig, *E.*
1682 x†Sanquhar, *Earl*
1682 x†Nith, *Viscount*
1682 x†Torthorwald, *V.*
1682 x†Ross, *Viscount*
1682 x†Douglas of Kinmont, *Baron*
1682 xOssulston, *Baron*
1682 †Aberdeen, *Earl*
1682 x†Formantine, *V.*
1682 x†Haddo, *Baron*
1682 x†Kellie, *Baron*
1682 x†Methlic, *Baron*
1682 x†Tarves, *Baron*
1682 Abingdon, *Earl*
1682 Beaufort, *Duke*
1682 xDartmouth, *Baron*
1682 xTownshend, *Visc.*
1682 xWeymouth, *Visc.*
1682 xThynne, *Baron*
1682 †Kinnaird, *Baron*
1683 †Queensberry, *Dk.*
1683 x†Dumfriesshire, *M*
1683 xGuilford, *Baron*
1684 St. Albans, *Duke*
1684 *Granard, *Earl*

James II., 1685–1688.

1685 x†Melfort, *Visct.*
1685 x†Drummond of Gilstoun, *Baron*
1685 xChurchill, *Baron*
1686 xWaldegrave, *Baron*
1686 xMelfort, *Earl*
1686 x†Forth, *Viscount*
1686 x†Drummond of Riccarton, *Bar.*
1686 †Dunmore, *Earl*
1686 x†Fincastle, *Visc.*
1686 x†Murray, *Baron*
1686 †Strathallan, *Vis.*
1686 x†Drummond of Cromlix, *Baron*

William III., 1689–1702.

1689 xCarmarthen, *Mar.*
1689 xMarlborough, *Earl*
1689 xPortland, *Earl*
1689 xWoodstock, *Visc.*
1689 xCirencester, *Bar.*
1689 xLumley, *Viscount*
1689 xCholmondeley, *Br.*
1689 x*Kenmare, *Visc.*
1689 x*Castlerosse, *Bn.*
1689 xAshburnham, *Bn.*
1690 †Melville, *Earl*
1690 x†Kirkaldie, *Visc.*
1690 x†Balwearie, *Bar.*
1690 x†Monymail, *Bar.*
1690 x†Raith, *Baron*
1690 Scarbrough, *Earl*
1690 x†Stair, *Viscount*
1690 x†Glenluce, *Baron*
1690 x†Stranraer, *Baron*
1690 †Polwarth, *Baron*
1691 xVilliers, *Viscount*
1691 xVilliers, *Baron*
1694 Leeds, *Duke*
1694 Bedford, *Duke*
1694 xTavistock, *Marq.*
1694 Devonshire, *Duke*
1694 xHartington, *Mrq.*
1694 †Tweeddale, *Marq.*
1694 x†Gifford, *Earl*
1694 x†Walden, *Visct.*
1695 xHowland, *Baron*
1695 x*Lisburne, *Visct.*
1695 x*Vaughan, *Baron*
1695 x*Fethard, *Baron*
1696 †Orkney, *Earl*
1696 x†Kirkwall, *Visct.*
1696 x†Dechmont, *Bar.*
1696 Albemarle, *Earl*
1696 xBury, *Viscount*
1696 xAshford, *Baron*
1697 †March, *Earl*
1697 x†Peebles, *Viscount*
1697 x†Lyne, *Baron*
1697 x†Munard, *Baron*
1697 x†Niedpath, *Baron*
1697 Coventry, *Earl*
1697 xDeerhurst, *Visct.*
1697 Jersey, *Earl*
1698 x†Seafield, *Viscount*
1699 x†Boyle of Kelburne, *Baron*
1699 Barnard, *Baron*
1700 x†Rosebery, *Visct.*
1700 x†Dalmeny, *Baron*
1700 x†Primrose, *Baron*
1701 †Argyll, *Duke*
1701 x†Kintyre, *Marq.*
1701 x†Lorne, *Marquess*
1701 x†Campbell, *Earl*
1701 x†Cowal, *Earl*
1701 x†Glenilla, *Visct.*
1701 x†Lochow, *Visct.*
1701 x†Inverary, *Baron*
1701 x†Morven, *Baron*
1701 x†Mull, *Baron*
1701 x†Tiry, *Baron*
1701 †Lothian, *Marquess*
1701 x†Ancrum, *Earl*
1701 x†Briene, *Viscount*
1701 x†Kerr, *Baron*
1701 Seafield, *Earl*
1701 x†Reidhaven, *Vis.*
1701 x†Ogilvy, *Baron*
1701 x*Strabane, *Visct.*
1701 x*Mounteastle, *B.*

Anne, 1702–1714.

1702 Marlborough, *Dk.*
1702 xBlandford, *Marq.*
1703 xGuernsey, *Baron*
1703 xGower, *Baron*
1703 xConway, *Baron*
1703 xHervey, *Baron*
1703 Rutland, *Duke*
1703 xGranby, *Marquess*
1703 †Stair, *Earl*
1703 x†Dalrymple, *Vist.*
1703 x†Newliston, *Bar.*
1703 †Rosebery, *Earl*
1703 x†Inverkeithing, *V*
1703 †Glasgow, *Earl*
1703 x†Kelburne, *Visct.*
1703 x†Boyle of Stewarton, *Baron*
1703 †Bute, *Earl*
1703 x†Kingarth, *Visct.*
1703 x†Cumbrae, *Baron*
1703 x†Inchmarnock, *B.*
1703 x†Mount Stuart, *B.*
1703 †Hopetoun, *Earl*
1703 x†Aithrie, *Visct.*
1703 x†Hope, *Baron*
1703 †Athole, *Duke*
1703 x†Tullibardine, *Marquess*
1703 x†Strathardle, *El.*
1703 x†Strathtay, *Earl*
1703 x†Glenalmond, *Vt.*
1703 x†Glenlyon, *Visct.*
1703 x†Garnock, *Visct.*
1703 x†Kilbirnie, *Baron*
1703 x†Kingsburn, *Bar.*
1703 x†Drumry, *Baron*
1706 xCowper, *Baron*
1706 Poulett, *Earl*
1706 xHinton, *Viscount*
1706 xCholmondeley, *E.*
1706 xMalpas, *Viscount*
1707 †Montrose, *Duke*
1707 x†Buchanan, *Mar.*
1707 x†Graham, *Marq.*
1707 x†Kincardine, *El.*
1707 x†Dundaff, *Visct.*
1707 x†Aberuthven, *Baron*
1707 x†Fintrie, *Baron*
1707 x†Murdock, *Baron*
1707 †Roxburghe, *Duke*
1707 x†Bowmont & Cessford, *Marquess*
1707 x†Kelso, *Earl*
1707 x†Broxmouth, *Vis.*
1711 Ferrers, *Earl*
1711 xTamworth, *Visct.*
1711 Dartmouth, *Earl*
1711 xLewisham, *Visct.*
1711 Boyle, *Baron*
1711 Hay, *Baron*
1712 xBathurst, *Baron*
1712 Middleton, *Baron*
1712 Bolingbroke, *Visc.*
1712 xSt. John of Lydiard Tregoze, *B.*
1712 Brandon, *Duke*
1712 xDutton, *Baron*
1712 *Conway, *Baron*

George I., 1714–1727.

1714 Aylesford, *Earl*
1714 xBristol, *Earl*
1714 Tankerville, *Earl*
1715 x*Newborough, *Bar.*
1715 x*Brodrick, *Baron*
1715 x*Perceval, *Baron*
1715 *Carbery, *Baron*
1715 x*Hamilton of Stackallan, *Bar.*
1715 x*Newtown-Butler, *Baron*
1716 xParker, *Baron*
1716 xOnslow, *Baron*
1716 xRomney, *Baron*
1716 St. John, *Viscount*
1716 xSt. John of Battersea, *Baron*
1716 Portland, *Duke*
1716 xTitchfield, *Marq.*
1716 xNewburgh, *Baron*
1716 *Molesworth, *Visc.*
1716 x*Philipstown, *Bn.*
1716 *Fitzwilliam, *Earl*
1716 x*Milton, *Visct.*
1717 *Chetwynd, *Visct.*
1717 x*Rathdown, *Bar.*
1717 xStanhope, *Visct.*
1717 xStanhope, *Baron*
1717 *Midleton, *Viscount*
1717 *Boyne, *Viscount*
1717 x*Hillsborough, *V.*
1717 x*Hill, *Baron*
1717 x*Southwell, *Baron*
1718 Cowper, *Earl*
1718 xFordwich, *Visct.*
1718 Stanhope, *Earl*
1718 *Aylmer, *Baron*
1718 xCadogan, *Baron*
1718 Cobham, *Viscount*
1718 xCobham, *Baron*
1719 Manchester, *Duke*
1719 *Grimston, *Visct.*
1719 x*Dunboyne, *Bar.*
1720 Falmouth, *Visct.*
1720 xBoscawen-Rose, *Baron*
1720 xLymington, *Visc.*
1720 xWallop, *Baron*
1720 *Barrington, *Visc.*
1720 x*Barrington, *Bar.*
1720 *Gage, *Viscount*
1720 x*Gage, *Baron*
1720 x*Tyrone, *Viscount*
1720 x*Beresford, *Baron*

1721 x*Bessborough, *B.*
1721 x*Clifton, *Baron*
1721 Torrington, *Visct.* / x Byng, *Baron*
1721 Macclesfield, *Earl* / x Parker, *Viscount*
1722 *Kerry, *Earl* / x*Clanmaurice, *V.*
1722 x*Perceval, *Viscount*
1722 x*Duncannon, *Visc.*
1722 Graham, *Earl* / x Graham of Belford, *Baron*
1722 xPercy, *Baron*
1723 x*Darnley, *Viscount*
1723 xWalpole of Walpole, *Baron*
1725 xKing, *Baron* / xOckham, *Baron*
1725 *Darnley, *Earl*

George II., 1727–1760.

1727 *Galway, *Viscount* / x*Killard, *Baron*
1728 xHobart, *Baron*
1728 xMonson, *Baron*
1728 x*Lanesborough, *V.*
1729 Waldegrave, *Earl* / xChewton, *Visct.*
1730 xHarrington, *Baron*
1730 Ashburnham, *Earl* / xSt. Asaph, *Visct.*
1733 x*Castle-Durrow, *B.*
1733 *Egmont, *Earl*
1733 x*Desart, *Baron*
1733 xHardwicke, *Baron*
1733 xTalbot, *Baron*
1735 x*Braco, *Baron*
1739 *Bessborough, *Earl*
1741 xIlchester, *Baron* / xStrangways, *Bar.*
1742 Harrington, *Earl* / xPetersham, *Visct.*
1742 xFitzwilliam, *Bar.* / xMilton, *Baron*
1742 xEdgcumbe, *Baron*
1743 *Powerscourt, *Vis.* / x*Wingfield, *Baron*
1743 Portsmouth, *Earl*
1743 x*Newport, *Baron*
1746 xBruce of Tottenham, *Baron*
1746 xFortescue, *Baron*
1746 Brooke, *Earl*
1746 xGower, *Earl* / xTrentham, *Visct.*
1746 x*Mornington, *Bar.*
1746 x*Tyrone, *Earl*
1746 Buckinghamshire, *Earl*
1746 Fitzwilliam, *Earl* / xMilton, *Viscount*
1747 xIlchester, *Baron* / xStavordale, *Baron* / xRedlynch, *Baron*
1747 Leinster, *Viscount*
1747 xFolkestone, *Visct.* / xLongford, *Baron*
1748 *Carrick, *Earl*
1749 Ponsonby of Sysonby, *Baron*
1749 xNorthumberland, *Earl* / xWarkworth, *Bar.*
1750 xVere, *Baron*
1750 x*Knapton, *Baron*
1750 xHertford, *Earl* / xBeauchamp, *Vis.*
1751 *Ashbrook, *Viscount*
1751 x*Hillsborough, *E.* / x*Kilwarlin, *Visct.*
1751 x*Fitzmaurice, *V.* / x*Dunkerron, *Bar.*
1752 x*Carysfort, *Baron*
1752 Guilford, *Earl*
1753 *Shelburne, *Earl*
1753 x*Pollington, *Baron*
1754 Hardwicke, *Earl* / xRoyston, *Viscount*
1755 x*Jocelyn, *Viscount*
1756 *Shannon, *Earl* / x*Boyle, *Viscount* / x*Castle-Martyr, *Baron*
1756 x*Mountmorres, *B.*
1756 x*Russborough, *Bn.*
1756 *Farnham, *Baron*
1756 x*Longford, *Baron*
1756 xHyde, *Baron*
1756 xWalpole of Wolterton, *Baron*
1756 Ilchester, *Earl*
1756 *Lanesborough, *E.*
1756 Newcastle, *Duke*
1756 xHarwich, *Baron*
1758 x*Sudley, *Viscount* / x*Saunders, *Baron*
1758 *Lisle, *Baron*
1758 x*Courtown, *Baron*
1758 x*Annesley, *Baron*
1759 *Fife, *Earl* / x*Macduff, *Visct.*
1759 Warwick, *Earl*

George III., 1760–1820.

1760 xWycombe, *Baron*
1760 xSondes, *Baron*
1760 x*Headfort, *Baron*
1760 x*Russborough, *Vt.*
1760 x*Mountflorence, *B.*
1760 x*Monteagle, *Baron*
1760 *Mornington, *Earl* / x*Wellesley, *Visct.*
1761 Delawarr, *Earl* / xCantelupe, *Visct.*
1761 x*Kildare, *Marq.* / x*Offaly, *Earl*
1761 xSpencer, *Viscount* / xSpencer, *Baron*
1761 xMount Stuart, *Bar.*
1761 xGrantham, *Baron*
1761 xGrosvenor, *Baron*
1761 Scarsdale, *Baron*
1761 Boston, *Baron*
1761 x*Winterton, *Baron*
1762 *Clive of Plassey, *B.*
1762 *Arran, *Earl*
1762 xCourtown, *Earl* / *Stopford, *Visct.*
1762 xHeadfort, *Viscount*
1762 xPelham, *Baron*
1762 xLovel & Holland, *B.*
1762 Vernon, *Baron*
1763 xDucie, *Baron*
1763 *Milltown, *Earl*
1763 *Mountmorres, *Vis.*
1764 x*Kingston, *Baron*
1764 x*Kilworth, *Baron*
1765 xCamden, *Baron*
1765 Digby, *Baron*
1765 Radnor, *Earl* / xPleydell-Bouverie, *Baron*
1765 Spencer, *Earl* / xAlthorp, *Viscount*
1766 x*Mountcashell, *Vis.*
1766 *Mexborough, *E.* / x*Pollington, *Vis.*
1766 *Winterton, *Earl* / x*Turnour, *Visct.*
1766 Northumberland, *Duke* / xPercy, *Earl*
1766 x*Bective, *Earl*
1766 x*Glerawley, *Visct.*
1766 x*Kingsborough, *V.*
1766 x*Clanwilliam, *V.* / x*Gillford, *Baron*
1766 *Leinster, *Duke*
1766 xSundridge, *Baron*
1767 *Howth, *Earl* / x*St. Lawrence, *V.*
1767 *Mulgrave, *Baron*
1768 x*Lifford, *Baron*
1768 x*Erne, *Baron*
1768 x*Westport, *Visct.*
1768 *Kingston, *Earl*
1770 x*Arden, *Baron*
1770 x*Bangor, *Baron*
1770 x*Dawson, *Baron*
1771 xApsley, *Baron*
1771 *Roden, *Earl*
1771 *Sefton, *Earl*
1771 x*Altamont, *Earl*
1772 Bathurst, *Earl*
1772 Hillsborough, *Earl* / xFairford, *Viscount*
1776 *Westcote, *Baron*
1776 xHamilton of Hambledon, *Baron*
1776 xBrownlow, *Baron*
1776 xCardiff, *Baron*
1776 xHarrowby, *Baron*
1776 Hawke, *Baron*
1776 Foley, *Baron*
1776 xAilesbury, *Earl*
1776 Clarendon, *Earl*
1776 *De Vesci, *Viscount*
1776 x*Doneraile, *Baron*
1776 *Macdonald, *Baron*
1776 *Lisburne, *Earl*
1776 *Southwell, *Viscount*
1776 *Clanwilliam, *Earl*
1776 x*Enniskillen, *Visct.*
1776 x*Gosford, *Baron*
1776 *Kensington, *Baron*
1776 *Newborough, *Bar.*
1776 x*Carlow, *Viscount*
1776 x*Lucan, *Baron*
1776 x*Clifden, *Baron*
1776 x*Naas, *Baron*
1776 x*Templetown, *Bar.*
1776 *Massy, *Baron*
1776 Mansfield (Notts), *Earl*
1778 x*Clonmore, *Baron*
1780 Dynevor, *Baron*
1780 Walsingham, *Baron*
1780 Bagot, *Baron*
1780 xPorchester, *Baron*
1780 Southampton, *Baron*
1781 *Lifford, *Viscount*
1781 x*Conyngham, *Ba*
1781 *Mountcashell, *Earl*
1781 *Muskerry, *Baron*
1781 x*Desart, *Viscount*
1781 x*Erne, *Viscount*
1781 x*Belmore, *Baron*
1781 x*Sheffield of Dunamore, *Baron*
1781 *Clifden, *Viscount*
1781 *Bangor, *Viscount*
1781 x*Mayo, *Viscount*
1781 x*Welles, *Baron*
1781 xMount-Edgcumbe, *Viscount* / xValletort, *Visct.*
1782 Grantley, *Baron* / xMarkenfield, *Bar.*
1782 Rodney, *Baron*
1782 *Hood, *Baron*
1783 x*Harberton, *Baron*
1783 x*Leitrim, *Baron*
1783 x*Donoughmore, *B.*
1783 x*Sheffield of Roscommon, *Baron*
1783 *Muncaster, *Baron*
1784 xLovaine, *Baron*
1784 xEliot, *Baron*
1784 x*Earlsfort, *Baron*
1784 xAbergavenny, *E.* / xNevill, *Viscount*
1784 Somers, *Baron*
1784 xBoringdon, *Baron*
1784 xUxbridge, *Earl*
1784 Berwick, *Baron*
1784 Sherborne, *Baron*
1784 Talbot, *Earl* / xIngestre, *Viscount*
1784 xGrosvenor, *Earl* / xBelgrave, *Visct.*
1784 Lansdowne, *Marq.* / xWycombe, *Earl* / xCalne & Calstone, *Viscount*
1785 *Antrim, *Earl* / x*Dunluce, *Visct.*
1785 x*Gosford, *Viscount*
1785 *Portarlington, *Earl*
1785 *Doneraile, *Viscount*
1785 x*Wicklow, *Visct.*
1785 *Mayo, *Earl*
1785 x*Lismore, *Baron*
1785 x*Loftus, *Baron*
1785 x*De Montalt, *Baron*
1785 *Longford, *Earl*
1786 xStafford, *Marquess*
1786 xCamden, *Earl* / xBayham, *Viscount*
1786 xHamilton, *Viscount*
1786 Strange, *Earl* / xMurray of Stanley, *Baron*
1786 Tyrone, *Baron*
1786 Carleton, *Baron*
1786 Suffield, *Baron*
1786 Dorchester, *Baron*
1786 Townshend, *Marq.*
1788 Kenyon, *Baron*
1788 xHowe, *Baron*
1788 Braybrooke, *Baron*
1788 xAmherst, *Baron*
1788 xMalmesbury, *Bar.*
1789 *Annesley, *Earl*
1789 *Carysfort, *Earl*
1789 *Enniskillen, *Earl*
1789 *Erne, *Earl*
1789 x*Clonmell, *Visct.*

1789 *Waterford, *Marq.*
1789 *Downshire, *Marq.*
1789 Salisbury, *Marquess*
1789 Bath, *Marquess*
1789 Mount-Edgcumbe, *Earl*
1789 Fortescue, *Earl*; *Ebrington, *Visc.*
1789 x*Londonderry, *B.*
1789 *Kilmaine, *Baron*
1789 *Cloncurry, *Baron*
1789 *Auckland, *Baron*
1789 x*Belmore, *Visct.*
1789 x*Conyngham, *Vis.*
1789 x*Loftus, *Viscount*
1790 x*Glentworth, *Bar.*
1790 *Clonbrock, *Baron*
1790 Fisherwick, *Baron*
1790 x*Oriel, *Baron*
1790 x*Caledon, *Baron*
1790 xVerulam, *Baron*
1790 Abercorn, *Marquess*
1790 Gage, *Baron*
1790 xBeverley, *Earl*
1791 *Hawarden, *Visct.*
1791 *Donegall, *Marq.*; x*Belfast, *Earl*
1791 *Harberton, *Visct.*
1791 x*Northland, *Visct.*
1792 Thurlow, *Baron*
1792 *Waterpark, *Baron*
1792 xMansfield (Middx.) *Earl*
1792 x*Oxmantown, *B.*
1793 Auckland, *Baron*
1793 Carnarvon, *Earl*
1793 Hertford, *Marq.*; xYarmouth, *Earl*
1793 x*Bandon, *Baron*
1793 x*Leitrim, *Viscount*
1793 *Clonmell, *Earl*
1793 *Desart, *Earl*; x*Castle-Cuffe, *V.*
1793 *Wicklow, *Earl*
1793 x*Castle-Stewart, *V.*
1794 x*Ely, *Earl*
1794 *Bridport, *Baron*
1794 xBradford, *Baron*
1794 xClive of Walcot, *B.*
1794 xCurzon, *Baron*
1794 xDundas, *Baron*
1794 xLyttelton, *Baron*
1794 Mendip, *Baron*
1794 xMulgrave, *Baron*
1794 xYarborough, *Bar.*
1794 *Graves, *Baron*
1795 xHood, *Baron*
1795 x*Somerton, *Baron*
1795 x*Yelverton, *Baron*
1795 *Leitrim, *Earl*
1795 *Lucan, *Earl*
1795 x*Castlereagh, *Vis.*
1795 x*Bernard, *Viscount*
1795 xLoughborough, *B.*
1796 Bute, *Marquess*; xWindsor, *Earl*; xMountjoy, *Visct.*
1796 xRous, *Baron*
1796 Hood, *Viscount*
1796 Stuart of Castle Stuart, *Baron*
1796 Stuart of Garlies, *B.*
1796 Saltersford, *Baron*
1796 Brodrick, *Baron*
1796 Calthorpe, *Baron*
1796 Gwydyr, *Baron*
1796 xHarewood, *Baron*
1796 xCawdor, *Baron*
1796 *Huntingfield, *Bar.*
1796 x*Carrington, *Baron*
1796 xNewark, *Viscount*; xPierrepont, *Baron*
1796 x*Londonderry, *Earl*
1796 *Rossmore, *Baron*
1797 *Hotham, *Baron*
1797 *Teignmouth, *Baron*
1797 Bolton, *Baron*
1797 xCarrington, *Baron*
1797 xMinto, *Baron*
1797 xLowther *Visct.*; xLowther, *Baron*
1797 Lilford, *Baron*
1797 Ribblesdale, *Baron*
1797 xWodehou e, *Baron*
1797 x*Conyngham, *E.*; x*Conyngham, *V.*
1797 xDuncan, *Viscount*; xDuncan, *Baron*
1797 *Cremorne, *Baron*
1797 *Belmore, *Earl*
1797 x*Suirdale, *Viscount*
1797 *Ferrard, *Viscount*
1797 x*Monck, *Baron*
1797 x*Norwood, *Baron*
1797 x*Kilconnel, *Baron*
1797 *Headley, *Baron*; x*Allanson, *Baron*; x*Winn, *Baron*
1797 x*Caledon, *Viscount*
1797 *Crofton, *Baron*
1798 *Ffrench, *Baron*
1799 Cumberland, *Duke*; Teviotdale, *Duke*; *Armagh, *Earl*
1799 xEldon, *Baron*
1799 *Henley, *Baron*
1800 *Ventry, *Baron*
1800 *Clanmorris, *Baron*
1800 *De Blaquiere, *Bar.*
1800 *Dufferin, *Baron*; *Clandeboye, *Bar.*
1800 *Dunalley, *Baron*
1800 x*Ennismore, *Baron*
1800 x*Frankfort, *Baron*
1800 *Langford, *Baron*
1800 *Wallscourt, *Baron*
1800 x*Adare, *Baron*
1800 *Henniker, *Baron*
1800 *Bandon, *Earl*; x*Bandon, *Visct.*
1800 x*Norbury, *Baron*
1800 Cadogan, *Earl*; xChelsea, *Viscount*
1800 *Ashtown, *Baron*
1800 *Clarina, *Baron*
1800 *Headfort, *Marquess*
1800 *Sligo, *Marquess*
1800 *Ely, *Marquess*
1800 Malmesbury, *Earl*; xFitzharris, *Visct.*
1800 Clanricarde, *Earl*
1800 *Castle-Stewart, *E.*
1800 *Avonmore, *Visct.*
1800 x*Limerick, *Visct.*
1800 x*Erris, *Baron*
1800 *Radstock, *Baron*
1800 *Gardner, *Baron*
1800 x*Somerton, *Visct.*
1800 *Donoughmore, *E.*
1801 *Caledon, *Earl*
1801 *Kenmare, *Earl*; x*Castlerosse, *Viscount.*
1801 *Monck, *Viscount*
1801 x*Dunlo, *Viscount*
1801 Loftus, *Baron*
1801 Carysfort, *Baron*
1801 Exeter, *Marquess*
1801 Rosslyn, *Earl*
1801 St. Vincent, *Visct.*; xJervis, *Baron*
1801 Abercromby, *Baron*
1801 Craven, *Earl*; xUffington, *Visct.*
1801 Onslow, *Earl*; xCranley, *Viscount*
1801 Romney, *Earl*; xMarsham, *Visct.*
1801 Chichester, *Earl*
1801 xGrey, *Baron*
1801 Wilton, *Earl*; xGrey de Wilton, *Viscount*
1801 xNelson, *Baron*
1801 Cambridge, *Duke*; xTipperary, *Earl*; xCulloden, *Baron*
1802 xCurzon, *Viscount*
1802 Ellenborough, *Bar.*
1802 Sandys, *Baron*
1802 xArden, *Baron*
1802 Sheffield, *Baron*
1802 Melville, *Viscount*; xDuneira, *Baron*
1803 *Limerick, *Earl*
1803 *Clancarty, *Earl*
1804 Powis, *Earl*; xClive, *Viscount*; xPowis, *Baron*; xHerbert of Cherbury, *Baron*
1805 Sidmouth, *Viscount*
1805 xBarham, *Baron*
1805 Nelson, *Earl*; xMerton, *Viscount*
1806 *Rendlesham, *Baron*
1806 *Gosford, *Earl*
1806 *Rosse, *Earl*
1806 *Normanton, *Earl*
1806 Erskine, *Baron*
1806 *Templetown, *Visct.*
1806 xArdrossan, *Baron*
1806 xAnson, *Viscount*; xSoberton, *Baron*
1806 Monteagle of Westport, *Baron*
1806 Granard, *Baron*
1806 xBeauchamp, *Baron*
1806 Manvers, *Earl*
1806 Orford, *Earl*
1806 Grey, *Earl*; xHowick, *Viscount*
1806 *Lismore, *Viscount*
1806 x*Lorton, *Viscount*
1806 xAilsa, *Baron*
1806 Gardner, *Baron*
1807 Lonsdale, *Earl*
1807 Manners, *Baron*
1807 xCathcart, *Viscount*; xGreenock, *Baron*
1809 Hopetoun, *Baron*
1809 Harrowby, *Earl*; xSandon, *Viscount*
1809 xWellington, *Visct.*; xDouro, *Baron*
1810 x*Kiltarton, *Baron*
1812 xWellington, *Earl*
1812 Northampton, *Mar*; xCompton, *Earl*; xWilmington, *Bar.*
1812 Harewood, *Earl*; xLascelles, *Visct.*
1812 xMulgrave, *Earl*; xNormanby, *Visct.*
1812 Camden, *Marquess*; xBrecknock, *Earl*
1812 xWellington, *Marq.*
1812 *Castlemaine, *Baron*
1812 *Decies, *Baron*
1813 Minto, *Earl*; xMelgund, *Visct.*
1814 Wellington, *Duke*; xDouro, *Marquess*
1814 xCombermere, *Bar.*
1814 xNiddry, *Baron*
1814 Gordon, *Viscount*
1814 xExmouth, *Baron*
1814 xStewart, *Baron*
1814 Cathcart, *Earl*
1815 Anglesey, *Marquess*
1815 xTrench, *Baron*
1815 Meldrum, *Baron*
1815 Grinstead, *Baron*
1815 Foxford, *Baron*
1815 Churchill, *Baron*
1815 Harris, *Baron*
1815 xGranville, *Viscount*
1815 Cholmondeley, *M.*; xRockravage, *Earl*
1815 Verulam, *Earl*; xGrimston, *Visct.*
1815 Brownlow, *Earl*; xAlford, *Viscount*
1815 St. Germans, *Earl*
1815 Morley, *Earl*; xBoringdon, *Visct.*
1815 Bradford, *Earl*; xNewport, *Visct.*
1815 Beauchamp, *Earl*; xElmley, *Viscount*
1816 *Londonderry, *Mar.*
1816 x*Ennismore, *Vis.*; x*Listowel, *Visct.*
1816 *Gort, *Viscount*
1816 xHill, *Baron*
1816 *Conyngham, *Mar.*; x*Mount Charles, *Earl*
1816 x*Slane, *Viscount*
1816 *Sheffield, *Earl*; x*Pevensey, *Visct.*
1816 *Frankfort de Montmorency, *Visct.*
1816 x*Mount-Earl, *Vis.*
1816 xDe Grey, *Earl*
1816 Exmouth, *Viscount*
1817 Colchester, *Baron*
1818 *Garvagh, *Baron*

George IV., 1820–1830.

1821 Hutchinson, *Visct.*
1821 Eldon, *Earl*; xEncombe, *Visct.*
1821 Howe, *Earl*
1821 Ailesbury, *Marq.*; xBruce, *Earl*; xSavernake, *Visct.*
1821 Kerr, *Baron*

1821 Minster, *Baron*
1821 Ormonde, *Baron*
1821 Wemyss, *Baron*
1821 Clanbrassil, *Baron*
1821 Silchester, *Baron*
1821 Oriel, *Baron*
1821 Delamere, *Baron*
1821 Forester, *Baron*
1821 *x*Glenlyon, *Baron*
1821 *x*Ravensworth, *Bar.*
1821 Stradbroke, *Earl* / *x*Dunwich, *Visct.*
1821 Rayleigh, *Baron*
1822 Temple, *Earl*
1822 *Kilmorey, *Earl* / *x**Newry & Morne, *Viscount*
1822 *Dunraven and Mount-Earl, *Earl* / *x**Adare, *Viscount*
1822 *Listowel, *Earl*
1823 Vane, *Earl* / *x*Seaham, *Viscount*
1823 Clancarty, *Viscount*
1824 Gifford, *Baron*
1825 *Ormonde, *Marq.* / *x**Arklow, *Baron*
1825 *Clanricarde, *Marq.*
1826 Bristol, *Marquess* / *x*Jermyn, *Earl*
1826 Wigan, *Baron*
1826 Ranfurly, *Baron*
1826 *x*Wharncliffe, *Baron*
1826 *x*Feversham, *Baron*
1826 Seaford, *Baron*
1826 Somerhill, *Baron*
1826 Amherst, *Earl* / *x*Holmesdale, *Vis.*
1827 Combermere, *Visct.*
1827 *x*Goderich, *Viscount*
1827 Tenterden, *Baron*
1827 Plunket, *Baron*
1827 *Norbury, *Earl* / *x**Glandine, *Visct.*
1827 *x*Emlyn, *Viscount*
1828 *x*Cowley, *Baron*
1828 Heytesbury, *Baron*
1828 Rosebery, *Baron*
1828 Clanwilliam, *Baron*
1828 *x*Durham, *Baron*
1828 *x*Skelmersdale, *Bar.*
1829 Wynford, *Baron*

William IV., 1830–1837.

EARL GREY, *Premier.*

1831 *Guillamore, *Visc.* / *x**O'Grady, *Baron*
1831 *Talbot de Malahide, *Baron* / *x**Malahide, *Baron*
1831 Munster, *Earl* / *x*Fitz-Clarence, *V.* / *x*Tewkesbury, *Bar.*
1831 Kilmarnock, *Baron*
1831 Fingall, *Baron*
1831 *x*Dover, *Baron*
1831 Sefton, *Baron*
1831 Clements, *Baron*
1831 Ailsa, *Marquess*
1831 *x*Burlington, *Earl* / *x*Cavendish of Keighley, *Baron*
1831 Kenlis, *Baron*
1831 Chaworth, *Baron*
1831 Dunmore, *Baron*
1831 *x*Oakley, *Baron*
1831 Poltimore, *Baron*
1831 Mostyn, *Baron*
1831 Templemore, *Baron*
1831 Camperdown, *Earl*
1831 *x*Westminster, *Mar.*
1831 *Ranfurly, *Earl*
1831 Cloncurry, *Baron*
1831 Lichfield, *Earl*
1831 De Saumarez, *Baron*
1832 *x*Godolphin, *Baron*
1832 *x*Stanley of Bickerstaffe, *Baron*
1833 Sutherland, *Duke*
1833 Durham, *Earl* / *x*Lambton, *Visct.*
1833 *x*Ripon, *Earl*
1833 Granville, *Earl* / *x*Leveson, *Baron*
1834 Denman, *Baron*
1834 *Carew, *Baron*
1834 *x*Duncannon, *Baron*

SIR R. PEEL, *Premier.*

1835 Abinger, *Baron*
1835 De L'Isle and Dudley, *Baron*
1835 Canterbury, *Visct.* / *x*Bottesford, *Baron*
1835 Ashburton, *Baron*

VIS. MELBOURNE, *Premier.*

1835 Hatherton, *Baron*
1835 *x*Strafford, *Baron*
1835 Worlingham, *Baron*
1836 *x*Cottenham, *Baron*
1836 Stratheden, *Baron*
1836 *Oranmore, *Baron* / *Browne, *Baron*
1837 Effingham, *Earl*
1837 *x*Portman, *Baron*
1837 Ducie, *Earl* / *x*Moreton, *Baron*
1837 Lovat, *Baron*
1837 Yarborough, *Earl* / *x*Worsley, *Baron*
1837 Bateman, *Baron*

Victoria, 1837.

VIS. MELBOURNE, *Prem.*

1837 Innes, *Earl*
1837 Leicester, *Earl* / *x*Coke, *Viscount*
1838 Rossmore, *Baron*
1838 Normanby, *Marq.*
1838 Lovelace, *Earl* / *x*Ockham, *Viscount*
1838 *x*Zetland, *Earl*
1838 Kintore, *Baron*
1838 Lismore, *Baron*
1838 Carew, *Baron*
1838 De Mauley, *Baron*
1838 Wrottesley, *Baron*
1838 Sudeley, *Baron*
1838 Methuen, *Baron*
1839 Stanley of Alderley, *Baron*
1839 Leigh, *Baron*
1839 Wenlock, *Baron*
1839 Lurgan, *Baron*
1839 Monteagle of Brandon, *Baron*
1839 Seaton, *Baron*
1839 Keane, *Baron*
1839 Campbell, *Baron*
1841 Oxenfoord, *Baron*
1841 Gainsborough, *E.* / *x*Campden, *Visct.* / *x*Noel, *Baron*
1841 Congleton, *Baron*
1841 Vivian, *Baron*
1841 Wales, *Prince* / *x*Chester, *Earl*

SIR R. PEEL, *Premier.*

1842 Hill, *Viscount*
1845 *Dunsandle, *Baron* / *Clanconal, *Baron*
1846 *x*Gough, *Baron*
1846 Hardinge, *Viscount*
1846 Ellesmere, *Earl* / *x*Brackley, *Visct.*

LORD J. RUSSELL, *Prem.*

1847 Strafford, *Earl* / *x*Enfield, *Viscount*
1847 *x*Acheson, *Baron*
1847 *x*Dartrey, *Baron*
1848 Eddisbury, *Baron*
1848 *Bellew, *Baron*
1849 Gough, *Viscount*
1849 Elgin, *Baron*
1850 *x*Dublin, *Earl*
1850 *x*Clandeboye, *Baron*
1850 *x*Londesborough, *B.*
1850 Cottenham, *Earl* / *x*Crowhurst, *Visct.*
1850 Truro, *Baron*
1851 De Freyne of Coolavin, *Baron*
1852 *Clermont, *Baron*

EARL OF DERBY, *Premier.*

1852 St. Leonards, *Baron*
1852 Raglan, *Baron*

VIS. PALMERSTON, *Prem.*

1856 *x*Aveland, *Baron*
1856 Kenmare, *Baron*
1856 Belper, *Baron*
1866 *Fermoy, *Baron*
1856 Talbot de Malahide, *Baron*
1857 Cowley, *Earl* / *x*Dangan, *Viscount*
1857 Ebury, *Baron*
1857 *x*Skene, *Baron*
1858 Chesham, *Baron*

EARL OF DERBY, *Prem.*

1858 Chelmsford, *Baron*
1858 Churston, *Baron*
1859 Leconfield, *Baron*
1859 Tredegar, *Baron*
1859 Egerton, *Baron*
1859 Winton, *Earl*

VIS. PALMERSTON, *Prem.*

1859 Lyveden, *Baron*
1860 Dudley, *Earl* / *x*Ednam, *Viscount*
1860 Brougham and Vaux, *Baron*
1860 Kinnaird, *Baron*
1861 *x*Herbert of Lea, *B.*
1861 Westbury, *Baron*
1861 Russell, *Earl* / *x*Amberley, *Visct.*
1861 Fitzhardinge, *Baron*
1861 Cromartie, *Countess* / *x*Tarbat, *Viscless.* / *x*Castlehaven, *Bss.* / *x*McLeod, *Baroness*
1863 Annaly, *Baron*
1863 *x*Houghton, *Baron*
1863 *Athlumney, *Baron*
1864 *x*Buckhurst, *Baron*

EARL RUSSELL, *Premier.*

1866 Romilly, *Baron*
1866 *x*Northbrook, *Baron*
1866 Halifax, *Viscount*
1866 Meredyth, *Baron*
1866 Edinburgh, *Duke* / *x*Ulster, *Earl* / *x*Kent, *Earl*
1866 Kimberley, *Earl*
1866 Kenry, *Baron*

EARL OF DERBY, *Premier.*

1866 Dartrey, *Earl*
1866 Monck, *Baron*
1866 Hartismere, *Baron*
1866 *x*Lytton, *Baron*
1866 Hylton, *Baron*
1866 Penrhyn, *Baron*
1866 Brancepeth, *Baron*

B. DISRAELI, *Premier.*

1868 *x*Cairns, *Baron*
1868 Kesteven, *Baron*
1868 Ormathwaite, *Baron*
1868 O'Neill, *Baron*
1868 Bridport, *Viscount*
1868 Napier of Magdala, *Baron*
1868 Feversham, *Earl* / *x*Helmsley, *Visct.*
1868 *Abercorn, *Duke* / *x**Hamilton, *Mar.*
1868 Gormanston, *Baron*
1868 *Rathdonnell, *Baron*

W. E. GLADSTONE, *Prem.*

1869 Lawrence, *Baron*
1869 Penzance, *Baron*
1869 Dunning, *Baron*
1869 Balinhard, *Baron*
1869 Hare, *Baron*
1869 Howard of Glossop, *Baron*
1869 Castletown, *Baron*
1869 Acton, *Baron*
1869 Robartes, *Baron*
1869 Wolverton, *Baron*
1869 Greville, *Baron*
1870 *x*Kildare, *Baron*
1870 O'Hagan, *Baron*
1871 Sandhurst, *Baron*
1871 Burdett-Coutts, *Bss.*
1871 Ripon, *Marquess*
1871 *x*Dufferin, *Earl* / *x*Clandeboye, *Visc.*
1872 Ettrick, *Baron*
1872 *x*Selborne, *Baron*
1873 *x*Breadalbane, *Bar.*
1873 Portman, *Viscount*
1873 Somerton, *Baron*
1873 Aberdare, *Baron*
1874 Moncreiff, *Baron*
1874 Coleridge, *Baron*
1874 Emly, *Baron*
1874 Westminster, *Duke*
1874 Carlingford, *Baron*
1874 Cottesloe, *Baron*

B. DISRAELI (Earl of Beaconsfield), *Premier.*
1874 Hampton, *Baron*
1874 Ravensworth, *Earl* / *x* Eslington, *Baron*
1874 Connaught, *Duke* / Strathearn, *Duke* / *x* Sussex, *Earl*
1875 Douglas, *Baron*
1875 Ramsay of Glenmark, *Baron*
1876 Gordon, *Duke* / *x* Kinnara, *Earl*
1876 Fermanagh, *Baron*
1876 Abergavenny, *Mar.* / *x* Lewes, *Earl*
1876 Harlech, *Baron*
1876 Wharncliffe, *Earl* / *x* Carlton, *Viscount*
1876 Alington, *Baron*
1876 Tollemache, *Baron*
1876 Gerard, *Baron*
1876 Northbrook, *Earl* / *x* Baring, *Viscount*
1876 Sackville, *Baron*
1878 Norton, *Baron*
1878 *x* Cranbrook, *Viscount*
1878 Cairns, *Earl* / *x* Garmoyle, *Visct.*
1880 Shute, *Baron*
1880 *x* Bolsover, *Baron*
1880 Lytton, *Earl* / *x* Knebworth, *Visc.*
1880 Watson, *Baron*
1880 Haldon, *Baron*
1880 Wimborne, *Baron*
1880 Ardilaun, *Baron*
1880 Lathom, *Earl*
1880 Lamington, *Baron*
1880 Sondes, *Earl* / *x* Throwley, *Visct.*
1880 *x* Donington, *Baron*
1880 Trevor, *Baron*
1880 Rowton, *Baron*

W. E. GLADSTONE, *Prem.*
1880 Brabourne, *Baron*
1881 Ampthill, *Baron*
1881 Albany, *Duke* / *x* Clarence, *Earl* / *x* Arklow, *Baron*
1881 Tweeddale, *Baron*
1881 Howth, *Baron*
1881 Reay, *Baron*
1881 Derwent, *Baron*
1881 Hothfield, *Baron*
1881 Tweedmouth, *Baron*
1882 *x* Wolseley, *Baron*
1882 Selborne, *Earl* / *x* Wolmer, *Viscount*
1884 Tennyson, *Baron*
1884 Hampden, *Viscount*
1884 Strathspey, *Baron*
1884 Monk Bretton, *Bar.*
1884 Northbourne, *Bar.*
1884 Sudley, *Baron*
1884 De Vesci, *Baron*
1884 Herries, *Baron*
1885 Powerscourt, *Baron*
1885 Northington, *Baron*
1885 Rothschild, *Baron*
1885 Revelstoke, *Baron*
1885 Monkswell, *Baron*
1885 Hobhouse, *Baron*
1885 Lingen, *Baron*
1885 Breadalbane, *Mar.* / *x* Ormelie, *Earl*
1885 *x* Fife, *Earl*

M. OF SALISBURY, *Prem.*
1885 Halsbury, *Baron*
1885 Iddesleigh, *Earl* / *x* St. Cyres, *Visct.*
1885 Ashbourne, *Baron*
1885 St. Oswald, *Baron*
1885 Wantage, *Baron*
1885 Esher, *Baron*
1885 Wolseley, *Viscount*
1885 Deramore, *Baron*
1885 Montagu of Beaulieu, *Baron*
1885 Elphinstone, *Baron*
1885 Colville of Culross, *Baron*
1886 Hillingdon, *Baron*
1886 Hindlip, *Baron*
1886 Grimthorpe, *Baron*

W. E. GLADSTONE, *Prem.*
1886 Herschell, *Baron*
1886 Stalbridge, *Baron*
1886 Kensington, *Baron*
1886 Oxenbridge, *Visct.*
1886 Burton, *Baron*
1886 Hamilton of Dalzell, *Baron*
1886 Brassey, *Baron*
1886 Thring, *Baron*

M. OF SALISBURY, *Prem.*
1886 Cross, *Viscount*
1886 De Montalt, *Earl*
1887 Macnaghten, *Baron*
1887 Connemara, *Baron*
1887 Londesborough, *E.* / *x* Raincliffe, *Visct.*
1887 Bowes, *Baron*
1887 Monckton, *Baron*
1887 St. Levan, *Baron*
1887 Magheramorne, *Bar.*
1887 Armstrong, *Baron*
1887 Basing, *Baron*
1887 De Ramsey, *Baron*
1887 Cheylesmore, *Baron*
1887 Addington, *Baron*
1888 *x* Knutsford, *Baron*
1888 Savile, *Baron*
1888 Dufferin & Ava, *M.* / *x* Ava, *Earl*
1889 Fife, *Duke* / *x* Macduff, *Marq.*
1889 Morris, *Baron*
1890 Field, *Baron*
1891 Iveagh, *Baron*
1891 Mountstephen, *Bar.*
1891 Masham, *Baron*
1891 Macdonald of Earnscliffe, *Baroness*
1891 Hambleden, *Viscess*
1892 Roberts of Kandahar, *Baron*
1892 Hood of Avalon, *B.*
1892 Kelvin of Largs, *B.*
1892 Argyll, *Duke*
1892 York, *Duke* / *x* Inverness, *Earl* / *x* Killarney, *Baron*
1892 Rookwood, *Baron*
1892 Cromer, *Baron*
1892 Shand, *Baron*
1892 Cranbrook, *Earl* / *x* Medway, *Baron*
1892 Ancaster, *Earl*
1892 Newton, *Baron*
1892 Llangattock, *Baron*
1892 Dunleath, *Baron*
1892 Crawshaw, *Baron*
1892 Amherst of Hackney, *Baron*
1892 Ashcombe, *Baron*
1892 Blythswood, *Baron*
1892 Zetland, *Marquess* / *x* Ronaldshay, *Earl*

W. E. GLADSTONE, *Prem.*
1892 Playfair, *Baron*
1892 Battersea, *Baron*
1893 Swansea, *Baron*
1893 Overtoun, *Baron*
1893 Hawkesbury, *Baron*
1893 Farrer, *Baron*
1893 Stanmore, *Baron*
1894 Welby of Allington, *Baron*
1894 Rendel of Hatchlands, *Baron*

EARL OF ROSEBERY, *Prem.*
1894 Russell of Killowen, *Baron*
1894 Davey of Fernhurst, *Baron*
1895 Peel, *Viscount*
1895 Crewe, *Earl*
1895 Loch of Drylaw, *B.*
1895 Wandsworth, *Bar.*
1895 Ashton, *Baron*
1895 Carrington, *Earl* / *x* Wendover, *Visct.*
1895 Burghclere, *Baron*

M. OF SALISBURY, *Prem.*
1895 Knutsford, *Viscount*
1895 Llandaff, *Viscount*
1895 James of Hereford, *Baron*
1895 Rathmore, *Baron*
1895 Pirbright, *Baron*
1895 Glenesk, *Baron*
1896 Aldenham, *Baron*
1896 Manners of Haddon, *Baron*
1896 Heneage of Hainton, *Baron*
1896 Malcolm of Poltalloch, *Baron*
1896 *x* Roas of Belvoir, *B.*
1896 Rosmead, *Baron*

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Knight of Glyn, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd Fitzgerald, *born* 1863, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (20th), Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., *born* 5 Feb. 1844.
The MacDermott, Q.C., Hugh Hyacinth O'Rorke, Prince of Coolavin, *born* 1 July, 1834.
The O'Conor Don, Rt. Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor, P.C., *born* 7 May, 1838.
The O'Donoghue, of the Glens.
The O'Donovan, Morgan William, of Lissard, county Cork, *born* 11 Feb. 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, *Lieut.-Col.* Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Hong Kong, *suc.* 1894.
The O'Grady of Kilballyowen, Bruff, co. Limerick, William de Courcy O'Grady, *born* 1848.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Hymaine, Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly, of Gallagh Castle, co. Galway, *born* 15 Sept. 1806; *suc.* 1892.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of the Sept, Arthur MacMurrogh Murphy, *born* 1835.
McDermott-Roe, Thomas Charles McDermott, of Alderford, co. Roscommon, *born* 16 Feb. 1847.
McGillycuddy of the Reeks, Denis Charles Donough McGillycuddy, *born* 14 May, 1852.

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Those Titles having living representatives are marked with an asterisk (*).

*Aberdour—*Morton*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
*Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alford—*Brownlow*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Amberley—*Russell*
Andover—*Suffolk*
*Anson—*Lichfield*
*Apsley—*Bathurst*
*Ardee—*Meath*
Ardrossan—*Eglinton*
*Armagh—*Cumberland*
*Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
*Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
*Balcarres—*Crawford*
*Balgonie — *Leven and Melville*
*Balvaird—*Mansfield*
*Baring—*Northbrook*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
*Belgrave—*see* Grosvenor
*Bennet—*see* Ossulston
Bernard—*Bandon*
Berriedale—*Caithness*
*Bertie—*Lindsey*
*Bingham—*Lucan*
*Binning—*Haddington*
Blandford—*Marlborough*
*Boringdon—*Morley*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Boyle—*Shannon*
*Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
*Brooke—*Warwick*
*Bruce—*Elgin*
*Burford—*St. Albans*
*Burghersh—*Westmind.*
*Burghley—*Exeter*
Burke—*Clanricarde*
*Bury—*Albemarle*
Callan—*Desmond*
*Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cantelupe—*Delawarr*
*Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
*Cardross—*Buchan*
*Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
*Carnegie—*Southesk*
*Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castle Cuffe—*Desart*
*Castlereagh—*Londndry.*
*Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
*Chelsea—*Cadogan*
*Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clements—*Leitrim*
*Clifton—*Darnley*
*Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
*Cochrane—*Dundonald*
*Coke—*Leicester*
*Cole—*Enniskillen*
*Compton—*Northampton*
*Corry—*Belmore*
*Courtenay—*Devon*
*Cranborne—*Salisbury*
*Cranley—*Onslow*
*Cremorne—*Dartrey*
*Crichton—*Erne*
Crowhurst—*Cottenham*
*Curzon—*Howe*
*Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
*Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
*Dalrymple—*Stair*
*Dalzell—*Carnwath*
*Dangan—*Cowley*
*De Grey—*Ripon*
*Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Delvin—*Westmeath*
Douglas—*Hamilton*
*Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers—*Queensberry*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig — *Queens-*
*Dumfries—*Bute* [berry
Duncan—*Camperdown*
*Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
*Dungarvan—*Cork*
*Dunglass—*Home*
*Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Dursley—*Berkeley*
*Earlsfort—*Clonmell*
*Ebrington—*Fortescue*
*Ednam—*Dudley*
*Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
*Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
*Emlyn—*Cawdor*
*Encombe—*Eldon*
Enfield—*Strafford*
*Ennismore—*Listowel*
*Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eslington—*Ravensworth*
*Euston—*Grafton*
*Feilding—*Denbigh*
*Fincastle—*Dunmore*
*FitzClarence—*Munster*
*FitzHarris—*Malmesbry.*
*Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
Fordwich—*Cowper*
Forth—*Perth & Melfort*
*Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
*Garnock—*Lindsay*
*Gifford—*Tweeddale*
*Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
*Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glandine—*Norbury*
*Glentworth—*Limerick*
*Glerawley—*Annesley*
*Graham—*Montrose*
*Granby—*Rutland*
*Greenock—*Cathcart*
*Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
*Grey of Groby—*Stamfd.*
*Grimston—*Verulam*
*Grosvenor—*Westminster*
*Guernsey—*Aylesford*
*Haddo—*Aberdeen*
*Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hawarden—*De Montalt*
*Hay of Kinfauns—*Kinnoull*
*Helmsley—*Feversham*
*Herbert—*Pembroke*
*Hillsborough — *Downshire*
Hinchingbrooke — *Sand-*
Hinton—*Poulett* [*wich*
Hobart—*Buckinghmshire.*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
*Hope—*Hopetoun*
Houghton—*Crewe*
*Howard of Effingham—*Effingham*
*Howick—*Grey*
Huntingtower—*Dysart*
*Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
*Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
*Inverurie—*Kintore*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
*Kelburne—*Glasgow*
*Kerry—*Lansdowne*
*Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
*Kilcoursie—*Cavan*
Kildare—*Leinster*
*Killeen—*Fingall*
*Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kilworth—*Mountcashell*
Kingsborough — *King-*
ston
Kirkwall—*Orkney*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
*Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lambton—*Durham*
*Langton—*Temple*
*Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leveson—*Granville*
*Lewes—*Abergavenny*
*Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loftus—*Ely*
*Lorne—*Argyll*
*Loughborough-*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lymington—*Portsmouth*
Macduff—*Fife*
*Mahon—*Stanhope*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
*Maitland—*Lauderdale*
*Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
*Manners—*Granby*
*March—*Richmond*
*Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
*Medway—*Cranbrook*
Melfort—*Perth*
*Melgund—*Minto*
*Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
*Molyneux—*Sefton*
*Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
*Moore—*Drogheda*
*Moreton—*Ducie*
*Morpeth—*Carlisle*
*Mount-Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
*Newark—*Manvers*
*Newport—*Bradford*
*Newry and Morne — *Kilmorey*
*Newtown - Butler—*Lanesborough*
*Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
*Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
*Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
*Ossulston—*Tankerville*
*Oxmantown—*Rosse*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Perceval—*Egmont*
*Percy—*Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pevensey—*Sheffield*
*Pollington—*Mexborough*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Proby—*Carysfort*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
*Raincliffe—*Londesboro'*
*Raynham—*Townshend*
Reidhaven—*Seafield*
*Rockasavage—*Cholm'ley*
*Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
*Royston—*Hardwicke*
Russborough—*Milltown*
St. Asaph—*Ashburnham*
*St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
St. Lawrence—*Howth*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
*Settrington—*March*
*Seymour—*Somerset*
*Skelmersdale—*Lathom*
*Somerton—*Normanton*
*Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
*Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stewart—*Castle-Stewart*
*Stopford—*Courtown*
Stormont—*Mansfield*
*Sudley—*Arran*
*Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie*
*Tavistock—*Bedford*
*Tewkesbury—*see* Fitz-Clarence
*Throwley—*Sondes*
*Titchfield—*Portland*
*Trafalgar—*Nelson*
*Tullibardine—*Athole*
*Turnour—*Winterton*
Tyrone—*Waterford*
Uffington—*Craven*
*Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
*Valletort—*Mount-Edgcumbe*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
*Villiers—*Jersey*
Walpole—*Orford*
*Warkworth—*Percy*
*Wendover—*Carrington*
*Weymouth—*Bath*
*Willoughby de Eresby —*Ancaster*
*Wilmington—*Compton*
Wiltshire—*Winchester*
*Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
*Wolmer—*Selborne*
*Worcester—*Beaufort*
*Worsley—*Yarborough*
*Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Abbot—*Colchester*
Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney-Hastings — *Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
A'Court - Holmes — *Heytesbury*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar-Ellis—*Clifden*
Agar - Robartes — *Robartes*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Allanson-Winn — *Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Anderson-Pelham—*Yarborough*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arden-Baillie-Hamilton—*Haddington*
Ashley-Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Bass—*Burton*
Bateman - Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bateson—*Deramore*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Berkeley—*Fitzhardinge*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blake—*Wallscourt*
Bligh—*Darnley* [*thom*
Bootle-Wilbraham—*La-*
Borthwick—*Glenesk*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Connemara*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes - Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Sligo* [*more*
Browne-Guthrie—*Oran-*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell-Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Buller—*Elphinstone*
Bulwer-Lytton—*Lytton*
Burns—*Shand*
Burrell—*Gwydyr*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Blythswood*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish - Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Charteris—*Wemyss*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester—*Templemore*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Clegg-Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifford - Butler — *Dunboyne*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane-Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Coke—*Leicester*
Colborne—*Seaton*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Compton—*Northampton*
Constable - Maxwell — *Herries*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Crewe-Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton-Stuart—*Bute*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cunliffe-Lister—*Masham*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Curzon—*Zouche*
Curzon-Howe—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalberg-Acton—*Acton*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Daly—*Dunsandle*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson-Damer — *Portarlington*
De Burgh - Canning — *Clanricarde*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Worms—*Pirbright*
De Yarburgh-Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane - Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon-Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas - Hamilton — *Hamilton and Brandon*
Douglas-Home—*Home*
Douglas-Pennant — *Penrhyn*
Douglas-Scott-Montagu—*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Perth*
Drummond—*Strathallan*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncan-Haldane—*Camperdown*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe—*M-Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elliot—*Minto*
Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans-Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh-de-Moleyns—*Ventry*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch - Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan - Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan - Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
FitzGerald de Ros — *De Ros*
Fitzmaurice — *Lansdowne*
FitzMaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick — *Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Flower—*Battersea*
Foljambe—*Hawkesbury*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes—*Sempill*
Fox - Strangways — *Ilchester*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
Gardner—*Burghclere*
Gascoigne-Cecil — *Salisbury*
Gathorne-Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani—*Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Goodeve-Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon - Lennox — *Richmond*
Gore—*Arran* [
Gore-Langton—*Temple*
Gough - Calthorpe — *Calthorpe*
Graham—*Montrose*
Greville—*Warwick*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Ardilaun*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton - Gordon — *Aberdeen*
Hamilton - Gordon — *Stanmore*
Hamilton - Russell — *Boyne*
Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury-Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Haworth-Leslie—*Rothes*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote - Drummond - Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely-Hutchinson — *Donoughmore*
Henniker - Major — *Henniker*
Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne-Scott — *Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill-Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart — *Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Hopetoun*
Hore-Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley - Beresford — *Decies*

Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce—*Thurlow*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Howard—*Wicklow*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes-Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
James—*Northbourne*
Jerningham—*Stafford*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Johnstone—*Derwent*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Keith-Falconer—*Kintore*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King-Tenison—*Kingston*
Knatchbull-Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Le-Poer-Trench—*Clancarty*
Leeson—*Milltown*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leslie-Melville—*Leven*
Leveson-Gower—*Granville*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd-Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lowry-Corry—*Belmore*
Lowry-Corry—*Rowton*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Loyd-Lindsay—*Wantage*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
McClintock-Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel-Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Reay*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners-Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Matthews—*Llandaff*
Maude—*De Montalt*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Milbanke—*Lovelace*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Milman—*Berkeley*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton-Arundell—*Galway*
Monsell—*Emly*
Monson—*Oxenbridge*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu-Douglas-Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
More-Smyth—*Mountcashell*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Kinloss*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel-Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Callaghan—*Lismore*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvie-Grant—*Seafield*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Orde-Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby-Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parkinson-Fortescue—*Carlingford & Clermont*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham-Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pennington—*Muncaster*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Lovaine*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell-Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plunket—*Rathmore*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Proby—*Carysfort*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rice—*Dynevor*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Rolls—*Llangattock*
Roper-Curzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*Delawarr*
Sackville-West—*Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair-Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Lawrence—*Howth*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
St. Maur—*Somerset*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater-Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scudamore-Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Selwin-Ibbetson—*Rookwood*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney-Foulis—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Gray*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer-Churchill—*Marlborough*
Spring-Rice—*Monteagle of Brandon*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stapleton—*Beaumont*
Stapleton-Cotton—*Combermere*
Stephen—*Mount-Stephen*
Stern—*Wandsworth*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart-Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray and Segrave*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Blantyre*
Stuart-Gray—*Moray*
Stuart-Richardson—*Castle-Stewart*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland-Leveson-Gower—*Cromartie*
Sutherland-Leveson-Gower—*Sutherland*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomson—*Kelvin*
Thynne—*Bath*
Toler—*Norbury*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towry-Law—*Ellenborough*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrwhitt-Wilson—*Berners*
Tyssen-Amherst—*Amherst of Hackney*
Upton—*Templetown*
Vane-Tempest-Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Venables-Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney-Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wentworth-Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
White—*Overtoun*
Wilde—*Penzance*
Wilde—*Truro*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Windsor-Clive—*Windsor*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham-Quin—*Dunraven and Mount-Earl*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Yarde-Buller—*Churston*
Yelverton—*Avonmore*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*

Our Ocean Mail.

WITH A GLANCE AT THE SHIPS OF THE PAST.

. In most cases where lists of fleets are quoted in this article, the larger vessels only are mentioned, space being too limited to include the entire fleets.

Of all the marvellous results of man's inventive genius, none is perhaps more worthy of our wonder and admiration than that of the application of steam to navigation, more especially when we consider how humbly it originated, and with what rapid strides it has reached its present immensity. Although many engineers of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century had more or less claim to be inventors of the steamboat, there is a supposed instance of a ship being propelled by steam as early as 1543, when Blasco de Garay, a Spanish captain, exhibited in Barcelona harbour a vessel of 200 tons burthen which he had invented. The steam power, which worked a moveable wheel on either side of the ship, was supplied from a cauldron of boiling water placed under each.* To trace the history of steam navigation in all its details would occupy more space than it is possible to devote to the subject, and it would moreover exceed the limits of the present article, which is intended to deal specially with the development and progress of the mail and passenger services which are carried out by English companies. It will be sufficient for our purpose, therefore, if the year 1807 is taken as a starting-point—the year in which Fulton and Livingstone built the *Clermont* at New York. This vessel was the first to make a completely successful voyage by steam from that city to Albany, and justly claims to be the first passenger steamer ever built. In 1812 the first European passenger steamer, the *Comet*, was built by Henry Bell and launched upon the Clyde. She was engined by John Robertson, who lived long enough to set up those very engines in the South Kensington Museum when they were deposited in that institution. Six years later Mr. Scarlborough, of Savannah, determined to attempt the navigation of the Atlantic by steam. He accordingly purchased a vessel at New York while yet on the stocks, fitted her with engines, and named her the *Savannah*. On 19th May, 1819, she left Savannah for Liverpool, which port was safely reached on the 20th June. It cannot be said, however, that this was the first vessel to *steam* across the Atlantic, for, owing to rapid consumption of the fuel (pitch pine), she only used steam 18 days, sailing the rest. To Canada belongs the honour of having first made that journey entirely by steam. The *Royal William* was launched at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, in 1831, and on the 17th August, 1833, sailed from Picton, N.S., arriving in England on the 11th September. She was sold on her arrival and chartered by the Portuguese Government for a transport, and subsequently purchased by the Spanish Government, fitted out as a man-of-war called the *Isabella Segunda*, and went into action against the Carlists at San Sebastian. She is stated to have been the first steam warship in the world. The *Sirius* was the next ship to make the passage by steam alone. She was built in London, and, on the 5th April, 1838, left Cork for New York, arriving there with seven passengers on the 23rd of the same month. Scarcely had she dropped anchor, however, when another vessel was sighted. This was the *Great Western*, which had left Bristol on the 8th April, and entered New York only a few hours after the *Sirius*, having completed the journey in the marvellous time of 14½ days. It may be of interest to mention that the *Great Western* made in all, between 1838 and 1843, 64 voyages across the Atlantic. Her fastest westward passage was made in 12 days 18 hours, and her fastest eastward passage in 12 days 7½ hours. In 1847 she was sold to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and remained in their service for many years. She was finally broken up at Vauxhall in 1857, after a long and successful career.

Now that it had been proved beyond doubt that steam navigation could be carried on with success, companies were formed for the purpose of extending the use of steamboats and establishing regular services between country and country. In sketching the histories of the great lines of steamships, we will first turn our attention to those whose vessels ply between England and the United States, seeing that they are not only the largest but also the most numerous. The pioneer companies on this route were all established in 1838; they were, (1) The British and American Steam Navigation Company, (2) The Great Western Steam Navigation Company, (3) The Transatlantic Steamship Company. To the first of these belonged the *Sirius*, whose performance is already noted, and in 1839 the company launched on the Thames a vessel of much larger proportions. This ship, the *British Queen*, carried a crew of 100 men, 600 tons of coal, and £1,500,000 worth of cargo. She left Portsmouth for New York on July 12th, 1839, and made the passage in 14 days 8 hours. Before the year was out she had crossed five times more, and in the following year made five round voyages, *i.e.* out and home; from a financial point of view, however, she was a failure, and in 1841 was purchased by the Belgian Government. Her sister ship, the *President*, made only three passages, and after leaving New York for Liverpool on March 10th, 1841, she was never heard of again. This loss proved too heavy for the company to bear, and consequently the Transatlantic traffic was left in the charge of the two remaining lines. The Great Western Company owned the *Great Western* already mentioned, and built for their service the *Great Britain*, an iron steamer, which unlike those hitherto in use, worked by paddles, was propelled by means of an Archimedean screw. She made two passages only. She left Liverpool 26th August, 1845, and arrived off Sandy Hook 10th September, having made the passage in 14 days 21 hours. Her homeward passage was accomplished in 15 days 12 hours. She stranded in Dundrum Bay, September 22nd, 1846, just as she had started on her third voyage. This disaster closed the career of the second company. The history of this famous steamer is indeed a remarkable one. After remaining stranded from September, 1846, until the following August, she was floated, and on examination it was found that her hull had not sustained any material damage. She was purchased by a Liverpool firm, fitted with new machinery, and was employed in the Australian trade for many years. Afterwards she was converted into

* This was stated to be a figment by the late John Macgregor (Rob Roy). It was worked by paddles turned by hand.

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a sailing ship, and was broken up at the Falkland Islands in 1890. The Transatlantic Company had in their service the *Royal William*, which they chartered from the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company. Liverpool was selected for the departure and arrival of the steamers of the Transatlantic line, the other companies having started their boats from Bristol and Portsmouth, and it is worthy of note that the *Royal William* was not only the first steamship to cross the Atlantic from Liverpool, but also the first that was built on the watertight-section principle. She left Liverpool on July 5th, 1838, and completed the voyage in 19 days. The next steamer of this company was the *Liverpool*, a much larger vessel, which started on her first voyage October 20th, 1838. On the 26th, however, she put back to Cork, and did not proceed on her journey until the 6th November, reaching New York on the 23rd. She made 6 round voyages, averaging 17 days westward and 15 on the eastward journeys, and was then purchased by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who changed her name to the *Great Liverpool* in distinction from one they already possessed of that name. In 1846 she became a total wreck off Cape Finisterre.

The failure of these companies by no means decided that Atlantic steam navigation was itself a failure, for in 1840 was established the British and North American Steam Packet Company. As proof of its success it is only necessary to mention that its principal promoter was the late Samuel Cunard, who, with George Burns of Glasgow and Charles MacIver of Liverpool, obtained from the British Government an annual subsidy of £60,000 for a monthly—and afterwards fortnightly—service of mail ships between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston.

The *Great Eastern*, the largest ship ever built, was 680 feet long, 83 feet beam, 28 feet draught (loaded), 23,000 tonnage, paddle engines 1,000 horse-power nominal, screw engines 1,700 horse power nominal. Designed by I. K. Brunel, she was commenced building at Millwall in the spring of 1854, and was launched, after many difficulties, on January 30, 1858.

The history of the *Great Eastern* was from the first financially an unfortunate one. She made several voyages to America at a great loss to her owners, but in 1865-66 somewhat redeemed her character by successfully laying the Atlantic Cable.

Subsequently, owing to her vast size, she was instrumental in laying most of the important telegraph cables across the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean, Red Sea, &c. In 1888 she was sold at auction in Liverpool to be broken up, fetching £58,000.

Before closing the historical portion of "Our Ocean Mail," it may be added that in 1825 the steamship *Enterprise* reached Calcutta from London in 113 days: she was 122 feet length of keel, and 27 feet beam.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MEASUREMENTS OF SOME OF THE EARLIEST STEAMSHIPS.

	Name of Ship.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
	Clermont	136 ft.	18 ft.	7 ft.	160	18
	Comet	45 ft.	11 ft.	5 ft.	23	4
	Savannah	.....	.....	.....	380	.....
	Royal William (Canada)	146 ft.	44 ft.	17 ft. 9 in.	363	200
Brit. and Amer. Steam Navigation Co.	Sirius	178 ft.	25½ ft.	18¼ ft.	703	320
	British Queen	275 ft.	37½ ft.	27 ft.	1,863	700
	President					
Great Western Company.	Great Western	236 ft.	35½ ft.	23 ft.	1,340	750
	Great Britain	322 ft.	40 ft.	31 ft.	3,270	1,500
Transatlantic Company.	Royal William	145 ft.	27 ft.	17½ ft.	817	540
	Liverpool	235 ft.	21 ft.	.....	1,150	464
	William Fawcett	74 ft.	16 ft.	.....	206	60

THE AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY may be said to be the earliest African line, having originated in 1832 in a private expedition, started by Mr. Macgregor Laird from Liverpool, for the purpose of exploring the Niger River. The successful issue of this expedition encouraged others for the purpose of opening up that part of Africa, and of putting down the slave trade. In 1852 the company received its charter, and agreed to perform a monthly mail and passenger service to West Africa, in consideration of which they received an annual subsidy of £30,000. The pioneer boats, which were built on the Mersey, by Mr. John Laird, and which rendered valuable service in the Crimean war, were the *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. An unbroken service has been maintained by this company ever since its incorporation, and year by year numerous fine vessels have been added to the fleet. The Company has recently (1891) associated itself with the British and African Steam Navigation Company (see next page) under the conjoined management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, of Liverpool. The following are the largest ships:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Assaye	4296	390	Coomassie.	2625	233
Merrimac ...	4177	390	Ethiopia...	2523	234
Albertville..	3500	308	Mayumba	2516	232
Leopoldville	3500	308	Palmas ...	2428	245
Ilaro	3500	244	Monrovia..	2402	221
Lycia	3282	283	Benin	2223	250
Etolia	3270	288	Yoruba ...	2085	219
Memphis ...	3191	278	Niger	2006	221
Memnon ...	3176	278	Nubia	1958	251
Loango	2935	301	Elmina ...	1764	221
Dahomey ...	2854	258	Eboe	2089	219
Angola	2870	257	Gambia ...	1915	214
Cabenda ...	2777	238	Gaboon ...	1860	252

and seven smaller vessels.

In conjunction with the British and African Steam Navigation Company, they perform, in addition to three distinct services between Liverpool and West Africa, the following:—Liverpool to South-West Africa; Hamburg and Rotterdam to West Africa; Hamburg to South-West Africa; and Antwerp to South-West

Africa; the last named being under contract with the Congo Free State.

PASSENGER RATES.—To West Coast, 1st cl., £18 10s. to £30; 2nd cl., £12 10s. to £22 10s.

THE ALLAN LINE was established in 1852. The vessels of this line are owned by Messrs. Allan Brothers, of Liverpool, although the fleet is really of Canadian origin, having been started so long ago as 1820. As a steam fleet, however, the Allan dates from 1852, when Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, tendered for service a line of steamers, which the Canadian Government determined should be established to meet the growing commercial requirements of the colony, and which they agreed to subsidize. In 1856 his engagement developed into a contract to carry the mails, and a weekly service between Quebec and Liverpool, a fortnightly one between Halifax and St. John's and Liverpool, and subsidiary services between Glasgow and Liverpool on this side and New York, Boston, Portland, Quebec, Philadelphia and other ports have since been regularly carried on. The *Parisian*, the "commodore" ship of the fleet, with a gross tonnage of 5,500 tons, and 6,200 horse-power, has performed the voyage from Moville, north of Ireland, to Rimouski, the mail station, 160 miles below Quebec, a distance of 2,300 knots, in 6 days, 20 hours, and homeward in 6 days, 15 hours, 2 minutes. Other fast passages made by steamers of this line are the following:—*Sardinian*, outward in 6 days, 23 hours, 30 minutes, and homeward in 7 days, 3 hours, and 20 minutes; *Sarmatian*, outward in 7 days, 3 hours, 40 minutes, and homeward in 7 days, 4 hours, 30 minutes; *Peruvian*, outwards in 7 days, 6 hours, and homeward in 7 days. The following are the principal steamers in the Allan fleet:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Ship.	Gross Tons.
Assyrian	3970	Norwegian	3523
Austrian	2682	Numidian	4907
Brazilian	3203	Nestorian	2726
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Parisian	5365
Canadian	2911	Peruvian	3262
Carthaginian	4214	Phœnician	2425
Caspian	2728	Pomeranian	4364
Circassian	3724	Prussian	3030
Corean	3488	Rosarian	3077
Grecian	3613	Sardinian	4384
Hibernian	2997	Sarmatian	3920
Laurentian	4522	Scandinavian	3068
Lucerne	1925	Siberian	3904
Manitoban	2975	State of Nebraska	3986
Mongolian	4909	State of California	4244
Monte Videan	3076	Waldensian	2306

PASSENGER RATES.—To New York, 1st cl. from £10 10s., 2nd cl. £8 5s., steerage £5 5s.

THE ANCHOR LINE began their Transatlantic business in 1856 with a small ship called the *Tempest*, which had done service in their South American and Indian fleet of sailing ships. This was converted into a screw steamer, and was the first of their North American vessels. As soon as it was seen that their venture was succeeding, Messrs. Handyside & Henderson, the projectors of the line, turned their attention from their other branches of trade to that between New York and Glasgow. Larger ships were rapidly built and continually added to the size of the Anchor fleet, and at the present time they own upwards of thirty steamers. Besides the American service, this company maintains a service from Glasgow and Liverpool to India, and another to the Mediterranean. Their principal vessels are:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Algeria	4,510	3,000
Anchoria	4,156	3,000
Arabia	3,593	1,920
Armenia	3,395	1,744
Asia	3,560	1,920
Bohemia	3,189	2,000
Bolivia	3,999	2,920
Britannia	3,069	1,451
California	3,410	1,653
Circassia	4,272	2,717
City of Rome	8,453	11,153
Dalmatia	3,318	1,700
Devonia	4,270	3,047
Ethiopia	4,004	2,846
Furnessia	5,495	3,856
Hispania	3,380	1,478
Nubia	3,551	1,928
Persia	3,596	1,920
Scindia	4,534	2,500

PASSENGER RATES.—New York, 1st cl. 9 to 13 guineas; 2nd cl. £6 10s.; steerage £5.

THE BIBBY LINE trades from Liverpool to Colombo and Rangoon, viâ Marseilles.

This line (which was first established in 18[illegible]) is now the recognised route for first-class passengers to Burmah, and controls a large share of the trade with Ceylon. They also, in conjunction with the daily steam service between Colombo and Tuticorin, offer the best facilities for those desirous of reaching Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Southern India generally.

These fast steamers, which are all of Harland & Wolff's most modern type, consist of:—

Steamer.		Tons.	Horse-power.
Staffordshire	Twin-screw	6005	4500
Shropshire	Twin-screw	5720	4000
Cheshire	Twin-screw	5708	4000
Derbyshire	(Building)	6500	5000
Lancashire		4256	3500
Yorkshire		4261	3500

Besides affording special facilities for travellers to and from Egypt, Palestine, &c. (whether round the Bay or through France), they offer a pleasant opportunity for those going to or from the Riviera, or desiring a week at sea in a first-class passenger steamer.

This line is recognised by the Indian Government for officers returning at expiry of furlough.

PASSENGER RATES.—To Rangoon, 1st cl. £50; to Ceylon, £42 10s.

THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, established in 1868, conveys passengers and mails from Liverpool to the West Coast of Africa. It has a fleet of 22 steamers, and, in conjunction with the African Steamship Company, performs seven distinct services to the West Coast of Africa. The company is under the management of Elder, Dempster & Co. Many of its captains, at the orders of the company, have explored and brought into prominence African rivers hitherto unknown to civilisation, and the names given to the various waterways, such, for instance, as the "Elder," "Dempster," "Jones," "Davey," "Sinclair," "Bond," &c., show at once the source of their discovery. The steamers, which are all modern passenger and cargo vessels, are named after the various African

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rivers and ports. The following is a list of the larger vessels of the fleet :—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Axim	3000	266	Bonny	3000	247
Bakana	3000	265	Boma.....	3000	253
Batang	3000	265	Teneriffe ...	2200	221
Bathurst.....	3000	269	Madeira ...	2200	221
Accra	3000	268	Roquelle ...	2500	250
Volta	3000	253	Calabar.....	2000	214
Loanda	3000	253	Lagos.....	2000	214

British India Steam Navigation Company.—The first operations of this Company date from 1855, in which year the Honourable East India Company desired to establish a mail service between Calcutta and Burmah ; and soon after a small company was formed under the title of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company. At the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, the Company rendered important service to Government by bringing up from Ceylon to Calcutta half of the 35th Regiment ; since then the ships have been frequently utilized by the Government.

In 1862 the Company obtained the sanction of the Board of Trade to change its name from the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company to the more appropriate and comprehensive title of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Since then its business has greatly increased, and it now boasts of having more steamers than any company trading to the East, its magnificent fleet consisting of 104 vessels with a total tonnage of 268,720. The largest ships of this line are—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Ship.	Gross Tons.
Bancoora .	2880	Loodiana...	3269	Oolobaria.	5340
Bezwada...	5001	Manora ...	4697	Palamcotta	3413
Bhundara	2899	Matiana ...	5000	Palitana...	2998
Booldana .	2823	Mombassa .	4662	Pentakota	3418
Dunera ...	5420	Muttra	4644	Pundua ...	3305
Fazilka ...	4152	Nerbudda .	2977	Purnea ...	3306
Fultala ...	4156	Nevasa.....	2930	Putiala ...	2998
Golconda .	5923	Nuddea ...	2964	Rewa	3922
Goorkha...	4107	Obra.....	5456	Vadala ...	3334
Lalpoora .	3269	Okhara.....	5283	Virawa ...	3333
Landaura.	3271	Okhla	5288	Wardha...	3917
Lawada...	3269	Onda.....	5272	Warora ...	3920
Lindula ...	3346	Onipenta...	5340		

Passenger Rates.—Zanzibar, 1st cl. £52 10s., 2nd cl. £34 ; Colombo, 1st cl. £45 to £50, 2nd cl. £32 ; Madras and Calcutta, 1st cl. £47 10s. to £52 10s., 2nd cl. £32 ; Batavia and Queensland, 1st cl. £52 10s., 2nd cl. £37, 3rd cl. £16 16s.

The Castle Line was established in 1872, by Sir Donald Currie, since which time it has made itself a name not only for safety, but for speed and comfort.

The first vessel despatched to the Cape by Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. was the *Iceland*, which sailed from London and Dartmouth in January, 1872, and which was followed by the *Gothland* in February of the same year. Since 1876 the Castle Line steamships have carried the Royal Mails between England and South Africa.

It is interesting to note in the tonnage of the vessels of the Castle Line the increase in size as well as the increase in speed which has marked the company's progress. The *Gothland* and *Iceland* were vessels of about 1,400 tons gross register ; the steamers now employed by the company in the Cape Mail service are of 3,600 to 5,958 tons gross register, and the voyage, which formerly occupied about 32 to 34 days, has been accomplished by the Castle Company in 15 to 16 days.

A fleet of powerful steamers is at present engaged in keeping up regular communication between this country and South Africa, and additional steamers are employed on the South African Intercolonial service and Mauritius. The steamers are amply provided with watertight bulkheads, and other appliances for minimizing risk in case of accident, and are lighted throughout by electricity. The following are the largest ships of this line :—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Dunvegan Castle	5958	8000	Dunolly Castle ..	4200	3000
Tantallon Castle	5636	8000	Doune Castle ..	4045	3000
Tintagel Castle	5600	4000	Lismore Castle..	4045	3000
Avondale Castle	5600	4000	Raglan Castle ..	4000	3000
Dunottar Castle	5465	7000	Pembroke Castle	3878	2500
Arundel Castle..	4588	3400	Garth Castle ...	3660	2500
Norham Castle..	4398	5500	Grantully Castle	3454	2450
Hawarden Castle	4380	5500	Harlech Castle..	3264	2400
Roslin Castle....	4266	5000	Warwick Castle	3056	2400

It is evidently the aim of Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to possess a fleet of uniformly fine and fast steamers for their South African Mail service, and such a policy is without doubt calculated to meet the wishes of the public interested in South Africa, who look for regularity combined with speed more than merely an occasional fast passage.

The fastest of these vessels is the *Tantallon Castle*, which has made the run from Southampton to the Cape in 15½ days, and from the Cape to Plymouth in 15 days.

The Castle Company have added to their fleet no less than five new steamers during the past year, with large capacity for cargo, and ample accommodation for passengers.

Passenger Rates.—Cape Town to Natal, 1st cl. £36 to £44 ; 2nd cl. £23 to £29 ; 3rd cl. £10 to £19. Delagoa Bay, 1st cl. £46 ; 2nd cl. £31 ; 3rd cl. £19. Beira, 1st cl. £50 ; 2nd cl. £33 ; 3rd cl. £20.

Canadian-Australian Line.—The natural outcome of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been the establishment of fast mail steamers between Vancouver, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, and the Fiji Islands. The fleet consists of—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Aorangi.....	4196	5000
Miowera	3315	4500
Warrimoo	3326	4500

There is a four-weekly mail service. This route, as the Imperial highway to and from Australasia, is of considerable importance to the British Empire, commercially and strategically.

The City Line trades between Liverpool and Glasgow, and Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The company owns the following fine fleet of steamers, all of which are fitted with the electric light :—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
City of Agra	3274	375	City of Khios.....	3496	350
City of Bombay....	4541	650	City of London	3229	450
City of Calcutta ..	3906	600	City of Oxford	4019	600
City of Cambridge	3844	600	City of Perth	3427	375
City of Canterbury	3416	350	City of Sparta (building)	5500	750
City of Dublin	3328	350			
City of Dundee	3427	350	City of Venice ...	3456	440
City of Edinburgh.	3230	500	City of Vienna	4672	700

Passenger Rates. — Calcutta, Bombay or Kurrachee, 1st cl. £45.

THE CLAN LINE was established in 1878. Its vessels run from Glasgow and Liverpool to Bombay; and from the same ports to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; also to Cape Colony and Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius. The steamers belonging to this line include the following:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Clan Alpine	3080	1,200	Clan Menzies	2600	1,700
Clan Fraser.....	2083	1,500	Clan Ross.....	2602	1,700
Clan Gordon	2091	1,200	Clan Campbell ..	2600	1,700
Clan Ranald	2068	1,500	Clan Mackay	2600	1,700
Clan Stuart.....	2054	1,500	Clan Chisholm ..	2646	1,600
Clan Murray	2108	1,200	Clan Ogilvy	2646	1,600
Clan Monroe	2197	1,500	Clan Sutherland	2819	1,600
Clan Maclean....	2336	1,000	Clan Buchanan..	2933	2,000
Clan Cameron ..	2433	1,500	Clan Drummond	2922	2,000
Clan Forbes	2441	1,500	Clan Graham	2926	2,000
Clan Macdonald	2642	1,500	Clan Sinclair	2933	2,000
Clan Macneil	2487	1,500	Clan Macgregor..	2956	2,000
Clan Macleod	2517	1,500	Clan Mackenzie..	2954	2,000
Clan Macalister..	2268	1,500	Clan Grant	3545	2,500
Clan Macnab ...	2268	1,500	Clan MacArthur	3984	3,000
Clan Macintyre..	2517	1,500	Clan Mackintosh	3985	3,000
Clan Mackinnon	2268	1,500	Clan Macpherson	3921	3,000
Clan Macrae	2600	1,200	Clan Matheson ..	3917	3,000
Clan Lindsay	2600	1,700			

PASSENGER RATES.—1st cl., Colombo, £42 10s. Madras and Calcutta, £45; 2nd cl. £30 to each.

THE CUNARD LINE.—The mail service was commenced on July 4th, 1840, when the *Britannia*, one of the Cunard fleet of four ships (the others being the *Acadia*, *Caledonia* and *Columbia*) left Liverpool for Boston, which port it fetched in 14½ days. The dimensions of these ships were as follows:—Length, 207 ft.; breadth, 34 ft. 2 in.; depth, 22 ft. 4 in.; tonnage, 2,050; h.p., 740. Additional interest is attached to the *Britannia* from the fact of its having conveyed Dickens when he visited America in 1842. To detail the various steps by which the Cunard Line has arrived at its present popularity would occupy more space than that at our disposal. It will be as well, however, to give in as concise a manner as possible the chief outlines of its history. An important period in its annals was the time when the American shipowners declared their intention of "running the Cunarders off the Atlantic," and many were the rivals which appeared to contest their supremacy. Of these the most important, perhaps, was the Collins Line, whose four ships, the *Atlantic*, *Pacific*, *Arctic* and *Baltic*, averaged on their passages from America 9 days, 17 hours, and to America 11 days, 10 hours, 26 minutes, whilst the Cunard ships could only show an average of 12 days, 19 hours, 26 minutes. Through bad management, however, this company soon became bankrupt, and their ships were sold. The Cunard Line has for many years been conspicuous for the speed, safety, and size—not only of its vessels but of its undertakings; and it is a significant fact that between October 1894 and October 1895 about 110,000 passengers were conveyed by them across the Atlantic. Two steamers, the *Campania* and *Lucania*, are subsidised by H. M. Government to be employed when necessity arises as armed cruisers. They are the largest passenger steamers in existence, and have made passages across the Atlantic averaging a speed of 22 knots per hour, whilst the *Etruria*, with her sister vessel the *Umbria*, are of an ocean speed of 20 and 19½ knots per hour respectively. The Cunard Company, which in 1890 celebrated its jubilee, has been in existence on the Atlantic for over 54 years, and during that time it has carried millions of passengers without loss of life.

The following is a list of "Cunarders" over 4,000 tons:—

Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Campania	12,950	30,000
Lucania	12,952	30,000
Umbria	8,127	14,500
Etruria	8,119	14,500
Servia	7,391	10,000
Aurania	7,268	9,500
Pavonia	5,587	4,000
Cephalonia.....	5,517	4,000
Catalonia	4,841	3,200
Gallia	4,809	5,300
Scythia	4,557	3,115
Bothnia	4,535	3,160

The fastest passages on record ever made across the Atlantic were accomplished by the two new steamers of this line, the *Lucania*, westward, in 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes, eastward, 5 days 8 hours, 38 minutes; *Campania*, westward, 5 days, 9 hours, 6 minutes, eastward, 5 days 9 hours, 18 minutes. We need hardly say that such achievements are quite phenomenal.

The fastest recorded passages made by other vessels of this line were as follows:—To America, *Etruria*, 5 days 22 hours 28 minutes; *Umbria*, 5 days 22 hours 7 minutes. From America, *Etruria*, 6 days 0 hour 40 minutes; *Umbria*, 6 days 1 hour 15 minutes. The *Etruria* has made an average speed across the Atlantic of over 20 knots, and the *Umbria* of 19½ knots per hour.

THE DOMINION LINE, whose steamers ply between Liverpool and Canada and the United States, was established in 1872. The fleet numbers among its vessels the following:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Canada.....	5000	8000	Labrador...	5000	5000
Scotsman...	6041	3600	Angloman	5000	3200
Vancouver	5500	5000	Ottoman ...	5000	3200

The *Labrador*, on the 9th Aug. 1895, embarked the mails at Moville (Ireland) at 2.15 P.M.; Belle Isle was reached at 7.5 A.M. on Aug. 14th, thus making the run from land to land in 4 days, 16 hours—the fastest passage on record.

PASSENGER RATES.—1st cl. £10 10s. to £21; 2nd cl. £7 5s.; steerage, £5 5s.

EMPRESS LINE.—The magnificent twin-screw mail steamers of this line are owned by the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, and run in connexion therewith between Vancouver and Japan and China, calling at Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The fleet consists of:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.
Empress of India	6,000	10,000
Empress of China	6,000	10,000
Empress of Japan.....	6,000	10,000

These vessels carry the British mails—*viâ* the Canadian route—to and from China and Japan, and are all held at the disposal of the Admiralty for use as armed cruisers in case of need, receiving an annual subvention from Government.

Messrs. Lamport & Holt also have a fine fleet, consisting of over 60 steamers, running from Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, London, Antwerp, and New York, to Brazil, River Plate, and West Coast of South America. A large percentage of their steamers are capable of carrying cargoes of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons, and steaming between 10½ and 12 knots at sea. Their cargo steamers have accommodation for passengers to all South American ports. This line has also regular departures of fast passenger steamers between New York and Brazil. Their largest steamers are as follows:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power (nom.)	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power (nom.)
Bellagio	3919	450	Horace ...	4000	407
Canova	5000	564	Melbourne .	3819	350
Cavour	5500	623	Queensland	3892	350
Canning ...	5500	623	Virgil	4000	407
Cervantes ...	5000	564	Wordsworth	3260	450

Passenger Rates.—Brazil, 1st cl., £20 to £25; River Plate, £20; Chile and West Coast, £35 to £40.

The Natal Line—This line of steamers, sailing every fortnight from London to Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira and East African ports, was established by Messrs. Bullard, King & Co. in 1879. They have a fleet of 12 steamers, of suitable tonnage, and corresponding draft in order that they may cross the bar at Natal, and thereby discharge their cargoes inside the harbour, without transhipment, and without lighterage charges to shippers. They have also a three-weekly colonial service, which is under contract with the Government of Natal, from Cape Colony and Natal, touching at East African ports, extending to Madras and Calcutta, and calling occasionally at Ceylon.

There is a through service, at regular intervals, between China, Japan and South African ports.

The vessels of the fleet are as follows:—

Ship.	Gross tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross tons.	Horse-power
Congella ...	1585	800	Umkuzi ...	2050	1100
Pongola ...	1449	700	Umlazi	1759	1100
Umbilo	1923	1100	Umona	2311	1100
Umfuli	2370	1400	Umtali	2640	2000
Umgeni	2800	2000	Umvoti	2624	2000
Umhloti	2173	1300	Umzinto ...	1802	1100

The New Zealand Shipping Company was established to run steamers direct to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart, outwards; and Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and Teneriffe, homewards. The following is a list of steamers belonging to this company:—

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Horse power	Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Ruahine ...	6127	5000	Otarama ...	3808	2000
Kaikoura ...	4507	4000	Waikato ...	4766	2000
Rimutaka ..	4515	4000	Rakaia	6688	3500
Tongariro ..	4163	4000	Mataura ...	6688	3500
Ruapehu ...	4202	4000	Waimate ...	6688	3500
Tekoa	4050	2000			

* Passenger Rates.—To Tasmania and New Zealand, 1st cl. £58 to £68 (return £100); 2nd cl. £36 15s. to £40 (return £65); 3rd cl. £15 15s. to £19 19s. (return £28 to £36).

The Orient Line was formed by the two well-known shipping firms, Anderson, Anderson & Co. and F. Green & Co. in 1877. The first steamer to leave London under the new flag of the Orient Steam Navigation Company was the *Garonne*, one of four steamers which already belonged to the company by purchase, the others being the *Chimborazo*, *Lusitania*, and *Cuzco*. The fleet now includes the following:—

Mail Line.

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Cuzco.....	3918	4000	Ophir	6910	10000
Orient	5365	6000	Orizaba ...	6077	7000
Ormuz	6031	8500	Oroya	6057	7000
Orotava ...	5552	7000	Austral ...	5524	7000
Oruba	5552	7000			

Pleasure Cruising.

	Gross Tonnage.	Horse-power.		Gross Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Garonne ...	3876	4000	Lusitania...	3877	4000

The last-named steamers are despatched by the Orient Company on exclusively pleasure cruising voyages, varying in duration from two to eight weeks. The places visited include Spanish and Mediterranean ports, Greece, the Crimea, Norway, Madeira, the Azores, and the West Indies, according to season.

The latest addition to the Orient fleet is the *Ophir*, a magnificent vessel, and the first twin-screw steamer ever built for the Australian trade. Her dimensions are: length, 482 ft.; breadth, 53 ft. 6 in.; depth, 37 ft.; h.-p. 10,000; 6,910 gross tonnage. The Orient company is under contract with the Imperial Government for the conveyance of mails between the United Kingdom and Australia for a subsidy of £85,000 per annum. The sailings are from London fortnightly, and the steamers call at Plymouth, Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Passenger Rates.—Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, 1st cl. £60 to £70; 2nd cl., £35 to £40; 3rd cl., 15 to 18 guineas.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840, conducts a line of mail steam vessels from Liverpool to the Brazils and River Plate, continuing the voyage to the West Coast of America *vid* the Straits of Magellan. The company are the pioneers of the steam trade along the shores of the Pacific and between Europe and the West Coast, their first steamers, *Chile* and *Peru* having been despatched from Liverpool in the year 1840. The fleet consists of 42 steamers, of the aggregate tonnage of 129,000, and horse-power 121,000; the largest of which are:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
Antisana ...	3584	3000	Orissa	5000	5000
Chile	3225	3000	Orotava ...	5552	7000
Coreovado..	4568	3500	Oroya	6184	7000
Galicia	3829	4000	Oruba	5552	7000
Iberia	4661	4500	Orcana ...	4802	4500
Inca	3600	3000	Orellana...	4821	4500
Liguria.....	4648	4500	Peru.....	3225	3000
Magellan ...	3590	3000	Potosi	4267	4000
Oravia	5317	5000	Sarmiento	3603	3000
Orizaba.....	6184	7000	Sorata.....	4568	3500
Oropesa.....	5317	5000			

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The *Orizaba*, *Oroya*, *Oruba*, and *Orotava*, are running in the ORIENT Line, between London and Australia.

PASSENGER RATES.—Brazil, 1st cl., £24 to £30; 2nd cl., £17 10s.; 3rd cl., £9. River Plate, 1st cl., £28 to £35; 2nd cl., £17 10s.; 3rd cl., £9. Chile and West Coast, 1st cl., £52 to £70; 2nd cl., £30 to £35; 3rd cl., £18.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY, familiarly known as the "P. & O.," is the second oldest steam-packet company in existence. This line had its origin in a small steamship undertaking, started in 1836 under the name of the "Peninsular Company," to trade between Falmouth and Lisbon. Their first vessel was the *William Fawcett*, a paddle-steamer, which was built in 1829, with a gross tonnage of but 206. The first formation of the Peninsular Company dates back to 1825 and was due to Mr. Brodie McG. Wilcox. The company's business gradually increased, and in 1840 they were incorporated by charter. The first vessel despatched for service in the Indian Sea was the *Hindostan*, of 1,800 tons burthen and 250 horse-power, and the company now carries the mails not only to India, but to China, Australia and neighbouring countries, and is served by a fleet of which the principal vessels are given below:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Ship.	Gross Tons.
Aden	3925	Formosa	4045	Palawan	4550
Arcadia	6670	Ganges	4206	Parr'matta	4874
Australia	6901	Himalaya	6898	Pekin	3908
Ballarat	4872	India	7910	Peninsular	5152
Bengal	4499	Japan	4319	Peshawur	3927
Bombay	3216	Java	4093	Ravenna	3386
Borneo	4573	Kaisar-i-Hind	4029	Rohilla	3511
Brindisi	3553	Khedive	3890	Rome	5545
Britannia	6530	Malacca	4045	Rosetta	3525
Candia	6100	Malta	6064	Shanghai	3216
Caledonia	7558	Manila	4210	Shannon	4189
Canton	3171	Massilia	5016	Simla	5884
Carthage	5280	Mazagon	4997	Socotra	6100
Ceylon	4094	Mirzapore	3913	Sumatra	4550
China	8000	Nubia	5914	Sutlej	4205
Chusan	4496	Oceana	6670	Thames	4113
Clyde	4136	Oriental	6752	Valetta	5018
Coromandel	4499			Victoria	6527

The following are the contract times for the transit of mails:—

Indian	mails—Bombay ...	16½ days.
China	,, —Shanghai	37½ ,,
Australian	,, —Melbourne	35½ ,,

With regard to the punctuality of the mails, it may be stated that out of 312 deliveries in the last two years, in three instances only were they even an hour late, while nearly all the other mails were delivered considerably in advance of contract times. In 1887 the P. and O. Company celebrated its Jubilee. The s.s. *Caledonia* is at present the fastest vessel employed in the Indian trade, and has succeeded in landing the mails in Bombay within 12¼ days of their despatch from London. Over £7,000,000 have been expended on the P. and O. fleet during the past 20 years, and they have now building two large mail steamers, the *Arabia* and *Egypt*, each of 8,000 tons, for the India, China and Australian mail services.

PASSENGER RATES.—India, 1st cl. £55; 2nd cl. £35 to £37 10s. Australia, 1st cl. £60 to £70; 2nd cl. £35 to £40. Straits Settlements, 1st cl. £61; 2nd cl. £36 15s. to £40. Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, 1st cl. £73 10s.; 2nd cl. £42.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, which dispatches steamers from Southampton to the West Indies, Central America, North and South Pacific, Brazil, and the River Plate, was founded in 1839. In the list of its largest vessels given below, the *Tyne* is a namesake of the historic vessel which was boarded by the U. S. man-of-war *San Jacinto* in 1861, when the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason temporarily led to very strained relations with the United States. The following is a list of the chief steamships of the Company:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	Ship.	Gross Tons	Horse-power.
Danube	5946	7500	Medway	3730	4794
Nile	5946	7500	La Plata	3445	3000
Clyde	5645	7010	Ebro	3445	3000
Thames	5645	7010	Minho	3445	3000
Magdalena	5140	6773	Tagus	3312	3486
Atrato	5366	6773	Elbe	3140	3486
Orinoco	4581	5863	Tamar	2951	2864
Don	4028	4824	Trent	2938	2864
Para	4028	4824			

PASSENGER RATES.—West Indies, 1st cl. £32 10s. to £40; 2nd cl. £18 to £20; steerage, £15. Brazil, 1st cl. £30; 2nd cl. £20; steerage, £9. River Plate, 1st cl. £35; 2nd cl. £20; steerage, £9.

THE SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION COMPANY, LIMD.—Established 13 years ago as a public company, this line was for many years previously worked by Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co. and the Albion Shipping Co.; it has been most successful; a special feature of its operations being the large amount of frozen meat carried. The following fine mail steamers form the company's fleet of passenger vessels, in addition to which they have a large number of cargo steamers and sailing ships. Their new twin screw steamer, the *Gothic*, is the largest steamship employed in the Australasian trade.

Name.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power.	Length in Ft.
Arawa	5026	5000	440
Doric	4786	3000	440
Ionic	4753	3000	440
Tainui	5031	5000	440
Gothic	7730	5000	490

The *Arawa* has made the fastest passages on record, viz., Plymouth to New Zealand, 38 days, 0 hours, 30 minutes, and New Zealand to Plymouth in 35 days, 3 hours, 40 minutes; but on this occasion excelled herself by 4 hours 26 minutes, her net steaming time being 34 days, 23 hours, 18 minutes.

PASSENGER RATES.—New Zealand, 1st cl. £58 to £68; 3rd cl. £15 15s. to £19 19s. Australia, 1st cl. £62 to £72; 3rd cl. £16 16s. to £23. Cape Town, 1st cl. £26 5s. to £28 7s.; 3rd cl. £8 8s. to £12 12s.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY was first formed in 1853 under the title of "The Union Steam Collier Company," and commenced with a fleet of five steamers, the *Briton*, *Dane*, *Norman*, *Saxon*, and *Union*, having an aggregate tonnage of 2,327 tons only. In 1857 a contract was obtained for a monthly mail service to the Cape of Good Hope for five years at an annual subsidy of £30,000. The service proved so satisfactory that the contracts were not only renewed but extended, and at the present time the company's ships carry the mails from this country to the Cape and Natal,

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and also from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Southampton to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Natal, making calls at Madeira and Teneriffe.

In view of the great development of the South African gold fields, the directors in 1890 built the steamer *Scot*, the largest then ever designed for or employed in the South African trade. She was launched from the yard of Messrs. Denny, Dumbarton, on December 30, 1890. She has made the fastest passages on record between England and Cape Town, both outwards and homewards.

The *Scot* has since been lengthened 51 ft. by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, and her capacity for carriage has been largely increased. Her tonnage is now 7815.

In November, 1894, the new steel twin-screw R.M.S. *Norman* sailed on her first voyage from Southampton. She was built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, and her gross tonnage is 7,537 tons. She has performed the voyage between England and Cape Town in 14 days 21 hours. In order to meet growing requirements, arrangements have been made for Messrs. Harland & Wolff to construct three intermediate steamers on the lines of the "G." class of vessels, but with improvements and enlarged capacity. Their names are *Gascon*, *Gaika*, and *Goorkha*, and their tonnage will be about 6,200. A further order has also been placed with the same firm for a new twin screw mail steamer, to be called the *Briton*, having the following dimensions and tonnage: length 530 ft., breadth 60 ft., depth 40 ft., gross tonnage 10,000, by far the largest and finest vessel yet introduced into the Cape trade.

The fastest passages made by vessels of this line are—

Ship.	Outwards.		Homewards.	
	Plymouth to Cape Town.	Sthmpton. to Cape Town.	Cape Town to Plymouth.	Cape Town to Southampton.
	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
Scot	—	11 11	13 23	14 0
Norman	—	15 13	14 22	15 5
Tartar	18 5	17 16	17 1	17 6
Mexican	17 22	17 0	17 20	17 12
Moor	—	16 9	15 23	16 13
Athenian	18 6	17 0	17 0	17 0

Appended is a list of the largest Union liners:—

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Ship.	Gross Tons.
*Briton (building)	10000	*Goth	4738
*Scot	7815	Mexican	4661
*Norman	7537	Moor	4464
*Gascon (building)	6200	Tartar	4425
*Gaika (building)	6200	Athenian	3882
*Goorkha (building)	6200	Trojan	3652
*Guelph	4916	Spartan	3487
*Greek	4747	Pretoria	3302
*Gaul	4744	Arab	3192

Passenger Rates.—South African ports, 1st cl., £39 to £46; 2nd cl., £25 to £31; 3rd cl., £10 10s. to £18 18s.

West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited.—This Company has succeeded in gaining the approval and patronage of the public, and keep up a useful line of steamers in direct communication from Liverpool with the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and the most frequented parts of the Caribbean Seas. Their fleet consists of the following 17 vessels:

Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power	Ship.	Gross Tons.	Horse-power
American	8196	2650	Louisianian	3642	2146
Barbadian	4501	1986	Mexican	4201	1867
Bernard Hall	2678	1369	Nicaraguan	3642	2165
Costa Rican	3179	1796	Tampican	4833	2709
Cuban	4201	1866	Texan	3257	1882
Darien	3299	1851	West Indian	2704	1348
European	8196	—	WilliamCliff	3252	1938
Floridian	3257	1789	Yucatan	2816	1394
Jamaican	4501	1879			

Passage Rates.—U. S. and West Indies, 1st cl., £20; Colombia, £22; Mexico, £25.

The White Star Line started in 1871 with the *Oceanic*, a vessel of 3,807 tons, and rapidly increased the size of its fleet by the addition of the *Baltic*, *Adriatic*, *Celtic*, *Republic*, *Germanic*, *Britannic* and others. The founders of this line were Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., who have indeed carried out their project with conspicuous success, the White Star being to-day one of the most popular of Transatlantic steamship lines. The following is a list of their vessels:—

Ship.	Gross Tonnage.	Ship.	Gross Tonnage.
*Majestic	10,000	Coptic	4448
*Teutonic	10,000	Belgic	4211
Germanic	5066	Gaelic	4205
Britannic	5004	*Georgic (Cargo & Cattle Steamers)	10,077
Adriatic	3887	*Cevic (Cargo & Cattle Steamers)	8301
*Delphic (bldg.)	8355	*Bovic (Cargo & Cattle Steamers)	6583
*Gothic	7720	*Nomadic (Cargo & Cattle Steamers)	5749
Ionic	4748	*Tauric (Cargo & Cattle Steamers)	5727
Doric	4784	Cufic	4639

The twin-screw mail steamers *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, were the first steamers especially constructed, under arrangement with the Admiralty, for employment as mercantile armed cruisers.

The *Teutonic* commenced running between Liverpool and New York, carrying Her Majesty's mails for the United States, in August, 1889.

The *Majestic*, in July, 1891, crossed from Queenstown to New York in 5 days, 18 hours, 8 minutes, the fastest passage on record up to that date, but in the following month the *Teutonic* lowered the record still further by making the passage in 5 days, 16 hours, 31 minutes. In August, 1896, the *Majestic* crossed from Queenstown to New York in 5 days, 17 hours, 56 minutes, thus excelling her previous best performance by 12 minutes.

The *Germanic* has been fitted by Messrs. Harland & Wolff with new engines and boilers, giving her considerably increased speed; her passenger accommodation has been also rearranged and re-decorated after the plan of the *Majestic* and *Teutonic*, so that she has more than retained her popularity with the regular Transatlantic voyager. The pioneer steamer of the line, the *Oceanic*, having completed 25 years successful work, was recently sold and broken up.

Included in the White Star company's fleet there are nine new twin-screw steamships of the largest size and most improved class, in

* Twin-Screw.

* Twin-screw.

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addition to the *Magnetic*, a new twin-screw mail and passenger tender.

PASSENGER RATES.—New York, 1st cl., £12 to £35; 2nd cl., £9 to £10.

LIST OF MERCHANT STEAMERS HELD AT THE DISPOSAL OF H.M. ADMIRALTY FOR USE AS ARMED CRUISERS IN CASE OF NEED.

SHIP.	OWNERS.	Gross Tonnage	Indictd. H.P.	Speed Knots.
*Campania	Cunard	12950	30,000	22
*Lucania	"	12952	30,000	22
Etruria	"	8120	14,500	20
Umbria	"	8128	14,500	19½
Aurania	"	7269	9,500	16
Servia	"	7392	10,000	16½
*Victoria	P. & O.	6527	7,000	17
*Himalaya	"	6898	10,000	18
*Australia	"	6901	10,000	18
*Arcadia	"	6188	7,000	17
Oceana	"	6188	6,000	17
Britannia	"	6525	7,000	17
Rome	"	5545	5,500	16
Peninsular	"	5287	5,000	15½
Oriental	"	5284	5,000	15½
Valetta	"	4904	5,000	15½
Massilia	"	4902	5,000	15½
Carthage	"	4879	5,000	15
Ballarat	"	4778	4,500	14½
Parramatta	"	4756	4,500	14½
*Majestic	White Star	9965	16,000	20½
*Teutonic	"	9984	16,000	20½
Germanic	"	5066	5,200	17
Britannic	"	5004	5,200	16
Adriatic	"	3888	3,600	14
*Empress of India	Canadian Pacific Railway.	5905	10,000	—
*Empress of China		5905	10,000	—
*Empress of Japan		5905	10,000	—

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—This Company, whose steamers have for so many years called at Southampton, and which has spent many millions upon shipbuilding in this country, was established in 1857 by some Bremen merchants. From the modest beginning of two vessels, it has steadily developed into one of the largest lines in the world, with a total registered tonnage (including vessels building) of nearly 300,000. During the year 1895 the fleet steamed, on its various routes, a total distance of 2,627,263 knots, more than 121 times the circumference of the globe. In November, 1896, the twin-screw mail steamer *Friedrich der Grosse* made her first trip to Australia, being the largest mail steamer hitherto sent on this voyage. The chief services maintained by the company are:—Bremen to New York, via Southampton or Cherbourg; Genoa to New York via Southampton; Bremen to Australia, China, and Japan, via Southampton; Bremen to River Plate, and Brazil, via Antwerp; Bremen direct to Baltimore, Hull, or London. The principal vessels of the fleet are thirty in number, the largest being:—

SHIP.	Gross Tons.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	13,500
Kaiser Friedrich	12,800
Friedrich der Grosse	10,500
Barbarossa	10,500
Königin Luise	10,500
Bremen	10,500
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	7,000
Spree	7,000
Havel (twin screw)	6,600
Prinz Heinrich (do.)	6,600
Lahn	5,097
Trave	5,000
Saale	5,000
Aller	5,000

PASSENGER RATES.—New York, 1st cl., £15 to £34; 2nd cl., £10 5s. to £13 15s; Singapore, 1st cl., £60; 2nd cl., £35; Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, 1st cl., £70; 2nd cl., £40; Australian ports, 1st cl., £64; 2nd cl., £35; 3rd cl., £13 13s.; River Plate, 1st cl., £30; no second or third class.

* Receive annual subvention.

Shipping of the United Kingdom.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND DEDUCTIONS FROM OFFICIAL REGISTER DURING 1895.
(Prepared by Lloyd's Register from information supplied by the Registrar-General of Shipping.)
N.B. Vessels of however small tonnage (if registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts) are included in this statement.

ADDITIONS.

1895.	STEAM. No.	STEAM. Tons Gross.	SAIL. No.	SAIL. Tons Gross.
New Vessels built in U. K.	480	747,888	191	49,624
New Vessels built abroad	1	119	...	...
Other Vessels bought from abroad	15	18,005	15	2,290
Other Vessels added	30	17,387	108	12,469
Total	526	783,399	314	64,383

DEDUCTIONS.

1895	STEAM. No.	STEAM. Tons Gross.	SAIL. No.	SAIL. Tons Gross.
Vessels lost, broken up, &c.	183	199,997	466	105,455
Vessels sold to foreigners	198	293,640	145	65,497
Other Vessels deducted	29	38,273	21	6,210
Total	410	531,910	632	177,162

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We have been supplied with the following information by "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping":—

Merchant and other Vessels (not Warships) launched in the United Kingdom during recent Years.

Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1889.....	690	1,209,361
1890.....	743	1,194,705
1891.....	822	1,130,816
1892.....	681	1,109,950
1893.....	536	836,383
1894.....	614	1,046,508
*1895.....	579	950,967

* In addition, there were launched in the United Kingdom, during 1895, 59 Warships of 148,111 tons displacement, of which 44 of 139,145 tons were for the British Government.

Of the merchant steamers (526 in all) launched in the United Kingdom during 1895, 1 (Georgic, 10,077) was over 10,000 tons, and 4 (Victorian, Armenian, Cestrian, and American) were between 8,000 and 9,000 tons; 45 were between 4,000 and 7,000 tons each; and 224 were between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. Of sailing vessels (53 in all), the largest was the "Iranian," of 2,958 tons; 2 were between 2,000 and 3,000 tons; and 22 were between 1,000 and 2,000 tons.

Merchant and other Vessels (not Warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at various dates. (Vessels *not* to be classed by Lloyd's Register are also included.)

30th September.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1882.....	617	876,769
1883.....	637	892,220
1884.....	363	421,050
1885.....	339	422,574
1886.....	256	349,120
1887.....	249	394,340
1888.....	400	698,995
1889.....	521	882,749
1890.....	406	652,248
1891.....	473	702,114
1892.....	385	678,780
1893.....	326	616,560
1894.....	327	653,331
1895.....	356	716,575
1896.....	355	659,641

Description of Vessels Building in the United Kingdom in 1875 and 1896 respectively.

Date	Steel.				Iron.				Wood.				Total.			
	Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.	No.	Tons Gross.
30 Sept. 1875	...	...	...	...	126	157,466	114	106,521	6	1,065	203	51,122	132	158,531	317	157,643
30 Sept. 1896	283	628,448	20	23,720	28	4,047	1	226	2	737	21	2,463	313	633,232	42	26,409

These figures show that the average size of vessels built at the present time is very nearly 2¾ times that of vessels built twenty years ago. Then, steel was not used for shipbuilding purposes; now, it has all but supplanted iron. Then, the tonnage in hand was equally divided between steamers and sailing vessels; now, the proportion of steam to sailing tonnage is twenty-four to one, which, however, is much higher than has been usual in recent years.

Merchant and other Vessels (not Warships) launched in each of the principal Shipbuilding Districts of the United Kingdom during 1895.

District.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
Barrow, &c.....	4	5,529	5	5,503
Belfast, &c.....	17	95,629	...	...
Clyde.....	156	260,596	29	36,081
Mersey.....	7	1,691	..	...
Tees, &c.....	81	210,136	3	686
Tyne.....	85	161,279	1	197
Wear.....	52	125,266	..	...

Ownership of Merchant and other Vessels (not Warships) launched in the United Kingdom during 1895.

Where Owned.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom.....	468	761,036
British Colonies.....	7	4,600
Norway.....	14	39,756
Germany.....	13	34,053
Russia.....	14	29,360
Spain.....	9	21,230
Holland.....	6	14,583
Denmark.....	5	14,241
Other Countries.....	43	32,108
Total launched.....	579	950,967

Merchant and other Vessels (not Warships), of 100 tons and upwards, built abroad during 1895, according to Lloyd's Register Book.

Country.	Steam.		Sail.		Country.	Steam.		Sail.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.		No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
Austro-Hung.	4	5,573	2	531	Japan.....	3	2,296	...	...
British Colonies.	14	4,185	17	3,518	Norway.....	12	8,388	10	4,716
Denmark.....	6	5,245	6	1,075	Russia.....	...	...	17	4,358
France.....	11	14,683	20	8,074	Sweden.....	12	2,385	2	516
Germany.....	62	76,576	1	2,854	U. S. of America	32	67,545	44	29,794
Holland & Belg.	5	5,203	9	2,676	Other Countries	1	949	4	674
Italy.....	4	1,683	4	811					
					Total.....	166	194,711	136	60,597

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Shipping Owned in each Country of the World.

(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," 1896-97.)

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS.

FLAG.	STEAMERS.								SAILING VESSELS.								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.			
	Wood & Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.		Wood and Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.		FLAG.	No.	Tons.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.				
British. United K.	122	22,336	3,353	3,554,922	3,031	6,391,315	6,508	9,968,573	1,054	224,790	1,066	1,247,848	512	852,328	2,632	2,324,966	British. U. K.	9,140	12,293,539	
British. Colonies	280	85,700	348	211,985	239	242,185	865	539,870	1,260	483,760	54	31,006	10	10,851	1,324	525,617	British. Colonies	2,189	1,065,487	
British. Total	402	108,036	3,701	3,766,907	3,270	6,633,500	7,373	10,508,443	2,314	708,550	1,120	1,278,854	522	863,179	3,856	2,850,583	British. Total	11,329	13,359,026	
American U.S.	222	158,832	249	390,794	209	455,833	680	1,005,459	2,511	1,193,379	16	16,863	8	19,024	2,535	1,229,266	Amer., U.S.	3,215	2,234,725	
Argentine	2	272	42	20,462	45	22,947	89	43,681	70	19,267	20	5,805	16	3,047	106	28,119	Argentine	195	71,800	
Austro-Hung.	2	265	92	118,466	79	135,024	173	253,755	125	58,472	5	4,810	4	1,793	134	65,075	Austro-Hun.	307	318,830	
Belgian	1	118	49	58,883	42	81,016	92	140,017	3	979	..	...	...	...	3	979	Belgian	95	140,996	
Brazilian	11	4,081	67	49,569	122	80,428	200	125,078	116	29,432	6	3,066	1	210	123	32,708	Brazilian	323	157,786	
Chilian	...	...	30	28,521	15	19,248	45	47,769	104	58,787	5	4,214	...	...	109	63,001	Chilian	154	110,770	
Chinese	1	2,336	17	22,656	21	25,859	39	50,851	1	587	...	...	...	...	1	587	Chinese	40	51,438	
Danish	6	1,423	164	130,822	113	117,955	283	250,200	453	86,587	58	34,587	16	10,354	527	131,528	Danish	810	381,728	
Dutch	1	507	128	166,824	88	155,816	217	323,147	182	69,345	18	22,030	33	29,240	233	120,815	Dutch	450	443,962	
Egyptian	1	1,017	6	4,047	4	6,525	11	11,589	15	3,345	...	...	...	...	15	3,345	Egyptian	26	14,934	
French	10	1,954	386	558,475	189	370,356	585	930,785	473	90,614	61	50,991	38	57,185	572	198,790	French	1,157	1,129,575	
German	2	333	449	413,233	583	1,022,973	984	1,436,539	377	147,773	185	199,455	111	159,984	673	507,212	German	1,657	1,943,751	
Greek	8	1,015	69	65,557	50	83,468	127	150,040	713	195,570	5	1,683	..	...	785	197,253	Greek	845	347,293	
Hawaiian	13	4,509	3	4,615	2	3,840	18	12,964	2	1,410	3	3,578	8	11,064	13	16,052	Hawaiian	31	29,016	
Italian	4	450	192	293,825	36	64,429	232	358,704	903	373,943	17	14,626	29	32,029	949	420,598	Italian	1,181	779,302	
Japanese	180	41,484	140	186,725	53	106,383	373	334,592	78	20,404	1	499	...	...	79	20,903	Japanese	452	355,495	
Norwegian	104	38,336	316	241,693	218	246,455	638	526,484	2,156	1,042,084	64	54,299	44	46,601	2,264	1,142,984	Norwegian	2,902	1,669,468	
Peruvian	...	...	1	2,100	3	3,644	4	5,744	37	9,734	..	...	...	...	37	9,734	Peruvian	41	15,478	
Portuguese	3	382	29	29,131	15	34,839	47	64,352	127	39,260	5	4,743	...	...	132	44,003	Portuguese	179	108,355	
Russian	10	2,072	150	118,310	140	168,726	300	289,108	773	226,758	2	2,371	3	2,751	778	231,880	Russian	1,078	520,988	
Spanish	33	12,423	267	266,760	103	206,258	403	485,441	318	86,187	...	...	2	1,228	320	87,415	Spanish	723	572,856	
Swedish	122	27,174	298	135,753	118	64,256	538	247,183	818	228,567	16	12,017	3	1,206	837	241,790	Swedish	1,375	488,973	
Turkish	21	4,042	59	63,994	24	9,288	104	77,324	1,010	200,634	...	...	...	...	1,010	200,634	Turkish	1,114	277,958	
Uruguayan	1	374	7	7,087	11	7,405	19	14,866	15	2,873	1	102	2	259	18	3,234	Uruguayan	37	18,100	
Other Countries	8	2,107	48	30,643	22	10,960	78	43,710	85	25,361	...	...	1	2,415	86	27,776	Other Countries	164	71,486	
Total	1,168	413,542	6,959	7,186,852	5,525	10,137,431	13,652	17,737,825	13,779	4,920,102	1,608	1,714,593	841	1,241,569	16,228	7,876,264	Total	29,880	25,614,089	

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The history of canals in England dates from the time of the Romans, who constructed the Caer Dyke, 40 miles in length, connecting the rivers Nene and Witham, and the Foss Dyke, 11 miles, which is still navigable. A series of Acts regulating the navigation of the Thames run from the year 1423, of the Lee from 1424, and of the Severn from 1503. In the year 1539 the Corporation of Exeter obtained an Act under which a canal was constructed 3 miles in length, parallel to the river, but subject to the tide; this was lengthened in 1625, and again in 1820, the Act for the present ship-canal being obtained in 1829. It was, however, not till the introduction of locks in the 17th century, that canal development became possible; in 1625 an Act for rendering the rivers Aire and Calder navigable was rejected, but passed in 1699, the tolls being, from May 1 to October 1, 10s. per ton, and from October 1 to May 1, 16s. per ton for the entire distance between Leeds and Wakefield. In 1737 powers were obtained for the construction of the Bridgewater canal, but lapsed; the work being finally carried out by the celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, and his engineer, James Brindley, under an Act of 1759, out of the Duke's private means. It was said to have cost £220,000, and was extraordinarily successful, the revenue it produced in the early part of this century being estimated at £130,000. The canal is now the property of the Manchester Ship Canal Company. The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk canal, running across England, and connecting Liverpool with Nottingham and Hull, was commenced in 1766; in 1847 it was purchased by the North Staffordshire railway company. A period of canal enterprise followed the success of these undertakings, and by the year 1800 more than 100 canal and navigation Acts had been passed. It is noteworthy that prior to 1845, canal companies merely provided the waterway, and did not act as carriers; in that year, to meet growing railway competition, an Act was passed to enable canal companies to become carriers, and two years afterwards they were given power to borrow money for such purposes. Many companies availed themselves of these powers; but few now exercise them.

Prior to 1845 canals were subject to no general legislation, but were regulated by the provisions of their private Acts. In that year, besides the Act referred to above, an Act was passed giving to canal companies the same power of varying their tolls as possessed by railway companies. This was the era of railway and canal amalgamations, there being in 1846 upwards of 200 Bills containing such provisions. The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, aimed at checking the throttling of canals by the railway interest, and required companies to make arrangements to afford all reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding traffic, and an Act of 1858, at preventing, without legislative sanction, the virtual amalgamation of canals with railways, which had been going on under the name of leases of independent canals by railway companies, who were also canal companies by virtue of previous purchases of canals. In 1873 the Railway Commission was created; the Act also providing that no agreement between a canal company and a railway company, by which a railway would obtain control over a canal, shall have any validity unless it is approved by the Railway Commissioners; and that where any canal is already the property of a railway company, or managed by a railway company, such company shall be required to keep it in good navigable condition. The Canal-Boat Acts of 1877 and 1884, provide for the registration of boats by the rural sanitary authority, the Local Government Board is also compelled to appoint inspectors of boats, with powers similar to those of poor-law inspectors. The last, and most important piece of legislation affecting canals, is the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1888. Its principal provisions are:—the establishment of a new Railway and Canal Commission, consisting of two appointed, and three ex-officio Commissioners (see p. 174), having jurisdiction as to the legality of tolls and rates, power to order such reasonable facilities for traffic as may be required in the interest of the public, and under certain limitations, to fix through rates. Under this provision a uniform classification of merchandise, similar to that adopted for railways, has been fixed, and uniform tolls and rates (with some exceptions for special circumstances), which abrogate the varied charges hitherto made by canal companies under their private Acts. These came into operation on January 1, 1895. The following table shows the general scale of maximum tolls, rates and wharfage charges for traffic in classes A and B of the classification, which include a very large proportion of the traffic carried on canals. The "rate" includes carriage, the "toll" does not.

Under the above schedule each company has the right of charging the full initial rate or toll for traffic passing over its system, but through tolls are arranged between London and Birmingham, 142 miles over four navigations, and on the Erewash Canal, between London and Langley Mill 175 miles over three navigations, and other companies have made similar arrangements from Birmingham to the North. A railway controlling a link in any through route can, by refusing to consent to low through tolls, do much to throttle canal competition.

There are in the United Kingdom 3,827 miles of canal. These figures are based on the return made to the Board of Trade in 1888, since which no official figures have been published; but the inclusion of partially canalised streams and disused canals would bring the mileage to over 4,000. 1333 miles are owned or controlled by railway companies, and 2,494 miles are owned by 62 companies, having an outstanding capital (including Government grants to Scotch and Irish canals) of £30,545,000. The Manchester Ship Canal Co. owns 77 miles, with a capital of

	Classes.	For the first ten miles.	For the next ten miles.	For the next ten miles.	For the remainder of the distance.	Maximum wharfage charge.
		Per ton per mile. d.	Per ton per mile. d.	Per ton per mile. d.	Per ton per mile. d.	Per ton. d.
Tolls	A & B	0·5	0·45	0·25	0·15	1·5
Rates	A	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·6	3
	B	1·15	1	0·9	0·75	

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£15,412,000; 61 companies therefore own 2,417 miles, or 40 miles each, and have a capital of £15,133,000, not including sums spent out of revenue on capital account, which would bring the capital of the free canals, excluding the Manchester Ship Canal, to considerably over £20,000,000. The capacity of inland canals is governed by that of the locks, which vary from 220 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, and 15 ft. deep, to 60 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 3½ ft. deep. Horse haulage is still generally employed, but steam is gradually taking its place, the want of uniformity in locks being the chief drawback to its extension. It seems probable that a lock 75 ft. long, 14 ft. broad, and 5½ ft. deep, capable of passing a 60 ton barge, will be generally adopted, these being the dimensions of locks on the principal canals, and being sufficiently large to allow of the economical employment of steam power. Canals stand much where they were in 1830, and owing to divided ownership and divergent interests, have been unable to adopt modern improvements. The first step must be the amalgamation of the smaller companies, or their purchase by stronger ones, and the freeing of important links owned or controlled by railways. Arrangements have been made by which low through rates can be quoted for coal from the Derbyshire coalfields to the home counties and London; the Old and Grand Union Canals, now part of the Grand Junction Canal, are being put into thorough order, and further improvements are contemplated with a view to reducing the cost of haulage. A large quantity of coal is now being carried by this route. An attempt was made during last session to close the Nutbrook Canal, 4 miles in length, which serves three of the Derbyshire collieries, but was defeated by the opposition of the coalowners and the neighbouring canal companies.

The Manchester Ship Canal is now excavated throughout to a depth of 26 ft.; the large docks at Manchester to 26 ft., and the smaller docks to 20 ft. The bottom width is 120 ft., at the curve of the Weaver outfall 140 ft., and at the bend at Runcorn 150 ft.; for a distance of about 2½ miles between Latchford Locks and Partington Coal Basin, the width at present is 90 ft., and from Barton Aqueduct to Manchester Docks (3 miles) 170 ft. The fixed bridges are 75 ft. above the normal water level; but as the headway is necessarily a few feet less when high tides or floods occur, masts should clear the bridges at 70 ft. above the water level. The Manchester Docks are equipped with transit sheds of new design, hydraulic and team cranes, seven-storey warehouses for cotton storage, four-storey warehouses for grain and general goods. The dock premises include 45 buildings containing 157 extensive depots. The canal and docks are in direct communication with 14 inland canals which serve 750 miles of country. The company receive, warehouse, and distribute all descriptions of traffic, and quote through rates for conveyance by railway to and from all railway stations. The Company's own railways already completed measure 75 miles, and are connected with all the railway systems of the country.

Frost interfered seriously with canal traffic in the early part of 1895, causing in some cases a reduction of dividend. The smaller canals were closed for periods varying from a few days to ten weeks.

TABLE SHOWING THE MILEAGE, WIDTH OF LOCKS, CAPITAL, DIVIDEND, RECEIPTS, TONNAGE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PRINCIPAL CANALS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Name of Company.	Miles.	Min. width of Locks.	Total Capital.	Dividend.	Tonnage carried by Company or others.	Receipts from all sources.	Working Expenses.
		ft. in.	£	%	Tons.	£	£
*Aire and Calder	93	18 0	2,601,426	—	2,213,620	262,762	149,829
†Birmingham	159	7 2	3,552,245	4	7,915,540	192,297	91,710
Coventry	33	7 2	50,000	8¼	385,000	—	—
*Grand (Ireland)	361	13 6	665,900	3½	—	78,922	57,747
Grand Junction	190	7 3	1,293,700	4	1,268,564	89,973	37,167
Lee Conservancy Board	28	13 3	197,067	4	500,000	21,959	13,250
*Leeds and Liverpool	143	14 10½	1,626,734	2½	2,039,641	147,940	114,254
‡ Manchester Ship	35½	65 0	15,412,000	Nil.	823,079	81,214	88,643
‡ *Bridgewater	42	14 9				143,217	120,652
North Metrop. (Regent's)	10¼	14 6	1,663,795	2	1,066,413	80,518	40,456
*Rochdale	35	14 2	Deb. 48,000 Ord. 481,355	3½ ⅛	580,151	56,657	55,111
Sharpness New Docks &	16	60 0	1,247,701	10s. %	1,000,000	70,517	25,163
Gloucester & Birmingham	37	7 1					
*Shropshire Union	200½	7 0	1,294,271	Leased by L. & N.W.R.		168,352	178,347
Staffordshire & Worcestersh.	51	7 0	Deb. 105.111 Ord. 210.000	3	576,798	18,295	8,582
‡Trent and Mersey	119	7 4	1,417,000	5	1,038,058	49,498	29,628
Warwick and Birmingham	22½	7 2	150,000	4⅛	327,721	8,985	4,939
Warwick and Napton	14¼	7 2	98,000	½	212,756	4,051	3,223
Weaver	20	42 0	196,528	Surplus paid to Co. of Chester.	1,267,235	51,999	30,924

* These companies are carriers.
† Railway controlled—dividend guaranteed by L. & N. W. R.
‡ Railway owned—purchased by North Staffordshire R. for £1,170,000 5% preference stock.
§ Returns for first six months, 1896.

*** The following Table aims at exhibiting all Coal-mining properties employing 2,000 hand underground, as well as all individual mines employing over 1,000, the names of these being printe in *italics*; the other names are those of the largest pits in each group or property, to which the tot number of working pits is appended in parentheses.

Inspector's District.	Owners.	Locality.	Leading Mine and Number in Group.	Hands employed Below Grnd.	Above
E. Scotland.	Fife Coal Co.	Fifeshire	Hill of Beath, &c. (6)	2,010	5
	Russell, Archibald	Lanarks.	Greenfield, &c. (6)	2,017	3
W. Scotland.	baird (Wm.) & Co.	Ayrsh., Lanarks., &c.	Cumnon (Cumnock) (34)	5,674	2,1
Newcastle..	Ashington Coal Co.	Morpeth	Ashington, &c. (6)	2,734	5
(Nthumb.,	Bedlington Coal Co.	Bedlington, N'thbrld.	Bedlington, &c. (4)	2,305	4
Cumb., &	Bowes (Jno.) & Partners	Gateshead	Usworth, &c. (16)	5,114	1,3
N.E. Dur-	Cowpen Coal Co.	Blyth	North Seaton, &c. (4)	2,728	5
ham.)	Cramlington Coal Co.	Nr. N. Shields	Dudley, &c. (4)	2,095	4
	Harton Coal Co.	S. Shields	*Whitburn, Boldon*, &c. (4)	3,447	1,0
	Jowey (Jas.) & Co.	N. Durham	Tanfield, &c. (12)	3,494	8
	Perkins (Chas.) & Partners	,,	Ouston, &c. (7)	2,162	4
	Seaton Delaval Coal Co	Nr. N. Shields	Hastings, &c. (7)	2,443	5
Durham	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Co. Durham	Binchester, &c (12)	4,139	1,4
(with N.	Consett Iron Co.	,,	Derwent William, &c. (8)	2,140	6
Yorks).	Durham, Earl of	,,	*Houghton*, &c. (13)	6,511	1,4
	Haswell Coal Co.	Sunderland	*Haswell* (closed in 1896)	1,017	2
	Hetton Coal Co.	Hetton-le-Hole	Eppletons, &c (4)	2,151	9
	Londonderry, Marq. of	Co. Durham	*Seaham, Silksworth*, &c. (4)	3,933	1,1
	Pease & Partners	,,	Esh, Roddymoor Drift, &c. (11)	3,246	1,1
	Scott (Walter), Ld.	,,	*East Hetton*, &c. (3)	1,920	5
	South Hetton Coal Co.	Sunderland	Murtons, &c. (3)	2,271	7
	Strakers and Love	Co. Durham	Brancepeth, &c. (7)	2,233	9
	Weardale Iron Co.	,,	Tudhoe, &c. (11)	3,321	1,1
Yorks and	Brown (Jno.) & Co.	Rotherham	*Aldwarke Main*, &c. (5)	2,763	6
Linc.	Charlesworth, J. & J.	S. Yorks	*Thrybergh Hall*, &c. (12)	3,589	8
(E. and W.	Denaby Main Co.	Rotherham	*Denaby Main*, &c. (2)	1,898	7
Ridgs, &c.)	Monk Bretton Co	Barnsley	*Monk Bretton*	1,062	1
Manchester.	Bridgwater Trustees	S. Lanc.	Mosley Common, &c. (24)	3,137	4
(Lanc., N. &	Clifton & Kersley Coal Co.	Nr. Manchester	Newtown, &c. (6)	2,173	8
E. & Ireld.)	Knowles (A.) & Sons	,,	Pendlebury, &c. (10)	2,008	6
Liverpool ..	Ackers, Whitley, & Co.	Leigh	Bickershaws (4)	2,070	2
(S.W. Lanc.)	Evans (Richd.) & Co.	S. W. Lanc.	Princess, &c. (16)	3,569	5
	Garswood Coal and Iron Co.	Ashton-in-Makerfd.	Ince Pk. Ln., &c. (7)	2,510	3
	Pearson & Knowles Coal & I. Co.	Wigan	Moss No. 3, &c. (9)	2,274	4
	Wigan Coal & Iron Co.	Nr. Wigan & Leigh	Howbett, Crawford, &c. (38)	6,077	1,1
Midland	Annesley Colliery Co.	Nottingham	*Annesley*	1,060	2
(Derby, Leic.,	Babbington Coal Co.	Alfreton & Basford	Cinderhill, Tibshelf, &c. (12)	3,029	6
Notts, &c.)	Barber, Walker, & Co.	Eastwood, Notts	Moor Green, &c. (5)	2,380	4
	Blackwell Colliery Co.	Nr. Belper, Derbysh.	Alfreton, &c. (8)	2,173	5
	Butterley Iron & Coal Co.	Derb., Notts, & Staff.	Kirkby, &c. (19)	3,751	5
	Clay Cross Iron & Coal Co.	Clay Cross	Clay Cross, Morton, &c. (7)	2,022	5
	Linby Colliery Co.	Nottingham	*Linby*	1,060	2
	Newstead Colliery Co.	,,	*Newstead*	1,195	2
	Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co.	Nr. Chesterfield	*Langwith*, &c. (4)	2,754	6
	Shirland Coal Co.	Derbysh., nr. Sheffield	Birley West, &c. (4)	2,004	4
	Staveley Coal & Iron Co.	Staveley, Derbysh., &c	Markham No. 1, &c. (9)	3,466	4
	Wells, J. & G.	Eckington, Derby	Holbrook, &c. (6)	2,202	5
Sth. Western	Ebbw Vale Steel, &c. Co.	Monmouthshire	E. Vale, &c. (19 coal, 1 clay, 1 stone)	2,759	4
(with Glos.,	Lancaster (Jas.) & Co.	Blaina, &c., Monm.	*Graiba*, &c. (7)	4,013	5
Monm., &c.)	Newport Blk. Vein Stm. Coal Co.	Abercarn	*Celynen*	1,079	1
	Tredegar Iron & Coal Co.	Tredegar	Pochin, Bedwelty, &c. (8)	2,788	4
South Wales	Albion Steam Coal Co.	Pontypridd, Glam.	*Albion*	1,642	1
	Cambrian Collieries	Clydach Vale, Pontyp.	*Cambrian Navig., Nos. 1 & 2*	2,525	3
	Cory Bros. & Co.	Rhondda, &c.	Pentre, Gelli, &c. (8)	2,543	4
	Crawshay Bros.	Merthyr, &c.	Cwm Pit, &c. (5)	2,194	3
	Cymmer Colliery Co.	Porth, Glam.	*Cymmer*, &c. (2)	1,282	1
	Davis (D.) & Sons	Pontypridd	*Ferndale No. 7*, &c. (8)	5,409	7
	Dowlais Iron Co.	Glamorgan	Bedlinog, &c. (13)	3,984	5
	Glamorgan Coal Co.	Pontyp. & Bridgend	*Llwynypia No. 1*, &c. (6)	2,573	4
	Great Western Coll. Co.	Pontypridd	Hetty Pit, &c. (4)	2,077	3
	Hill's Plymouth Co.	Merthyr	Abercanaid, &c. (6)	2,085	3
	Lewis's Merthyr Coal Co.	Pontypridd	Trevor Pit, &c. (4)	2,081	3
	Nixon's Navigation Coal Co.	Mntn. Ash & Merthyr	*Navigation, Dp. Duffryn, Merthyr*	4,900	6
	North's Navigation Collieries	Bridgend & Maesteg	Cwmgnant, &c. (8) .. *Vale*, &c. (6)	2,184	3
	Ocean Coal Co.	Penrhiwceiber, Glam.	*Dp. Navigation, Maindy*, &c. (8)	6,561	7
	Penrikyber Navig. Stm. Coal Co.	Mountain Ash	*Penrikyber*	1,139	2
	Powell Duffryn Stm. Coal Co.	Glamorg. & Monm.	*New Tredegar*, &c. (10)	4,882	6
	United National Colls.	Pontypridd	*National*	1,109	2

Summary.—The Coal produced in the U. K. in 1895 was valued at £57,231,213 (Glamorg millions; Durham, 8; Yorks, 7·3; Lanc., 7; Lanark, 4; Staff., 3·8; Derby, 3·1; Monm. 2· Northumb. 2·4; Notts, 2; and Fife, 1·2. A few of the above produce also Ironstone or Fireclay.

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II. Metalliferous Mines (Metals, with Slate, Stone, Clay, Chalk, and Salt).

*** Under the Metals the information sought is rather as to the extent of the output than the number of hands employed. Most, however, of the Iron, Stone, Slate, and Chalk mines or quarries are worked under either the Coal Mines or the Quarries Act, under which the former item is never supplied as to individual mines. In these cases we can only follow our authorities.

Mineral.	Owners.	Locality.	Mine, or Leading Mine.	Weight of Output.	Val. at Mine.
					£
Arsenic [1] ..	Devon Great Consols Co.	Tavistock	Devon Gt. Consols	1,673 tns.	20,261
Chalk [2] ...	Not given	Kent	Various quarries	2,006,511 ,,	89,369
Clay [3]	,, ,, ...	Cornw. (China clay)	,, ,, ...	413,471 ,,	245,874
	,, ,, ...	Staff. (Brick clay)	,, ,, ...	1,211 839 ,,	213,170
Copper [4]	Levant Mining Co.	St. Just, Penzance	Levant	4,333 ,,	15,730
Gold [5]	British Gold Fields, Ld.	Dolgelly	Gwynfynydd	4,235 oz.	15,666
Granite [6] ..	Not given	Leicest.	Various quarries	853,982 tns.	214,739
	,, ,, ...	Aberdeensh.	,, ,, ...	242,166 ,,	132,373
Gypsum [7] ..	Lord Belper, and others.....	Notts	Westlake, &c.	57,676 ,,	28,838
Iron [8]	Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co. ..	Furness	Park, Stank, &c.	378,319 ,,	750,000
	Bell Bros.	Guisbrough	Skelton Pk., &c.	[1,339 empd.]	—
	Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.	Middlesbrough	Eston, &c.	[1,722 ,,]	—
	Gillfoot Park Mining Co.	Egremont, Cumbd.	Gillfoot Park.....	98,197 ,,	150,000
	Harrison, Ainslie & Co.....	Lindal-in-Furness	Lindal Moor	164,742 ,,	170,000
	Hodbarrow Mining Co.	Millom, Cumbd.	Hodbarrow.....	451,327 ,,	230,000
	Kennedy Bros.	Dalton-in-Furness ...	Roanhead	110,665 ,,	146,000
	Millom & Askam Hæm. Iron Co.	Do. & Askam-in-Furn...	Askam and Mouzell	106,074 ,,	144,000
	Pease & Partners	Saltburn, N. Yorks	Lofthouse, &c.	[1,254 empd.]	—
Lead [9] and Silver [10]	Buccleuch, Duke of.....	Wanlockhead, Dumfries	Queensberry .... Lead	1,837 tns.	120,000
			Silv.	12,815 oz.	
	Francis, Matthew.....	Holywell, Flint	Halkyn ..... Lead	3,302 tns.	32,636
			Silv.	28,407 oz.	
	Isle of Man Mining Co.	Fox Dale, I. Man	Fox Dale ..... Lead	3,365 tns.	38,200
			Silv.	100,359 oz.	
	London Lead Co.	Co. Durham.....	Teesdale, &c., Mns. Lead	2,592 tns.	23,238
			Silv.	28,047 oz.	
	Wass & Sons, and others	Derbyshire	Mill Close, &c. .... Lead	3,044 tns.	36,134
	Weardale Lead Mining Co.	Co. Durham.....	Groverake, &c. .. Lead	1,538 ,,	13,824
			Silv.	10,044 oz.	
Limestone [11]	Not given	Derbyshire	Various quarries	1,644,890 tns.	209,736
	,, ,, ...	Durham.....	,, ,, ...	1,747,111 ,,	131,428
Oil Shale [12]	,, ,, ...	W. & Mid Lothian	,, mines	2,121,194 ,,	500,000
Salt, Rock [13]	Salt Union (of Winsford)	Northwich, &c.	Baron's Quay, &c.	127,615 ,,	28,000
,, Brine [14]	Given collectively.....	Ches., Lanc., & Staff. ..	Various pits and holes ..	1,457,260 ,,	469,588
	Salt Union (of Worc.).....	Bromsgrove & Droitw...	Stoke Prior, &c.	180,931 ,,	78,419
Sandstone [15]	Not given	Yorks	Various quarries	822,005	451,903
	,, ,, ...	Lanc.	,, ,, ...	632,183	228,137
Slate [16]	Greaves (J. W.) & Sons	Blaenau Festiniog	Llechwedd	19,003 ,,	61,760
	Oakeley Slate Quarries Co.	,, ,, ...	Oakeley	47,319 ,,	195,000
	Votty & Bowydd Sl. Quarries, Ld.	,, ,, ...	Votty & Bowydd	14,149 ,,	152,000
	Not given	Carnarv.	Various quarries	259,110 ,,	567,733
Tin [17]	Carn Brea Mining Co.....	Illogan, Cornwall	Carn Brea.....(Dressed)	780 ,,	24,687
	Dolcoath Mining Co.	Camborne	Dolcoath..... ,,	1,766 ,,	68,389
	East Pool Mining Co.	Illogan	East Pool (Cn. Brea) ,,	877 ,,	30,155
	Sth. Frances United Adventrs.	,, ...	Sth. Frances United ,,	631 ,,	23,842
	Tincroft Mine Adventurers....	,, ...	Tincroft..... ,,	789 ,,	25,578
	Wheal Grenville Mining Co. ..	Camborne	Wheal Grenville .. ,,	999 ,,	39,050
Whinstone, &c. [18]	Not given	Carnarv. (Diorite)	Various quarries	349,759 ,,	121,741
Zinc [19].....	Minera Mining Co.	Wrexham	Minera	4,184 ,,	17,851
	Various	Alston and Keswick ..	Nenthead, &c.	5,937 ,,	10,516

1 Total Arsenic from U. K. mines, £52,548 (Devon and Cornwall), also £2,785 Arsenical Pyrites.
2 Total Chalk, £153,864 (chiefly Kent, but also Hants, Essex, &c.).
3 Total Clays (Brick, China, Fire, Potter's, &c.), £1,839,607 (Corn., Staff., Warw., Leic., Devon, &c.), including £8,136 Fuller's Earth (£6,221 Somerset, £1,915 Beds.).
4 Total Copper (ore and precipitate), £24,767 (Cornwall, Devon, Anglesea, &c.).
5 Total Gold from British Auriferous Quartz mines, £16,584 (3 mines in Merioneth).
6 Total Granite, £547,999 (Leic., largely Syenite; Aberd., Warw., Kirkcudb., Carnarv., &c.).
7 Total Gypsum, £71,835 (Notts, Cumb., Staff., &c.).
8 Total Iron, as ore, £2,865,709 (Yks., 0·9 million; Cumb., ·7; Lanc., ·3; Staff., ·2; Ayr, ·1); as pig iron, £10,534,325.
9 Total Lead, smelted, £308,734 (Flint, 5,533 tons; Durh., 4,372; Derb., 3,544; I. Man, 3,889).
10 Total Silver from British Lead mines, £34,908 (I. Man, 120,302 oz.; Flint, 42,039; Durh., 41,517).
11 Total Limestone, £1,205,261 (Derb., Durh., Yks., Som., Wilts, Warw., Carnarv., Cumb., &c.).
12 Total Oil Shale, £561,716 (W. & Mid Lothian, Lanarks., Renfrew, Stirling, Yorks, Staff., &c.).
13 Total Rock Salt, £60,783 (Chesh., Lanc., Antrim, &c.); in Antrim £11,648 of White Salt made herefrom.
14 Total Brine Salt, £658,968 (Chesh., Lanc., Staff., Durh., Worc., and Yorks).
15 Total Sandstone, £1,366,596 (Yorks, Lanc., Lanark, Forfar, Glamorg., &c.)
16 Total Slate, £1,274,146 (Carnarv. and Merioneth, also Argyle, Lanc., & Cornw.); Roofing Slates, £450,051.
17 Total Tin, £370,530 (all Cornwall, except £1,163 Devon).
18 Total Whinstone, &c., £352,382 (Carnarv., Diorite & Quartz-Porph.; Salop, Basalt; Staff., Yorks, &c.).
19 Total Zinc, £49,430 (Denbigh, Cumberland, Cardigan, I. Man, Flint, Carnarvon, &c.).
*** Total Alum Clay, £2,546; Anthracite, £722,350; Barytes, £23,059; Bluestone, £1,41 ; Iron Pyrites, £4,114; Ochre, Umber, &c., £16,989; Strontium Sulphate, £3,529; Uranium, £2,071.

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RAILWAYS AND THEIR HISTORY.

In the first half of the seventeenth century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the waggons in the vicinity of some of the coal mines at Newcastle: and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1801 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to Lord Penrhyn's slate-quarries in Carnarthenshire. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a steam locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 6 miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the county of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." On the 24th of February, 1804, Trevethick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarran, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad 10 tons of bar iron and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

Year.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares.)	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Gross Receipts.	Net Traffic Receipts.
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1854	8,053	286,068,794	111,180,165	20,215,724	2,510			
1855	8,335	297,584,709	118,567,170	21,507,599	2,580			
1856	8,710	307,595,086	129,315,196	23,165,493	2,660			
1857	9,039	315,157,258	138,971,240	24,174,611	2,674	Cannot be given previous to 1860.		
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,141,135	23,956,751	2,511			
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,757,294	25,743,502	2,574			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,678	27,766,622	2,661	13,187,368	47	14,579,254
1861	10,865	362,327,338	173,721,139	28,565,355	2,629	13,843,337	48	14,722,018
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,429,071	29,128,558	2,522	14,268,409	49	14,860,149
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,635,075	31,156,397	2,529	15,027,234	48	16,129,163
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,272,165	34,015,564	2,660	16,000,308	47	18,015,256
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,862,715	35,890,116	2,701	17,149,073	48	18,741,040
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,293,668	38,164,354	2,755	18,811,673	49	19,352,681
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,688,113	39,479,999	2,771	19,848,952	50	19,631,047
1868	14,628	511,680,855	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869†	15,145	518,779,761	312,759,053	41,075,321	2,712	20,780,078	49	21,915,849
1870	15,537	529,908,673	336,545,397	43,417,070	2,794	21,715,525	48	23,362,618
1871	15,376	552,661,551	375,220,754	47,107,558	3,064	23,152,860	47	25,739,920
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	51,304,114	3,244	26,277,640	49	26,557,870
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,188	55,675,421	3,462	30,752,848	53	26,989,152
1874	16,449	609,895,931	477,840,411	56,899,498	3,459	32,612,712	55	26,643,003
1875	16,658	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,982,753	3,541	33,220,728	54	28,016,272
1876	16,872	658,214,776	534,494,069	59,917,868	3,551	33,535,509	54	28,680,266
1877	17,077	674,059,048	549,541,325	60,644,057	3,551	33,857,978	54	29,115,350
1878	17,333	698,545,154	565,024,455	60,454,375	3,488	33,129,368	53	29,673,306
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	59,395,282	3,356	32,045,273	52	29,731,430
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511	33,601,124	51	31,850,501
1881	18,175	745,528,162	643,047,787	63,908,237	3,516	34,602,616	52	31,954,826
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	66,537,128	3,605	36,170,436	52	33,206,688
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	68,210,052	3,651	37,368,562	53	33,693,708
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,860	67,701,048	3,589	37,217,197	53	33,305,446
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477	36,787,957	53	32,767,817
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446	36,518,247	52	33,073,706
1887	19,578	845,971,654	733,678,531	67,914,586	3,469	37,063,266	52	33,880,110
1888	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	69,739,870	3,520	37,762,107	52	35,132,558
1889	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	73,717,057	3,696	40,094,116	52	36,930,901
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	3,813	43,188,556	54	36,760,146
1891	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	78,361,633	3,881	45,144,778	55	36,731,624
1892	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	78,529,314	3,864	45,717,965	56	36,374,075
1893	20,646	971,323,353	873,177,052	76,844,086	3,722	45,695,119	57	34,936,773
1894	20,908	985,387,355	911,412,926	79,874,566	3,820	47,208,313	56	37,102,518
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,909	81,396,047	3,844	47,876,637	56	38,046,065

* As a matter of printing convenience, the tables illustrating the British Railway System have been placed out of their proper position. † Return for 1868 incomplete.

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railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevethick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Carmarthenshire, the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Berwick and Kelso, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, and other small undertakings, about twenty in number altogether, with an aggregate of 250 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat under a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, with a capital of £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states "with men and horses *or otherwise*." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, and was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the bill finally passed in 1823, and the line, which was 25 miles in length, was opened on the 27th of September, 1825. A duplicate system of working was at first adopted, the passenger traffic being conducted by single one-horse coaches, while that of minerals was worked by a locomotive engine made under Stephenson's own directions and bearing the simple but significant designation of "No. 1." The first train consisted of 33 coal waggons with one passenger carriage in the rear; and during a portion of its journey it attained a speed of fifteen miles an hour. It appears to have been only a few weeks or months before horse-power was wholly displaced by steam locomotives. The above notable engine was long exhibited in front of the Darlington Station of the Stockton and Darlington line; but it is now placed under cover, mounted on stonework, in the large Central Station of the same town. This line, the germ, it may be called of the railway system, proved a great success financially and otherwise. Nevertheless, the employment of locomotives remained almost unknown to the public at large until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, five years later. The Monkland, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—including the Canterbury and Whitstable, a remarkable undertaking, worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place; but even then the aid of the press, powerfully and influentially invoked, failed to arouse anything in the shape of enthusiasm. Royal patronage was not bestowed upon the opening ceremony, although eagerly solicited. To the great minds of the time, however, the event assumed more than ordinary importance, and it is reported that the impression made upon Lord Brougham's contemplative mind forced a tear from his eye. Leicester to Swannington came

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES, IN 1894, 1895, AND 1896 UP TO THE 2ND OCTOBER, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1896.

RAILWAY.	1894.		1895.		Nine Months to Oct. 2, 1896		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends, Rate per cent. per annum.		Present Price, Oct. 2, 1896.	Yield at Present Price.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.	Dec '95	Jun '96		£	s	d
Caledonian	131½	112¾	149¾	125½	166	143	5½	5	154½	£3	7	11
Glasgow and South Western	110⅜	103¾	114	107½	144	110	5	5	134	3	14	8
Great Eastern	83¼	70¼	88¼	71⅞	107¼	86½	4	1½	102⅞	2	13	6
Great Northern, Deferred	65½	43	57⅝	44⅞	61¼	48⅞	* Yr.	1¼	54	2	6	4
Great Western	169	150¾	165⅛	155¼	187	159¼	7	4¾	174⅝	3	7	3
Lancashire and Yorkshire	115¾	102½	130¼	113¾	153⅜	127½	5¼	5	144¾	3	10	9
London, Brighton, & South Coast	173½	163	178	169	197	174	8½	4¾	191	3	8	1
" " " A	161	147¼	166¾	152⅜	208	193	* Yr.	6	178⅞	3	7	1
London, Chatham, and Dover	18⅛	12⅜	21½	14½	21¼	14¾	* Yr.	Nil.	17½		—	
London and North Western	179⅝	161½	187¾	174⅞	209⅝	185¾	7½	6¼	197⅝	3	9	7
London and South Western Preferd	128	119½	136	127¼	141	132¾	4	4	136	2	18	10
" " Deferred	73¼	60¾	74	65¼	80½	67½	* Yr.	2⅛	73½	2	17	10
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	65½	48¼	60½	43¼	61½	43	1¾	1	53	2	11	11
" " " " A	32½	20	30⅜	23½	29½	22⅝	* Yr.	Nil.	23¼		—	
Metropolitan	93¼	80	96½	88	117	90¼	3	3¼	108¾	2	17	6
Metropolitan District	37¼	26⅛	31¼	24⅛	34¼	24⅝	Nil.	Nil.	33⅞		—	
Midland	162⅜	145¾	159	150¾	174⅛	154	6¼	5	164⅝	3	8	3
North British. Preferred	79¼	70⅜	85⅝	76	94⅜	79¼	3	3	90¼	3	6	2
North Eastern	166⅜	154¼	169⅝	158¾	184⅞	162¼	6¾	5½	173⅝	3	10	11
North London	212	187	213½	204½	228	206	7¼	7½	225	3	5	7
North Staffordshire	136¼	122	131¾	123½	134½	126	4½	4	129	3	5	11
South Eastern	131¼	113	139½	131	150½	135¼	6	3	143	3	2	11
" A	91¼	65¼	95¼	83¼	105¾	83⅞	* Yr.	2¼	102¼	2	4	0
Taff Vale	83¼	75½	84	77	95	78	3¼	3¼	84	3	17	5

* For year 1895. Dividends declared annually in December.

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next, but that from London to Birmingham was the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and perseverance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of railways, as it had before been against them. The London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Brighton, Birmingham and Manchester, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

The expenditure incurred in securing legislative authority to construct railways was enormous. The Parliamentary costs of the Brighton Railway averaged £4,806 per mile; of the Manchester and Birmingham, £5,190 per mile; and of the Blackwall, £14,414 per mile! The solicitors' bill for the South-Eastern Railway contained 10,000 folios, and amounted to £240,000. These few facts, however, afford but a feeble idea of the reckless wastefulness of capital on railway undertakings. It is universally allowed that, under a better policy, not only a much better railway system might have been provided, but a saving might have been effected of at least fifty millions.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projectors, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature. The public mind in the meanwhile was greatly exercised in connection with the lines already opened. The Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying ten per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns. Attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. Projectors came forward with abortive schemes, eager to supply a want which seemed insatiable. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania." At least four times as many schemes came before the credulous and overweening public as ever came to receive legislative deliberation, and between the close of the 1845 session and the opening of that for 1846, no less than 1,300 projects were brought out. It was calculated that even the small parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each Bill would aggregate to something like sixty millions. The coolest and most practical heads were absolutely carried away in the prevailing excitement. It gradually dawned upon the minds of reflecting people, that of the £600,000,000 required, a vast proportion were mere paper projects or competitive schemes, alike unnecessary and uncalled for. At the instigation of the Government, probably, the screw was applied, the Bank rate was raised from two to four per cent. within a month, the alarm spread, shares fell, and even Consols dropped eight per cent. The collapse soon followed: much money was lost, and a deal of wisdom gained.

General legislation relative to railways was introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1884.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Caledonian	53·0	50·5	50·5	49·4	46·7	47·4	51·8	51·5	50·7	51·5	51·1	48·6
Glasgow and South Western	50·4	51·4	50·7	50·1	50·6	52·0	54·5	54·6	55·4	56·5	58·7	54·5
Great Eastern	54·1	53·8	53·6	53·4	54·0	53·1	55·0	56·9	57·8	59·3	58·4	57·0
Great Northern	55·5	55·4	56·4	56·0	55·8	56·1	57·3	58·5	58·4	59·4	59·4	58·9
Great Western	49·6	48·9	48·8	48·9	48·8	49·5	51·6	53·1	53·9	55·1	55·2	55·4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	54·8	58·6	56·2	54·6	52·2	54·1	56·0	57·8	59·3	59·4	57·8	56·7
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	50·7	49·8	47·9	48·0	48·3	47·4	49·0	51·2	51·5	52·7	53·4	53·6
London, Chatham, and Dover	53·3	52·2	52·1	52·8	52·2	51·4	53·3	54·6	56·2	56·2	54·3	54·1
London and North Western	51·5	51·4	51·4	51·5	51·6	51·8	53·7	55·0	55·8	57·5	55·3	55·1
London and South Western	59·0	59·9	57·3	55·7	55·0	54·1	55·3	55·8	56·0	56·2	56·7	56·9
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	50·7	50·6	49·0	51·7	50·5	49·8	52·0	52·5	52·6	59·5	53·9	53·2
Midland	52·6	52·3	52·6	52·4	52·2	52·4	54·0	54·8	55·2	58·3	55·6	55·0
North British	49·8	50·2	48·9	48·3	47·8	47·5	51·4	53·0	52·8	49·9	50·9	49·6
North Eastern	52·7	53·8	54·0	53·7	53·2	52·9	55·6	57·0	59·3	57·2	57·5	57·6
North Staffordshire	48·8	46·4	47·7	46·6	46·0	48·2	48·4	49·9	51·3	51·4	52·4	52·6
South Eastern	49·0	48·4	47·1	47·4	48·1	49·2	50·7	53·1	53·3	53·7	53·0	53·5

Special Acts. Their wonderful increase, considering the obstacles placed in their way by the aristocracy and landowners, until they saw the land and the property in the vicinity of the lines rapidly improving in value, originated a new species of legislation. More than anything else in the nature of public or private enterprise, it was beginning to be felt that the railways were instrumental in promoting the interests not only of the rich, but perhaps even in a greater degree the interests of the community at large. The enormous development of the trade of the country was ascribed to the instrumentality of railways. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a new branch of law for their regulation was introduced. The variety and repeated alterations in the railway laws showed the difficulty of dealing with the various and often conflicting interests concerned. The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c. In their civil and commercial importance, and the enormous interests they represented, railways soon came to occupy the attention of leading minds of the day, and an active part in their administration was shared by members of the Government and of both Houses of Legislature. The railway interest has continued powerfully represented. At the present time about 50 members of the Upper House are upon the direction of our railways, and more than twice that number of the members of the House of Commons are officially connected with them. This does not, however, represent the aggregate power of the railway interests in the Legislature, for much larger numbers hold more or less a pecuniary stake in the lines.

RAILWAYS IN 1895.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom in 1895 was 465,112. The number dependent upon this large body must also be very great; and if we take into account the vast numbers besides who are employed in branches of trade which administer to the requirements of railways, the social dependence upon their existence must be something enormous.

At the close of the year 1895 there were in use upon the railways 18,658 locomotive engines, 42,230 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 16,507 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 603,710 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals and general merchandise, and 14,581 miscellaneous vehicles.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1887-1895.

ENGLAND.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Furness	2¼	2¾	4¼	3¾	2¼	1½	1¼	1½	½
Great Eastern	2¼	2⅛	2¼	3	2⅝	2⅛	1	1⅝	2⅜
Great Northern (Pref. Conv. Ord.)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞	4¾	4⅜	4⅛	4	4	4
Great Western	5½	5⅞	6¼	6½	6¼	5⅞	4¼	5¼	5⅛
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4¼	4⅛	4½	4¼	3⅞	3⅝	3⅛	4	4⅛
London and North Western	6½	6¾	7⅜	7¼	7	6½	5⅞	6	6⅜
London and South Western	5⅜	5⅜	6	6	6	6	6	6⅛	6⅛
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5½	5⅝	7⅛	7	6½	6½	5⅞	4	6
London, Chatham, and Dover*	3½	3½	3⅞	4⅛	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
London, Tilbury, and Southend	5¼	4½	4½	3½	3¼	3⅞	3¼	6¼	4⅛
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	1¼	1¾	3⅜	2¾	2⅛	1⅝	Nil.	¾	⅜
Maryport and Carlisle	7¼	7¼	8⅛	8½	6¼	5¼	6⅛	5½	5¼
Metropolitan	3⅞	2¾	2⅞	3	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2¾	2⅛
Metropolitan District	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland	4¾	5¼	6	6¼	6⅜	6	3⅞	5¼	5⅛
North Eastern	5⅝	6¼	7¼	7¼	6½	4⅜	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
North London	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	6¾	7⅛	6¼
North Staffordshire	3⅞	4¼	4½	5	5	4⅝	4½	4¼	4¼
South Eastern	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	4¾	4⅛	4	3¾	4	4⅛
Taff Vale (including bonus)	13½	15	4	3	2¼	3¼	2⅜	3¼	3⅛
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3¾	4¾	5⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	3⅝	5
Glasgow and South Western	3¾	4	4	3¾	3¾	4⅛	3½	3⅛	4½
Great North of Scotland	1½	1¼	1½	1⅝	3	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
Highland	3	3⅜	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4	2⅜
North British	3⅜	3½	3	3⅛	†2⅜	†3⅛	†3⅜	2¼	3
IRELAND.									
Belfast and Northern Counties	3½	4¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
Great Northern (Ireland)	4¾	5⅜	4	4	5½	5¾	6	6¼	6¼
Great Southern and Western	4⅜	4½	5	4¾	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅜
Midland Great Western	3¾	4½	5	4¾	5	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Waterford and Limerick	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

* On Arbitration Preference Stock. † On Ordinary and Preferred Ordinary Stocks.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, TRAIN MILEAGE, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

Companies.	Capital.	Revenue.			Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock.	Train Mileage.	Rolling Stock.		
	Paid-up Sh. and raised by Loans. (Thousands.)	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.		Year 1895	(Thousands.)	Number of Engines.	Number of Carriages	Number of Waggons.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.				
Cambrian	6,225	245	263,558	1,076	154,542	59	109,016	—	1,269	80	258	1,930
Furness	6,861	134	410,702	3,065	211,007	51	199,695	0 10 0	1,226	122	361	7,218
Great Eastern	47,656	1,104	4,550,318	4,122	2,592,663	57	1,957,655	2 7 6	18,658	993	4,215	17,779
Great Northern	49,907	803	4,388,172	5,365	2,537,191	59	1,770,981	4 0 0	19,781	1,034	2,938	33,485
Great Western	77,877	2,511	9,127,085	3,635	5,053,729	55	4,073,356	5 2 6	38,347	1,750	5,813	48,872
Lancashire and Yorkshire	53,645	527	4,713,441	8,944	2,672,622	57	2,040,819	4 10 0	16,563	1,238	4,048	24,423
London and North Western	116,554	1,908	11,788,948	6,179	6,499,779	55	5,289,169	6 7 6	41,655	2,781	8,015	64,343
London and South Western	40,117	875	4,023,711	4,599	2,290,970	57	1,732,735	6 2 6	14,781	664	3,371	10,503
London, Brighton, and South Coast	24,360	438	2,793,527	6,392	1,500,989	54	1,298,538	6 0 0	9,662	452	2,970	7,826
London, Chatham, and Dover	27,051	188	1,521,798	8,095	823,950	54	697,848	—	4,411	210	1,110	2,085
London, Tilbury, and Southend	3,024	79	285,763	3,617	155,984	55	129,779	4 2 6	1,081	36	322	952
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	35,061	383	2,469,210	6,447	1,312,641	53	1,156,569	0 17 6	9,458	747	1,115	18,313
Maryport and Carlisle	887	41	93,534	2,281	49,545	53	43,989	5 5 0	407	27	54	1,847
Metropolitan	12,388	66	776,298	11,762	366,801	47	409,497	2 18 9	1,981	77	363	171
Metropolitan District	7,287	19	451,092	23,742	205,391	46	244,701	—	1,378	54	368	41
Midland	99,633	1,397	9,183,273	6,574	5,144,660	56	4,038,613	5 2 6	40,662	2,252	4,711	115,809
North Eastern	63,538	1,628	7,327,885	4,501	4,222,714	58	3,105,171	5 12 6	27,790	1,858	3,538	87,692
North London	3,941	12	500,135	41,678	268,332	54	231,803	6 15 0	2,142	105	714	454
North Staffordshire	8,927	193	762,478	3,931	401,578	53	360,900	4 5 0	2,141	147	406	5,390
South Eastern	24,408	414	2,403,954	5,807	1,285,518	53	1,118,436	4 2 6	8,018	408	2,126	5,957
Taff Vale	8,514	121	764,740	6,320	410,354	54	354,386	3 2 6	2,038	194	250	2,607
Total of all English & Welsh Railways	825,196	14,651	72,791,758	4,968	41,126,298	56	31,665,460	—	281,315	15,901	49,056	473,111
Caledonian	43,292	908	3,667,950	4,040	1,783,033	49	1,884,917	5 0 0	14,796	718	1,881	55,436
Glasgow and South Western	15,138	386	1,375,935	3,565	749,594	54	626,341	4 10 0	5,960	345	1,132	14,349
Great North of Scotland	5,734	316	416,597	1,318	208,035	50	208,562	3 10 0	2,115	99	652	2,888
Highland	5,627	445	484,373	1,082	287,724	60	193,649	2 15 0	2,322	118	373	2,703
North British	53,118	1,206	3,558,034	2,950	1,766,271	50	1,791,763	3 0 0	16,230	704	2,791	52,463
Total of all Scottish Railways	136,647	3,350	9,642,286	2,878	4,864,615	50	4,777,671	—	41,813	1,986	6,831	127,865
Belfast and Northern Counties	2,569	249	288,964	1,161	162,924	56	126,040	5 15 0	1,468	69	301	2,077
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	2,478	144	280,338	1,947	136,693	49	143,645	2 5 0	1,278	56	271	820
Great Northern (Ireland)	7,567	522	805,666	1,543	406,492	50	399,174	6 10 0	3,280	141	578	3,832
Great Southern and Western	8,690	605	865,816	1,431	460,887	53	404,929	5 7 6	3,692	178	593	4,201
Midland Great Western	6,230	538	548,897	1,020	278,576	51	270,321	4 15 0	2,400	127	382	2,645
Waterford and Limerick	2,550	342	247,950	725	134,940	54	113,010	—	1,016	52	136	1,194
Total of all Irish Railways	†39,268	3,173	3,488,658	1,100	1,885,724	54	1,602,934	—	15,724	771	2,850	17,315
Aggregate total	1,001,111	21,174	85,922,702	4,058	47,876,637	56	38,046,065	—	338,852	18,658	58,737	618,291

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1897.

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Capital embarked in Railways.—The total amount of capital authorized by Parliament to be raised for the construction of railways in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st December, 1895, to £1,114,686,989. Of this sum, £1,001,110,221 (which includes £88,495,406 nominal capital caused by the consolidation or conversion of stocks) exists and forms the capital account of the various railway companies, and shows an increase over the year 1894 of £15,722,866, or 1·57 per cent. The £1,001,110,221 is composed of £102,555,643 guaranteed, £267,240,324 debenture, £253,890,373 preferential, and £364,037,405 ordinary stocks and shares, besides a sum of £13,386,476 raised by loans. The net receipts for the year amount to £38,046,065, equal to 3·80 per cent. on the total capital sunk, as compared with £37,102,518 in 1894, with a corresponding capital of £985,387,355, which gave a net receipt of 3·77 per cent. It is satisfactory to note in the interest of railway proprietors that the net earnings for the year 1895 give a percentage of 3·80 on the total capital sunk, and that although the first half of the year was financially darkened by the influence of commercial depression and industrial strikes, a more than compensatory turn happened by the second half giving an uninterrupted increase in revenues, and showing for the year the highest figure yet recorded. The receipts from goods traffic in 1895 were certainly exceeded in 1892, but the revenues from this source have been affected by the revision of rates, which has operated since that date. The net revenue for the year has been largely affected by the increased wages and curtailment of the hours of labour of railway servants, also the improvements, &c., required by the Board of Trade, and the rapid growth of local taxation, which has increased during the last decade in an alarmingly disproportionate ratio to the net profit.

Gross Earnings of the Railways.—The earnings for the year 1895 amounted to £85,922,702, as compared with £84,310,831 for the year 1894, which gives an increase of £1,611,871, equal to 1·91 per cent. The increase in the passenger receipts is £663,438, made up as follows:—

	1895. £	1894. £	Incr. £	Decr. £
1st Class	3,034,449	2,965,730	68,719	
2nd ,,	1,935,029	1,972,451		37,422
3rd ,,	23,796,137	23,276,224	519,913	
Seas. & Periodical Tk. Holders	2,760,352	2,648,124	112,228	
	31,525,967	30,862,529	700,860	37,422
			£663,438 incr.	

It will be seen that first and third class passengers and season-ticket holders have alone produced this increase, whilst the earnings from the second class show a most decided decrease. It will not be without interest to investigate this a little further by making a similar comparison of the numbers carried; they were:—

	1895. No.	1894. No.	Inc. or Decr. No.
1st Class	29,930,006	29,821,010	+ 108,996
2nd ,,	58,567,859	60,161,714	− 1,593,855
3rd ,,	841,213,044	821,430,202	+19,782,842
Seas. & Periodical Tk. Holders	1,196,827	1,184,861	+ 11,966
	930,967,736	912,597,787	+18,369,949

The cause of the large decrease in second-class numbers and receipts is partly owing to the better accommodation to be now found in third class carriages, than has been hitherto the case. For years the third class carriages lacked the ordinary conveniences of travelling. The public were compelled to stand (unless by chance they had brought a box or camp-stool), the coaches had little or no roofs, and were without lights, and it is not therefore to be wondered at that passengers who really could not afford to pay double the third-class fare (which they were obliged to pay if they wished to travel second) did so in order to obtain a seat and travel in a more respectable manner. But all that is now changed. The companies have improved their

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1895.

Railway.	From.	To	Date.	Miles
Caledonian	Forfar	Brechin	June 1	13
	Strathclyde Junction	Glasgow Cross	Nov. 1	2
Cambrian	Wrexham	Ellesmere	Nov. 2	12¼
Donegal	Stranorlar	Glenties	June 3	24
Great Western	Llandyssil	Newcastle Emlyn	July 1	7
	Lostwithiel	Fowey	Sept. 16	5¼
London and North Western	Daventry	Leamington	Aug. 1	14
London and South Western	Delabole	Wadebridge	June 1	13¼
	Wadebridge	Bodmin	Nov. 1	5
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	Lowton St. Mary's	St. Helens	July 1	8½
Midland	Heanor	Langley Mill	Oct. 1	1½
Midland Great Western	Galway	Oughterard	Jan. 1	17
	Mallaranny	Achill Sound	June 3	8
	Oughterard	Clifden	July 1	32¾
North Eastern	Stanhope	Wearhead	Oct. 21	9¾
North Pembroke and Fishguard	Clynderwen	Rosebush	April 14	8½
Rhondda and Swansea Bay	Port Talbot	Swansea	Mar. 14	11
South Eastern	Blackheath Junction	Barnehurst	May 1	6¾
Waterford, Limerick and Western	Claremorris	Collooney	Oct. 1	45
West Highland	Fort William	Banavie	June 1	2
Wirral	Bidston	Seacombe	June 1	3

third-class coaches, and from the time this improvement was commenced the exodus from second to third has gradually grown to its present proportions. Again, third-class coaches were not always attached to the fast trains, the result being that passengers requiring to do their journeys quickly were obliged to pay first or second class fares; but now thirds are attached to the most exclusive mail trains, and almost on all lines third class is well cushioned and lighted. Another reason to be given is that although the improvement in third-class accommodation has been going on for a number of years, the authorities have not, until a very recent date, thought fit to alter the old plan of calculating the fares upon a scale of 3*d*., 2*d*., and 1*d*. per mile, according to the class of carriage, and naturally the keen eye of the travelling public quickly discovered that to pay double the third-class fare, for second, was too wide a difference in comparison with the only extra luxuries to be obtained in second, which in most cases were a little more reservedness and room. The scale now being gradually adopted on lines which still run second-class coaches is 2*d*., 1¼*d*., 1*d*. per mile, which will thus minimise the difference between the second and third class fares, and will probably be the means of increasing the number of travellers in second class. Lastly, on another page it will be seen that on a number of lines second class is entirely abolished, on others partially; this, of course, to a large extent accounts for the decrease in that particular class. The increase in numbers travelling by third class is 2·41 per cent. over 1894. The earnings for the conveyance of parcels, mails, and such other traffic as is generally carried by passenger trains, amounted in 1895 to £5,835,195, as compared with £5,632,959 in 1894, being an increase of £202,236 or 3·59 per cent. The total figures of traffic falling under the heading of "goods" are £44,034,885, as compared with £43,379,078 in 1894, an increase of £655,807, or 1·51 per cent. The aggregate is made up of £24,450,682 from merchandise; £18,176,535 from minerals; and £1,407,668 from live stock. The total quantity of goods carried in 1895 was 334,230,991 tons, as compared with 324,457,633 tons in 1894, showing an increase of 9,773,358 tons, or 3·01 per cent.

Expenditure.—The total working expenses of the whole of the railways for the year 1895 amounted to £47,876,637, equal to 56 per cent. of

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines. Exclusive of Season Tickets.

Year.	Great Northern.			Great Western.			London & North Western.			Midland. (No Second.)	
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Third.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	179,566	125,060	834,416	363,107	706,556	1,769,060	553,183	398,130	2,166,422	297,434	1,490,929
1883	174,863	120,453	852,059	347,073	672,262	1,863,785	563,787	397,579	2,256,223	269,175	1,533,904
1884	167,295	114,845	882,886	326,812	537,483	2,036,521	534,591	389,648	2,305,564	280,926	1,555,126
1885	162,032	99,603	885,782	298,787	504,125	2,045,137	500,833	361,650	2,290,883	259,721	1,541,515
1886	160,169	89,012	906,552	284,098	487,719	2,060,528	490,236	348,346	2,353,493	252,535	1,569,578
1887	155,485	82,367	901,010	272,064	460,074	2,113,593	480,316	340,176	2,404,043	244,083	1,578,502
1888	150,043	77,516	908,157	264,633	444,557	2,177,411	481,561	329,305	2,425,213	241,060	1,583,262
1889	164,273	78,725	972,869	280,592	426,828	2,357,205	518,637	336,549	2,575,329	243,662	1,663,877
1890	171,699	77,717	1,023,267	274,442	390,471	2,564,517	523,712	332,110	2,718,408	240,683	1,753,486
1891	170,981	68,748	1,052,966	265,678	343,294	2,687,322	508,501	322,977	2,773,001	237,361	1,809,428
1892	171,837	39,802	1,090,083	265,961	330,609	2,723,747	508,856	306,863	2,791,858	229,442	1,837,665
1893	164,349	23,779	1,115,204	249,406	291,980	2,718,825	498,469	257,782	2,813,434	214,771	1,832,323
1894	159,037	20,824	1,137,357	239,828	262,810	2,782,897	481,248	240,762	2,875,012	201,659	1,850,262
1895	164,831	19,745	1,136,418	245,461	245,593	2,816,402	501,158	236,330	2,962,025	202,441	1,936,805

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares. From 1st November, 1891, the Great Northern Railway Company also abolished second-class fares to all stations north of Hatfield; from 1st January, 1893, the Great Eastern abolished it in the provinces; the Cambrian followed on 1st May of the same year, when it also disappeared from all journeys between London and Scotland.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law & Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	6,743,798	12,642,093	12,236,905	2,600,105	444,973	373,185	1,778,838	37,368,562
1884	6,622,539	12,892,533	12,940,657	2,336,268	386,057	323,990	1,767,213	37,217,197
1885	6,305,823	12,902,640	12,941,168	2,343,335	309,315	247,405	1,790,301	36,787,957
1886	6,036,397	12,814,789	12,937,612	2,375,618	357,044	221,949	1,825,917	36,518,247
1887	6,072,867	13,047,676	13,160,805	2,425,746	346,039	241,900	1,818,991	37,063,266
1888	6,196,730	13,262,658	13,479,086	2,474,844	268,577	245,821	1,885,848	37,762,107
1889	6,565,578	14,281,400	14,036,106	2,557,993	429,867	269,047	2,006,597	40,094,116
1890	7,036,924	15,832,901	14,839,064	2,579,755	445,763	341,018	2,166,316	43,188,556
1891	7,285,884	16,732,769	15,670,944	2,567,690	423,023	321,010	2,197,587	45,144,778
1892	7,403,572	16,610,601	16,091,328	2,680,465	479,822	279,763	2,168,609	45,717,965
1893	7,486,739	16,195,285	16,216,707	2,874,493	372,752	241,837	2,304,284	45,695,119
1894	7,561,637	16,538,746	16,695,749	3,073,578	371,791	250,714	2,713,680	47,208,313
1895	7,658,136	16,558,757	17,054,195	3,266,824	353,184	260,751	2,725,655	47,876,637

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the gross earnings as compared with a total of £47,208,313 for the year 1894, equal also to 56 per cent. The increase compared with 1894 amounts to £668,324 or 1·42 per cent. The total number of miles travelled by passenger and goods trains during the year 1895 was 338,851,595 or 5,831,221 more than in 1894. Analysing the expenditure we find the item £12,534,627 for locomotive power; £4,024,130 for repairs and renewals of carriages, &c.; £7,658,136 for maintenance of permanent way, stations, &c.; and £14,960,097 for traffic expenses. The locomotive expenses in 1895 amounted to 8·88*d.* per train mile.

Compensation.—The amount paid for compensation for personal injuries sustained during the year 1895 amounted to £120,697, as compared with £141,637 for the year 1894, resulting in a decrease of £20,940, for which the railway companies are to be congratulated, seeing that they carried nearly 19 millions more passengers than in 1894. In the movement of goods the companies have paid for damages and losses £232,487, as compared with £230,154 in 1894, an increase of £2,333.

We subjoin a statement showing the amounts paid by the principal companies under both heads:—

Company—	*Passengers.*	*Goods.*
Cheshire Lines Committee	£121	£158
Great Eastern	1,728	10,576
Great Northern	9,465	13,6[illegible]
Great Western	5,935	29,9[illegible]
Lancashire and Yorkshire	12,299	14,79[illegible]
London and North Western	29,127	51,40[illegible]
London and South Western	2,296	11,76[illegible]
London, Brighton, and South Coast	1,249	7,74[illegible]
London, Chatham, and Dover	4,009	2,30[illegible]
Manchester, Sheff., & Lincoln	1,039	5,07[illegible]
Metropolitan	457	[illegible]
Midland	7,859	32,8[illegible]
North Eastern	7,177	11,3[illegible]
North Staffordshire	1,169	3,0[illegible]
South Eastern	2,417	3,6[illegible]
Taff Vale	1,078	5[illegible]
Total of all English Railways.	£90,803	£210,1[illegible]

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1895, INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE OR SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1895.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
April 13	G. W.	Passenger vehicles left rails	Doublebois	—	10	—	5
May 27	L. & N. W.	Irish mail train run into by light engine	Crewe	—	2	—	1
June 1	L. & Y.	Collision. Passenger trains	Preston	—	30	—	—
June 10	Caledonian	Pass. train ran into buffer stops at the end of the platform	Ardrossan	—	43	—	—
Aug. 1	L. C. & D.	Pass. train run into by goods train whilst standing at statn.	Herne Bay	1	17	—	—
Aug. 6	Dubl. Wicklow & Wexfd	Empty carriage train collided with goods train	Ovoca	—	—	—	3
Aug. 31	L. B. & S. C.	Passenger vehicles left rails	East Croydon	—	11	—	2
Sept. 20	G. E.	Pass. train collided with light eng.	Liverp'l St. Stn.	—	5	—	—
Oct. 5	G. W.	Collision. Empty coaches with passenger train	Sheffield	—	6	—	2
		Pass. train came into collision with tail end of empty coal tr.	Newport	—	3	—	1
Oct. 11	L. & N. W.	Eng. with cattle-box attached ran into passenger train whilst standing at the station	Penrith	—	4	—	—
Oct. 21	N. B.	Passenger train divided and partially derailed whilst running into station	Shandon	—	2	—	—
Oct. 27	L. & Y. & N. W. Joint.	Collision. Passenger and goods trains	Preston	—	4	—	1
Nov. 10	G. N.	Part of train left the rails and collided with loaded coal waggons	St. Neots	2	16	—	1
Nov. 16	L. & Y.	Passenger trains in collision	Cleckheaton Jn.	—	7	—	1
Nov. 22	N. B.	Collision. Goods and pass. trains	Gorgie Junction.	—	4	—	6
Nov. 25	G. N.	Pass. train collided with light eng.	Wortley	—	35	—	2
Nov. 26	L. & N. W.	Engine and tender turned off the line at the "runaway" catch points and thrown down the embankment	Marton Junctn.	—	—	2	1
Dec. 20	N. B.	Mineral train became divided, the rear portion afterwards overtaking the front portion caused the derailment of 12 waggons	Duddingston	—	—	1	—
Dec. 21	G. W.	Goods engine with 4 waggons ran into pass. tr. from behind whilst standing at the statn.	Plymouth	—	5	—	—
Dec. 23	Glasgow & S. W.	Engine backed into train standing in station	Bellahouston	—	5	—	—

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Company—	*Passengers.*	*Goods.*
Caledonian	£9,012	£6,723
Glasgow and South Western	2,922	1,565
Great North of Scotland	113	455
Highland	5,455	1,127
North British	5,862	6,233
Total of all Scottish Railways.	**£23,365**	**£16,103**
Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford	£1,085	£316
Great Northern of Ireland	1,678	1,327
Great Southern and Western	926	2,268
Midland Great Western	1,074	808
Total of all Irish Railways	**£6,529**	**£6,136**
Total of United Kingdom	**£120,697**	**£232,487**

Net Result of Working the Railways.—The gross receipts compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase from passengers (which includes season ticket, carriage, horse, dog and post office mail traffic) of £865,674; from goods, £655,807, and from rents, tolls, navigation and steamboats, &c., £90,390, or a total increase from all sources of £1,611,871. The net receipts for 1895 on the capital outlay give a sum of 3·80 per cent., compared with 3·77 per cent. for the year 1894, and 3·60 per cent. for the year 1893. As may be seen, however, on page 713, that nearly 16 millions additional capital has been raised during the year 1895, a large proportion of which is "locked up" in works either unfinished or only partly finished, therefore unproductive, and coupled with the fact that working expenses, and rates and taxes are yearly increasing in a disproportionate ratio to the net profit, a percentage of 3·80 on the net receipts for the year must be viewed as a very favourable result.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally, one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the increased immunity from accident, as evidenced by the great decline for a considerable number of years past in the amount paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1894 the cost per passenger train-mile for personal injury was only 0·19*d.*, and in 1895 only 0·16*d.* In loss and damage of goods, the cost in 1894 was 0·37*d.*, and in 1895 only 0·38*d.* per goods train-mile. The gradual minimisation of the amount paid by the companies for compensation is owing to the improved modes of working and the mechanical appliances which have been adopted to secure the safety of the travelling public, and it is in facilitating this security that some of the chief causes of increase of cost in railway working—such as the more general adoption of the block system, and the system of interlocking points and signals, and of improved continuous brakes, on which the Board of Trade have insisted—may

RAILWAY SPEED.

THE FASTEST RUNNING, WITHOUT STOPPAGE, IS MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Caledonian	4.40	Perth	Forfar	0 32	32½	60·94
Great Northern	10.13	Grantham	York	1 28	82¼	56·42
London and North Western	9.49	Rugby	Crewe	1 21	75½	55·93
North Eastern	1.23	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 17	124¼	54·41
Midland	4.32	Kettering	Nottingham	0 58	51¾	53·53
Great Western	10.45	Paddington	Bath	2 0	107	53·50
Great Eastern	11.56	Lincoln	Spalding	0 46	40¼	52·52
Manchester, Sheff. & Lincoln	4.4	Grantham	Sheffield	1 5	56½	52·15
Cheshire Lines	8.59	Birkdale	Manchester	0 56	48½	51·96
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8.13	Southport	Salford	0 39	33½	51·53
Glasgow and South Western	5.15	Carlisle	Dumfries	0 39	33	50·77
London and South Western	11.16	Basingstoke	Vauxhall	0 55	46½	50·73
North British	9.9	Haymarket	Cowlairs	0 53	44½	50·38
London, Chatham, and Dover	9.13	Herne Hill	Dover Pier	1 32	74½	48·59
South Eastern	6.42	Paddock Wood	Sandling Jun.	0 38	30½	48·16
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5.0	London Bridge	Brighton	1 5	50¾	46·85

THE LONGEST RUNS WITHOUT STOPPAGE ARE MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed
			H. M.	Miles.	
London and North Western	Euston	Crewe	2 55	158¼	54·25
Great Western	Newport (Mon.)	Paddington	2 57	143¼	48·56
North Eastern	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 17	124¼	54·41
Midland	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 23	123¾	51·92
Great Northern	King's Cross	Newark	2 20	120	51·43
Caledonian	Carlisle	Stirling	2 5	117¾	56·52
London and South Western	Bournemouth	Vauxhall	2 12	106¼	48·29
North British	Carlisle	Edinburgh	2 20	98½	42·10
Glasgow and South Western	Carlisle	Kilmarnock	1 49	91½	50·36
South Eastern	Cannon Street	Dover Pier	1 38	75½	46·22
London, Chatham, and Dover	Herne Hill	Dover Pier	1 32	74½	48·59
London, Brighton and S. Coast	London Bridge	Chichester	1 35	69½	43·89
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street	Parkeston Quay	1 25	68¼	48·53

be accounted for. It is also very noticeable that on those lines where these improvements have not been carried out, the want of them has largely contributed to the accidents which have occurred. The general report to the Board of Trade for 1895 shows that although accidents and collisions of a serious nature have occurred during the year to passenger trains, yet the numbers (particularly in the case of the number killed) are very low when compared with the millions of passengers carried by the companies during the year.

The number of personal accidents on railways to passengers, railway servants, and others, reported to the Board of Trade during the year, show a total of 1,090 killed and 9,318 injured (as compared with 1,185 killed and 9,165 injured in 1894), and arose from various causes, which we will now proceed to investigate under three distinct heads:—

Accidents to Passengers.—Five passengers were killed and 399 injured from accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c. (as compared with 16 killed and 347 injured in 1894), while 78 passengers were killed, and 710 injured from other causes—such as falling between carriages and platforms, or on to the platforms, on getting into or alighting from trains, passing over the line at stations, falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains, and is inclusive of 92 injuries resulting from the closing of carriage doors. In addition to the above may be recorded 4 killed and 297 injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was not concerned, viz.: ascending or descending steps at stations, falling off platforms, &c., and is inclusive of 39 injured by being struck by barrows or stumbling over packages.

Accidents to Servants in the employ of the railway companies or contractors.—The casualties under this head resulting from accidents to trains, or in which the movement of trains or vehicles used exclusively upon railways is concerned, show that 442 were killed and 2,654 injured during the year; of this number 12 deaths and 88 injuries were caused by collisions, 16 were killed and 331 injured in coupling or uncoupling vehicles, 1 was killed and 23 were injured by passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting, 6 were killed and 199 injured in getting on or off, or falling off, engines, waggons, &c; 6 were killed and 196 injured whilst spragging or chocking wheels, 17 were killed and 258 injured by moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, &c., and 58 were killed and 390 injured during shunting operations; 85 were killed and 95 injured whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, &c., and 93 killed and 148 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. In addition to these accidents, other casualties, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon the railways are not concerned, have occurred, viz., 10 killed and 1,395 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 2 killed and 182 injured by the falling of waggon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, &c., 11 killed and 447 injured by falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, &c., in addition to a large number of accidents from various other causes, either the result of want of caution or misconduct.

Accidents to Persons other than Passengers or Servants.—Under this head is classed casualties whilst passing over railways at level crossings: this caused 65 deaths and 33 injuries in 1895 (as compared with 80 deaths and 31 injuries in 1894). There were 285 deaths and 144 injuries resulting from persons trespassing on the railways, 96 persons committed suicide upon the lines in 1895 (compared with 112 in 1894).

The above figures may appear formidable, but in analysing them it becomes necessary to review the business done by the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1895. The companies carried nearly 930 millions of passengers holding ordinary tickets, and besides this number there were over one million persons travelling with season or periodical tickets (the number of journeys made with these tickets can only be guessed at); still the companies must have carried over 1,000,000,000 of passengers (a number not very far short of the entire population of the globe), and also moved 334,000,000 tons of goods and minerals, and run 339,000,000 of train miles. It will be interesting here to make a comparison of railway accidents with the number of persons "run over" in the streets of London. During one recent year 140 were killed and 5,330 injured from this cause, and assuming the population of London to have been five and a half millions, it will be seen that the average per million of population killed in the streets was *twenty-five* and injured nine

Class of Servants.	Number Employed at the end of 1895.	Number Killed and Injured in 1895.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Station-Masters	7,410	4	6	1 in 1,852	1 in 1,235
Brakesmen and Goods Guards	11,881	35	487	1 ,, 340	1 ,, 24
Permanent-way men	58,781	117	136	1 ,, 502	1 ,, 432
Gatekeepers	3,292	5	6	1 ,, 658	1 ,, 549
Engine-drivers	19,281	22	239	1 ,, 876	1 ,, 81
Porters	45,696	49	398	1 ,, 933	1 ,, 115
Shunters	7,092	26	332	1 ,, 273	1 ,, 21
Firemen	19,264	30	361	1 ,, 642	1 ,, 53
Inspectors	6,805	8	16	1 ,, 851	1 ,, 425
Passenger Guards	6,357	2	77	1 ,, 3,178	1 ,, 83
Pointsmen and Signalmen	24,381	6	25	1 ,, 4,064	1 ,, 975
Labourers	45,882	37	73	1 ,, 1,240	1 ,, 629
Ticket-Collectors, &c.	2,795	—	5	—	1 ,, 559
Mechanics	69,227	18	32	1 ,, 3,846	1 ,, 2,163
Other Classes	136,968	83	461	1 ,, 1,650	1 ,, 297
Total	465,112	442	2,654	1 in 1,052	1 in 175

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hundred and sixty-nine, whereas the number of railway passengers killed by accidents to trains was *one in the million* of population, or one in 200 millions of the total number of passengers; those *injured* from the same cause being respectively 72 *per million* and one in 2½ millions. These results are mainly attributable to the great development of signalling and appliances for stopping trains which are in use at the present time.

BLOCK SYSTEM.

There has been no relaxation during the past year in the progress made for rendering railway working more safe, by the extension of the interlocking and absolute block systems over a larger railway mileage, and continual progress is reported in this matter, so essential to the safe working of the railways. The proportion in which the signal and point levers had been interlocked on railways was 99·7 per cent. in England and Wales, in Scotland 99, and 97·7 per cent. in Ireland, so that 99 per cent. is now given for the United Kingdom. At the end of the year the absolute block system had been adopted on 11,235 miles out of 11,252 miles of double lines open for traffic. When the orders made upon the railway companies under the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889, come into full force the absolute block and interlocking systems will have to be generally adopted.

CONTINUOUS BRAKES.

In several cases the good effects of continuous brakes have been specially mentioned, whilst in other cases the accidents and collisions might, according to the statements in the reports of inquiries, have been either prevented or their effects mitigated had the trains been fitted with quickly-acting continuous brakes, automatic in their action, instead of those with which the trains were fitted. It appears that 99·4 per cent. of the vehicles used in passenger trains had been fitted with continuous brakes, leaving ·6 per cent. to be so fitted.

THE CHEAP TRAINS ACT.

The "Cheap Trains Act, 1883," is a measure which affects not only railway shareholders and the public generally, but especially the working classes whose domiciles have been interfered with by the extension of the railway systems into crowded centres of London and other large urban areas. The Act has been received by the railway companies with indifference, its provisions being regarded as partial so far as free and untaxed locomotion is concerned, and nothing less than total repeal of all taxation is the universal desire of the railway proprietors and authorities.

The Act, which took effect 1st October, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of two per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

If at any time the Board of Trade have reason to believe that upon any railway a due and sufficient proportion of accommodation is not provided at fares not exceeding a penny a mile, or that such proper and sufficient trains are not provided for workmen going to and returning from their work, at such fares and at such times between six in the evening and eight in the morning as appear to the Board of Trade to be reasonable, steps may be taken to compel the company to provide such accommodation.

Provision is also made in the Act continuing the companies' powers as to special mileage and exceptional charges, and also enlarging their powers in dealing with the charges over distances which include fractions of a mile over a quarter of a mile. The Queen's forces, including officers or men in the navy or naval volunteers, or in the regular, reserve, or auxiliary forces of the army, or in any police force when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' RISKS.

Some idea of the relative amount of risk run by the different classes of railway servants is afforded by the table on p. 728, which shows the number of men employed in various occupations, and the number of fatal accidents and injuries to each class, in the year 1895.

The figures referring to goods guards and shunters are a very startling record of the dangers to which these men are exposed, necessarily in a few cases; but in a great many instances they arise from indifference, or daring, which ordinary reason should be able to restrain. That most dangerous part of their employment, viz., the coupling and uncoupling of waggons, has recently been greatly relieved.

FURTHER LEGISLATION FOR RAILWAYS.

The report by the Board of Trade in accordance with section 24 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, on the classification of merchandize traffic and schedule of maximum rates applicable thereto, determined in respect of the various companies, shows that the proposed rates and the actual charges approach nearer than anticipated. The adoption of the New Schedules would result in a serious but not overwhelming loss, and there is no probability that the loss would be recouped by an increase of traffic, as the decrease in revenue would affect hundreds of thousands of rates, and the reduction for any particular class of goods would be too small to encourage new traffic. As to terminals for station accommodation, and charges for servants' labour, the Board of Trade have adopted a uniform maximum based on as fair an average as it is possible to attain, and have limited the charge to services for loading, unloading, covering, and uncovering. It is also proposed that in all cases there shall be a truck rate for the conveyance of animals. The Companies believe that, if they rightly understand the principle laid down in the report as to the revision of rates, no serious difference will be found to exist, but that it is the failure of these schedules to give due and fair effect to those principles that stands in the way of an agreement between the Board of Trade and the Companies. The new rates operated on and from January 1, 1893.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorpd. under Present Title.	Chairman.	Deputy Chairman.	Secretary.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Andrews	James Barbour, J.P.	Thos. J. Brittain	J. Pinion	.....	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Belfast & Nortn. Counties	1860	Rt. Hon. J. Young,	H. H. McNeile, D.L.	W. R. Gill	E. J. Cotton	.....	York Rd., Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery ... [D.L.	W. Bailey Hawkins	H. R. Price	John Gall (T.)	.....	132, Palmerstn. Bdgs.
Caledonian	1845	J. C. Bolton	Sir James King, Bart.	Jno. Blackburn	J. Thompson	A. Hillhouse	Glasgow. [E.C.
Cambrian	1864	J. F. Buckley	.....	R. Brayne	C. S. Denniss	W. Finchett	Oswestry. [E.C.
City and South London	1891	C. G. Mott	.....	W. F. Knight	T. C. Jenkin	.....	46 King William St.,
Cork, Bandon, & South Coast	1845	J. W. Payne Sheares	W. L. Perrier	R. H. Leslie	E. Croker	.....	Albert Quay, Cork.
Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford	1860	Lt.-Col. Tighe, D.L.	..... [K.C.B.	E. M. Cowan	John Coghlan (T.)	.....	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Duke of Devonshire	Rt. Hon. H. T. Hibbert.	H. Cook	Alfred Aslett	Clement Mossop	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Sir Renny Watson	D. Guthrie	F. H. Gillies	David Cooper	Henry Evans	Glasgow.
Great Eastern	1862	Lord C. J. Hamilton	Colonel W. T. Makins	T. D. Genllond	W. Birt	W. Gardner	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hn. W. L. Jackson,	Rt. Hon. Lord Hindlip	William Latta	Sir Henry Oakley	R.H. Twelvetrees	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	J. Gray [M.P.	Sir W. Quartus Ewart, Bt.	T. Morrison	Henry Plews	J. W. Philp	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	W. Ferguson	J. Badenach Wilson	W. Moffatt	W. Moffatt	A. M. Ross	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	J. C. Colvill	J. J. Pim son.	F. B. Ormsby	R. G. Colhoun (T.)	H. W. Croker	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Viscount Emlyn	A. Hubbard; W. Robin-	G. K. Mills	J. L. Wilkinson	L. W. Maiden	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1863	Sir G. Macph. Grant, Bt.	Earl of March	W. Gowenlock	Charles Steel	Geo. Thomson	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1880	John Fisher	William Trotter	V. W. Hill	V. W. Hill	W. H. Wood	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	G. J. Armytage	W. Tunstill	C. W. Bayley	J. H. Stafford	B. Shaw	Manchester.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Lord Cottesloe	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Otway, Bt.	Sir Allen Sarle	Sir Allen Sarle / J. Richardson (T)	G. W. Staniforth	Lond. Bge. Stn., S.E.
Lond., Chatham, & Dover	1859	Jas. Staats Forbes	Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bt.	J. Morgan	Wm. Forbes (T.)	C. H. Chapman	Victoria Stn., S.W.
London & North Western	1846	Lord Stalbridge	J. P. Bickersteth / W. Cawkwell	T. Houghton	F. Harrison	Frank Ree	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Wyndham S. Portal	Hon. H. W. Campbell	F. J. Macaulay	Sir Charles Scotter / G. T. White (T.)	C. J. Owens	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
Lond., Tilbury, & Southend	1862	H. D. Browne	John Warren	H. Cecil Newton	A. L. Stride	Edwin Chalk	Fenchurch St. Stn.,
Manc., Sheffield, & Lincoln	1849	Earl of Wharncliffe	Edward Chapman	O. S. Holt	W. Pollitt	C. T. Smith	Manchester. [E.C.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Sir W. Lawson, Bt., M.P.	H. P. Senhouse	H. Carr	H. Carr / J. Ellwood (T.)	.....	Maryport.
Mersey	1866	A. G. Kitching	.....	G. H. Langham	J. A. Macaulay (T.)	.....	Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.
Metropolitan	1853	John Bell	J. J. Mellor, M.P.	G. H. Whissell	J. Bell	.....	32, Westbourne Ter.
Metropolitan District	1864	Jas. Staats Forbes	Rt. Hon. Viscount Gort	W. Jones	A. Powell	.....	Parliament Mansns.,
Midland	1844	Geo. Ernest Paget	Charles Thomas	J. Williams	G. H. Turner	W. E. Adie	Derby. [S.W.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir Ralph S. Cusack	R. O. Armstrong, D.L.	G. W. Greene	R. Morrison (T.)	Jos. Tatlow	Dublin.
North British	1862	Marq. of Tweeddale	Sir Charles Tennant, Bt.	John Cathles	J. Conacher	D. M'Dougall	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., M.P.	Sir Lowthian Bell, Bt.	C. N. Wilkinson	George S. Gibb	C. Jesper	York.
North London	1853	Rt. Hn. Lord Rathmore	.....	G. B. Newton	G. B. Newton	Thomas Day	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Thomas Salt	F. Stanier	R. E. Pearce	W. D. Phillipps	W. D. Phillipps	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Pembroke and Tenby	1859	J. J. Barrow	.....	W. F. Poole	I. Smedley	.....	22, Conduit Place, W.
Rhymney	1854	J. Boyle	W. Austin	W. Fairlamb	C. Lundie (T.)	Cornelius Lundie	Cardiff.
South Eastern	1836	Sir Geo. Russell, Bt., M.P.	H. Cosmo Bonsor, M.P.	W. R. Stevens	A. Willis	J. Light	Lond. Bdg. Stn., S.E.
Taff Vale	1836	A. E. Guest	R. L. G. Vassall	H. Clarke (*temp.*)	Ammon Beasley	J. Tilley	Cardiff.
Watrfrd. Limk., & Wstn.	1845	P. B. Bernard, D.L.	Sir F. W. Brady, Bt.	J. J. Murphy	F. Vaughan (T.)	.....	Waterford.

RAILWAY TUNNELS.

(Over One Mile in Length).

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	624
Totley	Midland	3	920
Standedge	North Western	3	62
Woodhead	Manch. & Sheff.	3	17
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	225
Medway	South Eastern	2	220
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	South Eastern	2	80
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1467
Catesby	Manch. & Sheff.	1	1240
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1177
Shepherd's Well	Chatham & Dover	1	1000
Sapperton	Great Western	1	1040
Polehill	South Eastern	1	999
Mersey	Mersey	1	940
Bleamoor	Midland	1	840
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	742
Kilsby	North Western	1	663
Dove Holes	Midland	1	660
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	490
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Sydenham	Chatham & Dover	1	286
Dronfield	Midland	1	264
Sough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	258
Abbot's Cliff	South Eastern	1	240
Honiton	South Western	1	121
Merstham	Brighton & S. Coast.	1	70
Clayeross	Midland	1	66
Midford	South Western	1	53
Belsize	Midland	1	40
Glenfield	Midland	1	39
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The question must often have arisen with the travelling public, when booking from a particular company's system to another, and probably before arriving at the destination station have passed over several companies' lines, as to how the allocation of the through fare to each of the several companies, whose lines have been traversed by the issue of the through ticket, is attained. This business of allocation is conducted on what is termed "the Clearing System," and the arrangements are under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Boards of Directors of such several railway companies who are parties to the Railway Clearing System. Lord Claud Hamilton is the Chairman and Mr. H. Smart the Secretary of this large institution, the premises of which are situated in Seymour Street, N.W., adjoining the L. & N. W. Euston Station. The *modus operandi* of dealing with traffic passing over more than two companies' lines, is as follows:—The stations render to the Clearing House, through their respective companies, a monthly return of all through bookings, and the business of the Clearing House is to manipulate these returns, afterwards crediting each company with their proportion of those bookings. The goods, parcels, &c., traffic is dealt with in a similar way. Where two companies only are concerned the division of the receipts is, as a rule, settled privately and not dealt with through the Clearing Committee. The Clearing House is also a meeting place of the delegates from all companies, where arrangements are made relative to the working of through traffic; fares are compiled, tolls, proportions, etc., which each company shall receive in division are arranged, and disputes and queries, which of necessity arise in matters of so complicated a nature, are settled. The Clearing Committee minute the business transacted and circulate copies among the companies. There are also numerous other difficulties in working through traffic which are minimised by the Clearing System. The institution was opened in January, 1842, and obtained legal powers by the passing of the Railway Clearing Act in 1850.

Indian Railways.

The construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has been conducted on three different systems: first, the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; secondly, by the State through its own officials; and thirdly, by assisted companies either with or without guarantee or subsidy from the State, and working with capital wholly raised by themselves or partly with capital provided by the State. Out of eight lines constructed on the first system, five * have been purchased by the State. Two of these are worked by companies. The more important, the East Indian line, is carried on by the same company that constructed it in the first instance, on special terms as to the sharing of profits. The second, the South India line, is in the hands of a new company, whose capital was subscribed by the shareholders of the old one. The three remaining lines are worked by the State, and all five come into the category of State lines in the accounts of the Government of India.

The general statistics for Indian railways in regard to their capital outlay, traffic, receipts, &c., will be found on page 462. In the following table, the annuities and stock created for the purchase of the lines, the yield on which does not depend on the profits of working, are excluded. The debenture stocks of the companies are also excluded. Some of the principal State lines worked by the State are given for purposes of comparison.

The figures of the Rajputana-Malwa line, which is worked by the Bombay-Baroda, are given separately, but in other cases the statistics of some minor undertakings are included in the totals of the railway by which they are worked.

The railways of India involve a yearly loss to the Indian revenues, amounting in 1895-96 to Rx. 1,783,700, and from the commencement to Rx. 52,927,496. The loss is due to the onerous rate at which the money was in the first instance raised, and to the fall in the value of the rupee while the liabilities continued to be largely calculated on a gold basis. See Table, p. 732.

*East Indian; *Eastern Bengal (part of the system now so called); *Oudh and Rohilkhund; *Scinde, Punjab and Delhi (now part of North-western system); *South Indian; Bombay, Baroda and Central India; Great Indian Peninsula; Madras.

Principal Railway Systems in India.	London Office of Company.	Date of first open'g of Line.	Year ended 31 December, 1895. Miles open.	Capital Expended, to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	% on gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	% on Capital outlay.	Total paid-up Capital of Company (excluding Debenture Stock and Annuities A, B and C) to Dec. 31, 1895.	Present minimum Government guarantee %	Dividend % paid during last 12 months.	Price, 2 Oct., % of £100 Capital	Yield %
Guaranteed Railways—				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.		£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
*Bombay, Baroda & C. I.	45 Finsbury Circus ...	1860	461	10,059,937	1,755,306	661,600	37·69	1,093,706	10·87	7,550,300	5	8 2 6½	246	3 6 1
*Great Indian Peninsula	Copthall Avenue	1853	1,287	27,953,923	3,379,019	1,905,176	56·38	1,473,843	5·27	20,000,000	5	5 8 4	177	3 1 2
											4½		155	3 4 10
*Madras	61 New Broad Street...	1856	849	12,155,344	1,135,371	540,860	47·64	594,511	4·89	¶ 10,257,630	4¾	5 0 6	165	3 0 11
											5		173	2 18 1
State Lines worked by Companies—														
Assam, Bengal **	Bishopsgate House ...	1895	130	1,083,491	21,442	22,247	103·75	—	—	1,469,248	3½	3 10 0	115	3 0 11
Bengal & N'th-Western	237 Gresham House ...	1875	756	5,466,751	566,067	240,285	42·45	325,782	5·96	2,200,000	—	4 7 6	140	3 2 5
*Bengal Central	199 Gresham House Purchased by State and worked by East. Bengal	1882	125	1,017,746	94,739	54,858	57·90	39,880	3·92	500,000	3½	4 11 6	135	3 7 8
*Bengal-Nagpur	132 Gresham House ...	1880	861	9,864,679	687,474	333,329	48·48	354,144	3·59	3,000,000	4	4 0 0	122	3 5 7
*Delhi Umballa Kalka	17 Victoria Street ... Worked by East Indian	1891	161	1,350,612	145,051	70,104	48·00	75,947	4·90	800,000	3¼	3 13 0	118	3 1 10
*East Indian	29-30 Nicholas Lane ...	1854	1,700	38,071,885	5,413,632	1,681,990	31·07	3,732,641	9·80	D/- Ann. 9d. 3,346,742 Ann. class D. 3,203,257	4	4 12 6	150	3 1 8
*Indian Midland	Copthall Avenue	1886	737	9,530,586	500,309	317,942	63·55	182,366	1·70	3,000,000	4	4 0 0	122	3 5 7
Rajputana-Malwa	W'rk'd by Bombay-Baroda	1873	1,674	13,274,431	2,344,058	944,531	40·29	1,399,526	10·54	State line.	—	—	—	—
Rohilkhund & Kumaon	237 Gresham House ...	1884	285	1,080,071	123,043	76,277	61·99	46,766	4·33	200,000	—	5 4 3	132	3 19 0
South Indian.....	55 Gracechurch Street.	1861	1,049	7,740,714	896,527	503,126	56·12	393,400	5·09	1,000,000	3	4 5 0	127	3 7 0
Southern Mahratta ...	44 Finsbury Circus ...	1881	1,553	12,179,487	883,802	529,712	59·94	354,090	2·91	3,500,000	3½	4 10 0	128	3 10 4
Native State and Foreign Lines worked by Cos.—														
*Nizam's (The)	50 Old Broad Street ...	1874	353	4,207,545	341,130	183,415	53·77	157,715	3·88	2,000,000	Nizam's Govt. 5	5 0 0	126	3 19 4
W. of India Portuguese	16 Finsbury Circus ...	1887	51	1,633,196	58,307	47,091	80·76	11,213	0·69	800,000	Portuguese Govt. 5	5 0 0	83	6 0 6
State Lines worked by the State—														
Burma	—	1877	834	7,309,657	671,106	400,870	59·73	270,235	3·70	—	—	—	—	—
†Eastern Bengal.....	—	1862	814	10,761,660	1,450,073	553,525	38·15	897,448	8·34	—	—	—	—	—
*North-Western	—	1861	2,493	42,699,920	3,521,838	1,877,138	53·30	1,644,699	3·85	—	—	—	—	—
*Oudh & Rohilkhund ...	—	1867	797	10,489,932	1,029,488	503,893	48·95	525,594	5·01	—	—	—	—	—
Native State Lines—														
Bhávnagar-Gondal	—	1880	380	1,910,390	212,639	122,772	57·74	89,866	4·70	—	—	—	—	—
Jodhpore-Bickaneer ...	—	1882	364	740,346	106,126	44,683	42·10	61,433	8·30	—	—	—	—	—

* Standard Gauge. † Partly Standard, partly Metre Gauge. ‡ Including bonus from 1893 earnings. § Metre Gauge. ¶ Rs. 4d. bonus for 1st half of 1895.
* £9,787,670 at 5%, £300,000 at 4½%, £169,960 at 4%; these last two amounts have been lately converted into capital stock. ** Opened to traffic from July 1, 1895.

For the use of Parish Councils, Overseers, Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, Magistrates' Clerks, Clerks of the Peace, and Town Clerks, Superintendent and District Registrars, Coroners, and County, Municipal, District, and Parochial Officers and Citizens generally, showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire.

NOTA BENE.—1. *A rule of law is that Sunday is no day. Any act, therefore, which falls to be done on a Sunday should be performed the day previous unless statutory provision exists to the contrary. Every meeting or adjourned meeting of any vestry or corporation other than Municipal, or of any public company, for the nomination, election, or admission of any officer, or for the transaction of any affair of such vestry, corporation, or company, which according to any Act of Parliament, charter, prescription, or usage whatsoever, is or shall be required to be held on any day which shall happen to be a Lord's Day, shall, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 31, be held on the Saturday preceding or on the Monday ensuing; and every matter transacted at any meeting or adjourned meeting held upon any Lord's Day shall be absolutely void. When no such nomination, election, or admission shall have taken place on the Saturday, every person whose term of office would have expired on any such Lord's Day shall continue in office, and exercise and enjoy all powers and privileges, until the Monday next ensuing.*

2. *By the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, when a limited time from or after any date or event is appointed for the doing of any act, the time is exclusive of the day of that date or of the happening of that event, and as commencing at the beginning of the next following day; and the act is to be done on the last day of the limited time, unless that should be a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Monday or Tuesday in Easter Week, or a day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, in which case the act will be done in due time if performed the day following. The same applies to any act directed to be done on a certain day, and that day falls on one of the days above mentioned. Further, if any act or proceeding is directed to be done within any time not exceeding seven days, the days above specified are not to be reckoned.*

3. "*Three clear days*" *means that three days must intervene between the day on which a notice is given and the day on which a meeting is held, and notices sent by post must be* delivered *three clear days before a meeting.*

4. *In regard to Bills of Exchange that fall due on a Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or a day appointed for a fast or thanksgiving, presentation for payment should be made on the preceding business day. Bills of Exchange falling due on a Bank Holiday are not payable until the following day, and when the last day of grace is a Sunday, and the second day of grace is appointed as a Bank Holiday, such bills are due and payable on the succeeding business day (see 45 & 46 Vict. c. 61).*

5. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—*The times that must elapse between the receipt of the writ by the Returning Officer and the dates fixed for the various steps in the election are as follows:—Assuming that the writ is received on the 1st of any month, the notice of election must be issued on the 2nd in Boroughs, and 3rd in Counties. The nomination must take place on the 4th or 5th in Boroughs, and on any day between the 5th and 10th (both inclusive) in Counties. The poll (if any) must be fixed for some date between the 6th and 9th (both inclusive) in all Boroughs, except those mentioned in Rule 57, Schedule I., to the Ballot Act, 1872, in which the date may be between the 7th and 12th (both inclusive).*

6. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDIT STAMP DUTY.—*The following is the scale of Stamp Duty payable by County and Urban and Rural District Councils and Parish Councils, and by the Chairmen of Parish Meetings on the Audit of their accounts by District Auditors:—*

Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the Financial Statement is—			£	s.	d.
Under £20	... ...	the sum shall be	0	5	0
£20	and under £50	do.	0	10	0
£50	do. £100	do.	1	0	0
£100	do. £500	do.	2	0	0
£500	do. £1,000	do.	3	0	0
£1,000	do. £2,500	do.	4	0	0
£2,500	do. £5,000	do.	5	0	0
£5,000	do. £10,000	do.	10	0	0
£10,000	do. £20,000	do.	15	0	0
£20,000	do. £50,000	do.	20	0	0
£50,000	do. £100,000	do.	30	0	0
£100,000	and upwards	do.	50	0	0

January.

1 F.—The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are due on this date; so are licences for carriages, male servants, and to use armorial bearings. These licences must be taken out before the end of the month and thereafter within twenty-one days after a person becomes liable to duty. Dog licences must be taken out without delay: no grace can be claimed, but on *renewal*, if with other licences, they may be taken out any time during January.

Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

The Registers of Parliamentary, Local Government and Parochial Electors come into force for the year.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made for the regulation and guidance of borough constables since the last quarterly return.

Between this date and the 31st March, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum; and before the 7th of this month make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians, or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within three days after its receipt, is to be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy sent to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate.

Clerk to Guardians and Overseers of parishes on this date, or as soon after as may be, to make out an annual list of all lunatics chargeable to the parish, and send copies before the 1st February to the Local Government Board, the Commissioners in Lunacy, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, and to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or Clerk to the Justices of the borough, to be by him laid before the Justices.

Return of Paupers relieved on 1st instant and of children boarded-out, to be made to Local Government Board.

On this date, or within ten days after (if no other day be prescribed), municipal corporations to appoint members of the council as trustees of corporate property.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of births and deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

Coroners to send return of inquests for preceding year to Secretary of State during this month.

Within fifteen days after this date Registrars of Dioceses to send to the Registrar-General a list of all chapels wherein marriages may be lawfully solemnized.

Within fifteen days after this date bankers not registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act to deliver returns at the Stamp Office in London.

Quarter Sessions to be held during this week. Under the Quarter Sessions Act, 1894, the Justices in General Quarter Sessions or at any adjourned or special meeting thereof, may at any time, when it may appear desirable for the purpose of not interfering with the Assizes then next ensuing, fix or alter the time for holding the then next General Quarter Sessions so that they shall be held not earlier than fourteen days before and not later than fourteen days after the week in which they would otherwise be held.

Within one week after the termination of Quarter Sessions the gaoler to send to the Secretary of State a calendar of the prisoners tried thereat.

7 Tu.—Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of the names, ages, and residences of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required by the Overseers, of all women who have died between the 8th September (or the date when the preceding return was made) and the 31st December.

Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of pauper lunatics visited by them to the Clerk to Guardians.

Solicitors, conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland* must renew their certificates between this date and Feb. 6.

9 S.—Latest date to pay Fire Insurances due at Christmas.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

11 M.—Hilary Law Sittings commence.

14 Tu.—Latest date upon which notices of appeal against supplemental valuation lists in the Metropolis can be given.

Registrars to apply on or before this date to the officiating minister of every place of worship in which marriages may be solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized, or for certificates of "No Registry," during the quarter ended 31st December last. Registrar to deliver these, on or before the 20th of this month, to the Superintendent Registrar.

Bankers' returns to be delivered at the Stamp Office not later than this date.

Latest date for Registrars of Dioceses to send to the Registrar-General a list of all chapels wherein marriages may be lawfully solemnized.

21 Tu.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars certified copies of all entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 31st December last. Last day for Local Authority to send to Local Government Board reports under Canal Boats Acts.

On or before this date returns to be sent to Mines Inspectors, giving particulars up to preceding 31st December, as required by s. 33 of Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

Latest date for Savings Banks to send annual statement of affairs to Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt.

25 M.—Between this date and the 1st February, Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners.

27 W.—Last day for Assessment Committees to send returns to Local Government Board under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.

30 S.—Latest date for Clerk to Visitors of Asylums to transmit report to Commissioners in Lunacy.

Last day for Local Authorities to send to Local Government Board Analysts' reports for preceding year.

Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of the registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the quarter ended 31st December last.

Railway Companies, on or before this date, if required, to send an abstract of their annual account to the Clerk of the County Council and the Overseers of the Poor of the counties through which the railway passes.

February.

1 M.—Within 21 days after this date the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk of every borough, to transmit to the Secretary of State a printed copy of the Register of Electors.

On or before this date borough Coroners to send to the Secretary of State returns in writing of inquests held by them or their deputies in the preceding year.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to transmit copies of annual list of pauper lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, Clerk to the Council of any County, and to the Town Clerk of any borough.

Reports of Medical Officers of Health should be sent to Local Government Board during this month.

Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties to deliver half-yearly accounts and pay duty to Commissioners of Inland Revenue not later than this date.

Four weeks at least before the 25th March Clerks to Board of Guardians to estimate the probable expenditure for the ensuing half-year and the probable balance due to or from each parish for the current half-year, and prepare contribution orders to be laid before the Guardians before the expiration of the current half-year.

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2 Tu.—Candlemas. Scotch Quarter Day.

8 S.—Latest date to renew certificates of Solicitors, Conveyancers, and Draughtsmen in Equity in *Ireland*.

10 W.—Last day for County Councils to approve rating basis under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, and to send their returns as to valuation to Local Government Board.

19 F.—Nine days at least before the 1st March Town Clerk to publish a notice of the election of auditors.

20 S.—Latest day for delivery of nomination papers in election of Auditors in Boroughs.

Last day for County Councils to send to Boards of Guardians copies of approved rating basis under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.

22 M.—Latest date for the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk or other officer having charge of the register, to send a printed copy of the Register of Electors to the Secretary of State.

25 Th.—Four days at least before the 1st March the Mayors of boroughs to publish notices of the situation of polling-places for the election of Auditors.

March.

1 M.—Between this date and 1st August, persons shooting or taking wild birds are liable to penalties under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, and persons selling or exposing for sale any hare or leveret (except a foreign hare) are liable to penalties under the Hares Preservation Act, 1892. Under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1894, a Secretary of State may, on the application of any County Council, prohibit the taking of eggs within a county or any part thereof.

Ordinary day for election of elective Auditors in boroughs.

The Occupier of every Factory and Workshop must on or before this date send return of persons employed during year ending 31st December last, to Inspector of Factories, in pursuance of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

Town Council of borough, on or before this date, to transmit to the Local Government Board a statement of receipts and expenditure up to last audit.

Last day for Assessment Committee to approve supplemental valuation lists as to rateable value of agricultural land under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896.

Borough Treasurers to submit their accounts to audit within one month from this date, or that approved of by the Local Government Board for the making up of such accounts.

15 M.—After this date, and until the 1st August, any person having in his control or possession any wild bird killed or taken in the United Kingdom since the 1st of this month, is liable to a penalty under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880.

20 S.—Within fourteen days after this date a special sessions to be held for appointment of the days for holding not less than eight nor more than twelve special sessions for executing the purposes of the Highways Act. [This is liable to alteration by the County Council.]

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

25 Th.—Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to this date, or to the end of the Union week first completed after this date. Return made to Local Government Board under Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, by Corporations and other local authorities to be made up to this date. (*See* 31st March.)

Half-yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed within fourteen days after this date in Urban parishes.

The Annual Parish Meeting is to be held in every Rural Parish on, or within seven days before or after this day to appoint Overseers, and where there is a Parish Council to elect the members thereof.

Churchwardens and Overseers in Urban parishes and Overseers in Rural parishes, within fourteen days after other Overseers have been appointed to succeed them, to deliver to such succeeding Overseers a just, true, and perfect account in writing of all sums of money in their hands, as required by 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. 1.

Medical Officer of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out his quarterly account to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians: his claim to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month following this date, but the Guardians may pay it earlier.

The Overseers, and every Collector appointed for a Parish, to make up their accounts to this date, and deposit them for the free inspection of the ratepayers at some house within the parish for seven clear days at least before the audit.

Trustees of Parochial Charities to prepare accounts to be delivered to Parish Councils, and forward copy to Charity Commissioners within fourteen days.

Surveyors of Highways and Waywardens to be elected on this day or within fourteen days after in those Rural Districts in which the transfer of powers to the District Council has been postponed by order of the County Council.

District Medical Officers to notify at the commencement of this quarter to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months; advise as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and take the direction of the Board thereon.

31 W.—Under the Local Government Act, 1888, the local financial year ends on this day. All enactments relating to accounts of local authorities, or to meetings or other matters, are to be modified so far as is necessary to adapt them to the Act.

The accounts of all Urban and Rural District Councils, and of all Parish Councils and Parish Meetings, must be made up to this date.

Railway companies unincorporated to furnish statements of capital, traffic, and working expenditure to the Board of Trade not later than this day. Incorporated companies to send their returns within fourteen days after their first ordinary half-yearly meeting held in each year.

Quarter Sessions to be held the first week after this date. (*See* January 1.)

Refreshment House keepers' licences expire on this date.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 31st December for the regulation and guidance of constables.

Treasurer of borough to submit his account for audit if made up to the 1st March.

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April.

1 Tu.—In the months of April and May, or one of them, Overseers to ascertain with respect to all property in their parishes, whether any man is entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier, and enter in the Rate-book the name of every man so entitled, with a description of the dwelling.

On this day the new valuation and rating basis under Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, come into operation, and the five years during which the Act is to continue in force begin to run.

Notice of intention to apply for an order under the Light Railways Act, 1896, must be advertised for two weeks during April or October.

Between this date and the 30th June, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (*See* January 1.)

The walls and ceilings of Common Lodging Houses to be limewashed in the first week of this month.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of births and deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

District and Parish Councils to be elected this month.

During this and the two following months owners may be compelled to cut down oak-trees growing in hedges near highways ordered to be widened.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

5 M.—Returns of assessed taxes made to this date.

6 Tu.—Commencement of the Financial year for Imperial purposes.

Within seven days before the 15th Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts to the Overseers.

The Fund for aiding the equalisation of Rates in London is to be based on the Rateable Value as at this date in each year.

Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women who have died during the three months ending 31st March.

9 F.—Latest date to pay fire insurances due on Lady Day.

10 S.—Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

On this date, or within seven days before, Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send precepts and copies of registers to Overseers.

13 Tu.—Registrars to apply to officiating ministers on or before this date for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 31st March.

14 W.—Hilary Sittings end.

15 Tu.—Guardians of Unions at their first meeting after this date to appoint the Union Assessment Committee, consisting of not less than six nor more than twelve.

Urban and Rural District Councillors and Guardians and Parish Councillors come into office.

District and Parish Councils, and Boards of Guardians must hold their Annual Meeting on or within seven days after this day.

20 Tu.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

27 Tu.—Easter Sittings commence.

30 F.—Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to send to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 31st March.

May.

1 S.—Local Authorities in counties and boroughs to send to Secretary of State copies of orders made under Ballot Act as to polling districts.

Copies of draft orders and other documents under Light Railways Act, 1896, to be sent to County, District, and Parish Councils, and various Government departments, during May or November.

Overseers in the Metropolis to make and deposit supplemental valuation lists before 1st June.

Holiday at the Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

3 M.—Bank Holiday in *Scotland*.

14 F.—Between this date and the 4th of August, no person to sell, expose for sale, or buy for sale any description of oysters other than those known as "deep-sea oysters."

15 S.—Scottish Quarter Day.

Licences for beer retailers, retailers of wine and spirits, and dealers in tobacco and snuff in *Scotland* expire.

18 Tu.—Within sixty days after this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings-banks are to be made out and allowed.

24 M.—Queen's Birthday. The Custom House, Inland Revenue Offices, and other Government Offices and the Public Dockyards are closed on the day on which the birthday is appointed to be kept.

31 M.—Before the 1st June Friendly Societies to make returns to the end of the preceding year to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Latest date for Overseers to enter names of inhabitant occupiers in rate-book for registration purposes.

Latest date for Overseers in the Metropolis to deposit supplemental valuation lists.

June.

1 Tu.—Annual returns of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes, required by Local Taxation Returns Act, are to be furnished to the Local Government Board in this month.

Where any poor-rate due on the 5th of January last, from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough, remains unpaid on this date, the Overseers to give a notice, on or before the 20th of this month, to such occupier that he will not be entitled to have his name in the List of Voters in respect of his occupation unless he pays such rate on or before the 20th of July next.

4 F.—Easter sittings end.

5 S.—Where an owner of small tenements who has become liable to pay the poor-rates under the Poor-Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, omits or neglects to pay before the 5th of June any rate due previously to the preceding 5th of January, he will not be entitled to any abatement, but must pay such rate in full.

15 Tu.—Sale of oysters prohibited. (*See* May 14.)

Trinity sittings commence.

20 S.—On or before this date Overseers to publish the ownership portion of the register of county voters, and a notice to voters to send in claims to vote on or before the 20th July. Publication to be effected by affixing copies to churches and chapels, or to public buildings and post offices, there to remain for a period including two Sundays at least, but not later than the 20th July.

Overseers to publish notice that no person will be entitled to have his name in the list of Parliamentary £10 and inhabitant occupiers, or £10 Burgesses and County electors unless, on or before the 20th July, he has paid all rates due previous to the 5th January last. Notices of like effect are also to be served on occupiers who have not paid such rates.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

24 Tu.—Quarter Day. Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out their accounts quarterly to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians.

25 F.—Sheriffs of London to be elected.

26 S.—District Medical Officers at the commencement of this quarter to notify to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

30 W.—Licences to deal in Game expire.

July.

1 Tu.—Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 31st March for the regulation and guidance of constables.

On this date at the latest the Board of Trade to lay before Parliament a Report respecting the applications to them, and their proceedings under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

Between this date and the 30th of September, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums.

Quarter Sessions to be held during this week.

Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held during this month.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of Births and Deaths registered during the preceding quarter.

Return of paupers relieved on this date to be made to Local Government Board.

Before the expiration of this month County Councils are to appoint valuers for the purposes of the Finance Act, 1894, for the valuation of property for Estate Duty.

5 M.—The following licences expire on this date:—Appraiser, auctioneer, house agent, beer-dealer (retail) and retailer of table-beer to be drunk off the premises, for sale of spirits and tobacco on board packet boats, dealer in plate, rectifier and compounder of spirits, dealer in spirits, for use of still or retort, retailer of and dealer in sweets and made-wines, manufacturer of and dealer (not a publican) in tobacco and snuff, manufacturer of vinegar, dealer in foreign wines.

6 Tu.—Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians before this date.

Latest date to pay Fire insurances due on Midsummer Day.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and to Clerk to Visitors.

10 S.—Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

13 Tu.—Registrars to apply to officiating ministers on or before this date for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 30th June.

20 Tu.—The Clerk of the Peace in every county, riding, or division must, before this date, issue his precept to the Overseers, requiring them to make out, before the 1st September next, a list of all persons qualified to serve on juries, and specify in the list those qualified as Special Jurors.

Within two days after this date Tax assessors and collectors to make out and deliver to Overseers a list of the persons who have not paid the assessed taxes due for the year preceding the 6th April last.

Latest date for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

Latest date for county and parochial electors to send to Overseers their claims to vote.

Latest date for Occupiers in counties and Householders in boroughs to pay poor-rates due in respect of the year preceding 5th January last, so as to be retained on the Register of Voters.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this date, a return of all male persons of full age, and also when and as required, of all women who have died between 1st April and 15th July.

Latest date for tax-collectors to send to Overseers lists of persons who have not paid assessed taxes for the year preceding April 6.

On or before this date Overseers to make out list of persons disqualified as occupation voters by reason of the non-payment by the 20th of the poor-rates due on the preceding 5th January. Such list to be open to public inspection during the next fourteen days.

25 S.—On or before this date Overseers to remove copy of Register of Ownership voters from the places where published.

All persons on the Register of Voters in respect of lodgings, and desirous of remaining on the register in respect of the same lodgings, must send to the Overseers, on or before this date, their claims to be so retained.

Between this date and the 1st August, Companies, Corporations, and County Councils compounding for stamp duties with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners.

31 S.—On or before this date Overseers are to ascertain from the Relieving Officer acting for their parish or township the names of all persons

disqualified from voting by reason of having received parochial relief.

On or before this date Overseers are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the Register, and on the margin of the list of ownership claimants, the word "objected" before the name of every person therein whom they have reasonable cause to believe to be not entitled to be on the new Register; and the word "dead" before the name of every person whom they have reason, from the returns sent by the Registrars of Births and Deaths, or from their own knowledge, to believe to be dead. If it appears that any person is entered in the ownership portion of the Register for the parish or township in respect of a £50 rental qualification, the Overseers are to add the word "objected" before the name of such person, and to insert his name in the occupiers' list.

On or before this date Overseers to make out the occupiers' list in counties, the occupiers' list in boroughs, the old lodgers' list, and the non-resident list.

On or before this date Town Clerk to make out a list of freemen voters.

Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 30th June.

Pawnbrokers' licences expire on this date; also licences to kill game, and to carry a gun.

August.

1 S.—Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day.

On or before this date Overseers are to sign one copy of the Register of ownership claimants, and of the lists specified under date 31st July. They are to cause a sufficient number of such lists to be printed, and to publish the Register with their marginal additions and signed by them. The Overseers are also to publish at the same time the corrupt and illegal practices list, and keep a copy of each of such lists, and of the ownership portion of the Register open to public inspection for fourteen days after publication. They are also to keep a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes, and allow it to be inspected, without fee, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday during the next fortnight; copies thereof to be delivered on payment.

On this date, or on any day until the 20th inclusive, a person desirous of having his name entered in the lodgers' list must send in his claim to the Overseers.

Overseers to make out lists of claims and objections of occupiers and lodgers.

Town Clerks to publish lists of freemen voters on or before this date, and keep copies thereof for inspection during the next fourteen days.

Companies, Corporations, and County Councils to deliver half-yearly accounts and pay duty to Commissioners of Inland Revenue not later than this date.

Clerks to Boards of Guardians are, four weeks at least before the 29th of September, to estimate the probable expenditure for the ensuing half-year and the probable balance due to or from each parish for the current half-year, and prepare contribution orders to be laid before the Guardians before the expiration of the current half-year.

2 M.—Bank Holiday, in *Scotland* also.

5 Tu.—Latest date for inspection of lists of persons who have not paid poor-rates due January 5.

In boroughs in which there are ten acting justices, Licensing Committees to be appointed in the fortnight preceding the 20th August.

12 Tu.—Trinity Law Sittings end.

15 S.—Latest date for public inspection of the lists specified under date August 1.

Borough and county lists to be affixed to churches if published on the 1st inst.

20 F.—Latest date for Town Clerks and Overseers to receive notice of claims and objections, and of omissions from the Parliamentary Counties, Borough, and Parochial electors' lists and registers.

Latest date for lodgers to give notice of claims to Overseers.

Between this date and the 14th September the Justices in counties other than Middlesex and Surrey to hold the annual licensing meeting, and appoint special sessions for transferring publicans' licences.

On or before this date the Clerk to the Justices to give notice to Overseers of the time and place for holding petty sessions at which jury lists are to be produced.

25 W.—On or before this date Overseers to deliver to Clerks of the County Council and Town Clerks copies of corrupt and illegal practices lists.

On or before this date Overseers to make out lists of claims and objections. These lists are to be signed and published by the Overseers, who are to keep a copy, with the original notices of claims and objections, open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday during the next fourteen days; and copies are to be delivered on payment.

On or before this date Overseers to deliver to Clerks of the County Council or Town Clerks the following lists:—Ownership claimants, ownership portion of register, ownership electors' objections, two copies of occupiers' and old lodgers' lists, one each of occupiers' and lodgers' claims and objection lists, two copies of the non-resident list, and one each of claim and objection lists.

31 Tu.—Latest date for Overseers to make out list of persons qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 W.—Licences for the manufacture and sale of playing cards and of patent medicines expire on this date.

List of Jurors and notice of special sessions to be affixed to doors of churches and other places of public worship on the first three Sundays of this month.

3 F.—Between this date and 1 Feb. next (both inclusive), salmon trout or char can only be sent by carrier if outside of package is marked with name of contents.

4 S.—On or before this date declarations as to misdescription, omission, or other error in registers or burgess lists to be sent to Town Clerks, and in the case of county lists to Clerks of the County Councils; such declarations to be open to public inspection on any day before the 8th inst.

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7 Tu.—As soon as possible after this date, and between the 8th September and the 12th October (both inclusive) Courts for revision of lists of parliamentary voters, burgesses, and county electors to be held by Revising Barristers. Clerk of the Peace to attend Revising Barrister's first Court, and Overseers to attend courts for their respective districts and parishes, produce list of voters, and answer questions.

Last day for inspection of lists of claims and objections to voters.

On or before this date, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the Revising Barrister, Registrars of Births and Deaths to send to Overseers a return of all male persons of full age, and also, when and as required, of all women, who have died between the 16th of July and the time when such return is made.

20 M.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

24 F.—Within the last seven days of this month the Justices in every division in England and Wales are to hold a special sessions for receiving and examining the jury list, when the Overseers are required to attend, and the lists, when approved, are to be forwarded by the Justices' Clerk to the Clerk of the County Council.

Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29 W.—Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to this date, or to the end of the Union week first completed after this date.

Overseers' Accounts of Receipts and Payments to be made up to this date.

Half-yearly or yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

District Medical Officers to notify, at the commencement of this quarter, to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

Within one month after this date annual returns of allowances granted under Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, to be sent to Local Government Board.

The Lord Mayor of London to be chosen.

The following licences expire on this date:—Brewer of beer (not for sale), maker of and retailer of methylated spirit.

30 Tu.—Half-yearly accounts of Urban and Rural District Councils to be made up to this date, and Financial Statements prepared for audit duly stamped.

October.

1 F.—On or before this date every body corporate or unincorporate chargeable with the duty of 5 per cent. on the annual value, income, or profits of its real and personal property, to deliver to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a full account of all property in respect whereof such duty shall be payable, and of the gross annual value, income, or profits thereof accrued in the year ended the preceding 5th of April.

Notice of intention to apply for an order under the Light Railways Act, 1896, must be advertised for two weeks during April or October.

Watch Committee of Town Council to send to Secretary of State a copy of all rules made since 30th June for the regulation and guidance of constables.

Between this date and the 31st December, the Medical Officer of the parish to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums.

Registrars, except of London districts, to post to the Registrar-General a correct return of Births and Deaths during the preceding quarter.

The Justices of every county, and the Watch Committee of every borough, on some day in this month, are to transmit to the Secretary of State, for the year ended 29th September last, a statement of the number of offences reported to the police, the number of persons apprehended, the nature of the charges against them, the result of the proceedings taken thereupon, and any other particulars relating to the state of crime within such county or borough.

In this month two or more of the justices having jurisdiction in a borough to appoint as many of the inhabitants not legally exempt as they think fit to act as special constables.

The walls and ceilings of Common Lodging Houses to be limewashed in the first week of this month.

7 Th.—Latest date for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

9 S.—The following licences expire on this date:—Bankers', retailers of beer, cider, spirits in England and Ireland, and foreign wines; publicans retailing sweets and wines, and dealing in tobacco and snuff; and distillers of spirits.

Latest date for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

Clerks of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction to send to the Home Secretary a statement of fines imposed during the last quarter.

12 Tu.—The revision of the lists of parliamentary voters, burgesses, county and parochial electors to be completed not later than this date.

Registrars to apply to officiating ministers, on or before this date, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized by them during the quarter ended 30th September.

14 Th.—Quarter Sessions to be held this week. Music and dancing licences under 25 Geo. II. c. 36, to be granted and renewed.

Latest date to pay Fire insurances due at Michaelmas.

19 Tu.—On or before this date Registrars to personally deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the previous quarter.

On or before this date Town Clerks to complete burgess rolls, to come into operation for one year from 1st November next.

Nine days at least before the 1st November (*i.e.* on the 22nd) Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Borough Councillors. All election notices must have the names and addresses of printer and publisher on their face.

23 S.—Nomination papers in the election of Borough Councillors to be delivered before five o'clock this day, *i.e.* seven days at least before the day of election.

25 M.—Michaelmas Law Sittings commence.

26 Tu.—Mayor to attend at the town hall to decide on the validity of objections to nomination papers for Borough Councillors.

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This day, *i.e.* four days at least before the day of election, Town Clerk to publish names and addresses of persons nominated for Borough Councillors, and Mayor to give notice of polling places.

30 S.—Latest date for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages made during the quarter ended 30th September.

Certificates of Writers to the Signet, solicitors, agents, and notaries public in *Scotland*, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity in *England* expire on this date.

Short licences to kill game expire.

November.

1 M.—Burgesses to elect Borough Councillors to supply the places of those going out of office. One-third of the Councillors, those longest in office without re-election, to go out.

Copies of draft orders and other documents under Light Railways Act, 1896, to be sent to County, District, and Parish Councils, and various Government departments during May or November.

Burgess-rolls come into operation for one year.

Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

6 S.—After the fourth day of Michaelmas Sittings courts to sit to hear appeals from Revising Barristers.

9 Tu.—Ordinary date of election of mayors of boroughs. The council of every borough being a county in itself, and the city of Oxford, to appoint a sheriff immediately after the election of the mayor, and elect borough aldermen to take the place of those retiring.

The Lord Mayor of London, having been chosen on St. Michael's Day, is, by 24 Geo. II. c. 48, to be presented at the Supreme Court of Judicature and sworn on this date, except the same shall fall on a Sunday, then on the day following.

11 Tu.—Martinmas. Scottish Quarter Day.

12 F.—High Sheriffs of England and Wales nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment in January next.

15 M.—Solicitors' Annual Certificates expire.

16 Tu.—Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in *England* must renew their certificates.

19 F.—End of Trustee Savings Bank year (26 & 27 Vict. c. 87).

20 S.—Within sixty days the half-yearly receipts for interest from the National Debt Commissioners to savings banks to be made out and issued.

Trustee Savings Banks to make up accounts to this date, and within nine weeks publish annual statement.

30 Tu.—Latest date for depositing plans and books of reference in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and with Clerks of the Peace.

Latest date for Special Pleaders, Draftsmen in Equity, and Conveyancers in England to renew certificates. (*See* Oct. 30.)

December.

1 W.—Time expires for lodging declaration with Registrar of Solicitors for certificates.

Clerks of Union Assessment Committees to send in this month the totals of the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the property in the valuation lists of the several parishes to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Council of the county or counties within which such parishes may be situate.

Chief Constables to transmit returns as to Constabulary force.

14 Tu.—Latest date for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

Latest date for renewal of solicitors' certificates.

18 S.—Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this date.

20 M.—Clerk of the County Council to make up the "County Register," that is, the Register of County Electors for local government purposes, and also the Parochial Registers, so that it shall be completed before this date. It will come into force on the 1st January next.

21 Tu.—Common Councilmen in the City of London to be elected on this date.

Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

Latest date for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

25 S.—Christmas Day. Quarter Day.

Medical officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out their accounts quarterly to this date, and lay the same before the Guardians.

27 M.—Bank and General Holiday.

District Medical Officer to notify to the Board of Guardians at the commencement of this quarter the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief lists for a period of six months.

28 Tu.—Quarter Sessions to be held during the week following this date. (*See* Jan. 1.)

31 F.—Clerk of the Peace to deliver, on or before this date, County lists of voters to the Sheriff of the county, and Town Clerk to deliver Borough lists to the Returning Officer of the borough.

Railway Companies to prepare an annual abstract of receipts and expenditure for the year to this date, or some other convenient day in each year, and, if required, transmit a copy thereof, free of charge, to Overseers of parishes through which the railway runs.

Latest date for Assessment Clerks to send valuation returns to Clerks of the Peace.

Latest date for leaving estimates, lists of occupiers, &c., at Private Bill Office.

End of year for calculation of interest in Post Office Savings Banks.

End of the "official year" for the purposes of the Building Societies Act, 1894.

Annual Police Return to be made to Secretary of State as soon as possible after end of the year.

The following licences expire on this date:—Male servants, carriages, dogs, armorial bearings, and all "Establishment Licences."

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County and Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

Containing a List of Counties, with the Acreage, Population, and Rental, the names of Lords-Lieutenant, High Sheriffs in office in January, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions and of County Councils, Clerks of the Peace and of County Councils, County Treasurers, Chief Constables (with the number of Officers), County Surveyors, Treasurers, Coroners, &c. Also of Cities and Municipal Boroughs, with their Poor Law valuation, the names of the High Stewards, Mayors, Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates, Town Clerks, &c. The statistical figures as to area, population, &c., are given according to the alterations of the county boundaries effected pursuant to the Local Government Act of 1888, the County Boroughs being excluded from the Counties.

ABERAVON, Glamorg. Pop. 7,500. Val. £22,532
Mayor, Councillor Henry Richards (*L*)
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant

ABERYSTWYTH, Cardig. Pop. 6,696. Val. £32,285
Mayor, Councillor Robert Doughton (*L*)
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes

ABINGDON, Berks. Pop. 6,557. Val. £20,593
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon
Mayor, Charles Alfred Pryce (*L*)
Recorder, William Harry Nash
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor

ACCRINGTON, Lanc. Pop. 38,603. Val. £144,283
Mayor, Alderman Williamson Lee (re-elect'd) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken

ALDEBURGH, Suffolk. Pop. 2,159. Val. £8,169
Mayor, G. Vaughan Brown
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley (Ipswich)

ANDOVER, Hants. Pop. 5,852. Val. £28,630
Mayor, Alderman Henry Edwards, J.P. (*L*)
Recorder, William Waldron Ravenhill
Town Clerk, Thomas Edgar Longman

ANGLESEY (COUNTY OF). Acres 175,836. Population 50,098. Rental £203,616
Lord Lieutenant (1896), *and Chairman of Quarter Sessions*, Sir Richard H. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., Baron Hill, Beaumaris.
High Sheriff, Rupert Mason, Tanycoed, Menai Bridge
Chairman of County Council, William Robert Jones, J.P.
Clerk of the Peace, J. Lloyd Griffith, Holyhead
County Treasurer, E. M. Roberts, Metropolitan Bank, Llangefni
Chief Constable, L. Prothero, Menai Bridge (29)
County Surveyor, W. E. Jones, Llanfair
Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Menai Bridge

APPLEBY, Westmorlnd. Pop. 1,776. Val. £9,046
Mayor, John Sewell Rigg (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Hewitson (solicitor)

ARUNDEL, Sussex. Pop. 2,645. Val. £11,372
Mayor, Alex. George Rolls (2nd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Richard Holmes.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Lancashire. Pop. 40,463. Val. £153,054
Mayor, Councillor Frederick Wm. Bromley (*C*)
Town Clerk, Charles Gartside

BACUP, Lancashire. Pop. 23,498. Val. £80,376
Mayor, Councillor J. H. Maden, M.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Robert Hyde

BANBURY, Oxfordsh. Pop. 12,768. Val. £56,123
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Alderman William Lake (*C*)
Recorder, Rt. Hon. Alex. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Oliver James Stockton

BANGOR, Carnarvon. Pop. 10,158. Val. £35,984
Mayor, Councillor Dr. H. Grey Edwards (*C*)
Town Clerk, Richard Hughes Pritchard, M.A.

BARNSLEY, Yorks. Pop. 35,427. Val. £109,053
Mayor, Alderman Charles Wray (*L*)
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield

BARNSTAPLE, Devon. Pop. 13,058. Val. £45,177
Mayor, William Anwyl Roberts (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, Sir George E. D. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, James Bosson

***BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, Lancashire. Pop. 53,251. Val. £228,940
Mayor, John Fisher (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Charles Francis Preston
Treasurer, Thomas Atherton Mercer

BASINGSTOKE, Hants. Pop. 7,960. Val. £43,921
Mayor, Lt.-Col. John May, J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Henry Bayley

***BATH**, Somerset. Pop. 51,843. Val. £301,649
Mayor, George Woodiwiss, J.P. (*l*)
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard
Town Clerk, John Stone

BATLEY, Yorks. Pop. 30,000. Val. £93,430
Mayor, Ald. B. Potter Nettleton (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Joseph Hanson Craik (solicitor)

BEAUMARIS, Anglesey. Pop. 2,202. Val. £10,885
Mayor, Alderman Hugh Thomas (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Rice Roberts, M.A.

BECCLES, Suffolk. Pop. 6,669. Val. £24,000
Mayor, Nathaniel Walter Pells (re-elected) (*U*)
Town Clerk, Tom Plowman Angell
Borough Treasurer, John Clarke, F.I.B., Barclay's Bank (1850)

BEDFORD, Beds. Pop. 30,000. Val. £123,435
Mayor, George Wells (3rd year) (*C*)
Recorder, John Thomas Abdy, D.C.L.
Town Clerk, Thomas Simpson Porter
Clerk of the Peace, Mark Whyley (County Coroner)

BEDFORDSHIRE. Acres 298,494. Population 160,704. Rental £940,921
Lord Lieut., Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G. (1861), Panshanger, Herts, and Wrest Park, Beds.
High Sheriff, Major Charles Villiers Somerville Downes, Aspley House, Aspley Guise.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Lord St. John, of Melchbourne Park
Chairman of County Council, Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey
Vice-Chairman of do., Edward Ernest Dymond, Oaklands, Aspley-Guise
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, William Woodfine Marks
County Treasurer, Thomas Barnard, J.P.
Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Jocelyn, Bedford (98)
Surveyor, W. H. Leete, Bedford
County Coroner, Mark Whyley, Bedford
Coroner for Honor of Ampthill, Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn

BERKSHIRE. Acres 455,864. Pop. 176,119 Rental £1,125,529
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B. V.C. (1886), Lockinge House, Wantage
High Sheriff, George Rodie Thompson, Lynwood, Sunningdale
Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Wm. George Mount, M.P.
Vice-Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Alb. Richard Tull, Crookham House, Newbury

Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, J. Thornhill Morland (*Deputy*, F. Morland), Reading
Treasurer, Henry Collins, Reading
Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy, Reading (172)
Clerk to Lieutcy., John T. Morland, Reading
Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; Jas. Cockburn Pinniger, Newbury; Wm. Weedon, Reading; and Llewellyn Jotcham, Wantage

BERWICK-ON-TWEED. Pop. 13,385. Val. £68,918
Mayor, George Alfred Harrison (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, His Hon. William Thomas Greenhow
Sheriff, William Henning
Town Clerk, Robert Weddell.

BEVERLEY, Yorks. Pop. 12,569. Val. £46,402
Mayor, Councillor George Whiteing (*L*)
Town Clerk, James Willis Mills

BEWDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 2,876. Val. £8,186
High Steward, The Lord Viscount Cobham
Mayor, Thomas Southerton (4th year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Richard Hemingway

BIDEFORD, Devon. Pop. 7,825. Val. £19,293
Mayor, John Whitlock Narraway (*L*)
Recorder, Sir Geo. Sherston Baker, Bart.
Town Clerk, Charles William Hole
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Montague Bazeley

*BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire. Pop. 99,857. Val. £494,527
Mayor, John Pennock (*C*)
Recorder, Clement Higgins, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, (vacant)
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Alfred Gill

*BIRMINGHAM (City). Pop. 501,241. Val. £2,217,392
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Jas. Smith (re-elected) (*U*)
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thos. Milnes Colmore
Town Clerk, Edward Orford Smith
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Edward Mathews
Coroner, Oliver Pemberton, F.R.C.S.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, Salop. Pop. 1,586. Val. £6,627
Mayor, Ald. W. E. G. Botfield (2nd year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths

*BLACKBURN, Lanc. Pop. 126,000. Val. £445,807
Mayor, Frederick Baynes (*C*)
Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson, Q.C.
Town Clerk & Dep. Clk. of Peace, Robt. Eyes Fox

*BLACKPOOL, Lanc. Pop. 23,846. Val. £260,252
Mayor, Councillor James Ward (*L*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos

BLANDFORD FORUM, Dorset. Pop. 3,974. Val. £13,804
Mayor, Alderman Edgar Bennett Smith (*U*)
Town Clerk, Edward Castleman Smith

BODMIN, Cornwall. Pop. 5,151. Val. £20,173
Mayor, William Martyn (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Robert Phillipps Edyvean

*BOLTON. Pop. 119,000. Val. £460,396
Mayor, Ald. Benj. Alfred Dobson (3rd year) (*C*)
Recorder, Samuel Pope, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Robert Gudgeon Hinnell

*BOOTLE, Lancashire. Pop. 49,217. Val. £450,243
Mayor, Councillor Isaac A. Mack (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer

BOSTON, Lincolnshire. Pop. 14,593. Val. £45,788
Mayor, Alderman William Turner Simonds (*L*)
Town Clerk, Robert William Staniland

*BOURNEMOUTH. Pop. 37,781. Val. £364,427
Mayor, Ald. James Atkinson Hosker, M.D. (*C*)
Town Clerk, James Druitt

BRACKLEY, Nthants. Pop. 2,591. Val. £11,083
Mayor, Ald. John Locke Stratton (7th time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Charles Boorn Barnes

*BRADFORD, Yks. Pop. 216,361. Val. £1,097,661
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Speight (*C*)
Recorder, Thomas Milvain, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles Skidmore
Town Clerk, George McGuire

BRECKNOCKSHIRE. Acres 454,536. Population 51,459. Rental £247,258
Lord Lieut. (1873) *& Chairman of Q. S.*, Sir Joseph R. Bailey, Bart., Glanusk Park, Crickhowell
High Sheriff, H. R. Jones Williams, Cui Park, Talybont.
Chairman of County Council, Charles Evan-Thomas, J.P., Gnoll, Neath
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Richard Digby Cleasby, J.P., Penoyre, Brecon
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon
County Treasurer, John Tudor, Brecon
Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne, Llanthetty Hall, Talybont.
County Surveyor, William Williams, Brecon
County Coroners: Richard H. Arlingham Davies, Crickhowell; David Wm. Jones Thomas, Brecon; Dr. Wm. Rees Jones, Senny Bridge

BRECON, Brecknock. Pop. 5,794. Val. £22,963
Mayor, Ald. W. de Winton, J.P. (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams

BRIDGNORTH, Salop. Pop. 5,865. Val. £20,353
Mayor, Capt. E. M. Southwell (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, Rudolph Herries Spearman
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey
Clerk of the Peace, Samuel Thos. Nicholls

BRIDGWATER, Som. Pop. 14,000. Val. £47,176
Mayor, Richard Charles Else, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, Sir Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C.
Town Clerk, William Thomas Baker

BRIDPORT, Dorset. Pop. 6,611. Val. £21,254
Mayor, William James, J.P. (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Frederick Walter Gundry

BRIGHOUSE, Yorks. Pop. 20,666. Val. £70,464
Mayor, Ald. Richard Kershaw (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, James Parkinson

*BRIGHTON, Sussex. Pop. 115,873. Val. £760,624
Mayor, Alderman J. G. Blaker (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C.
Stipend. Magistrate, Chas. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A.
Town Clerk, Francis John Tillstone

*BRISTOL. Pop. 221,665. Val. £1,113,625
Lord High Steward, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Mayor, Alderman Robt. H. Symes (3rd time) (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Ruscombe Poole, Q.C.
Sheriff, James Colthurst Godwin, J.P.
Town Clerk, Daniel Travers Burges

BUCKINGHAM, Bucks. Pop. 3,364. Val. £16,790
High Steward, The Right Hon. Lord Addington
Mayor, John Harper (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Risley Hearn

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 478,691. Population, 173,227. Rental £1,027,128
Lord Lieut., Lord Rothschild (1889), Tring Park
High Sheriff, Captain Frederick Thomas Penton, Chalfont Park, Slough.
Chairman of County Council and of Q. S., Henry William Cripps, Q.C. (Alderman)
Vice-Chairman of Q. S., Lord Cottesloe
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Crouch, Aylesbury
County Treasurer, C. E. Cobb, Aylesbury
Chf. Const., Maj. Otway Mayne, Aylesbury (156)
Coroners: George Hanby De'Ath, Winslow; H. Small, Buckingham; George Fell, Aylesbury; Geo. A. Charsley, Amersham; J. Worley, Newport Pagnell; F. T. Tanqueray, Ampthill

*BURNLEY, Lanc. Pop. 87,016. Val. £331,207
Mayor, Councillor Caleb Thornber (*L*)
First Recorder, Henry Gordon Shee, Q.C.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, W. T. Fullalove

BURSLEM, Stafford. Pop. 32,251. Val. £114,286
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Arrowsmith (*L*)
Town Clerk, Arthur Ellis

BURTON, Stafford. Pop. 46,047. Val. £250,481
Mayor, Councillor J. Rob. Morris (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead

*BURY, Lancashire. Pop. 60,000. Val. £248,852
Mayor, Alderman O. Ormerod Walker (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Haslam

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Suffolk. Pop. 16,630. Val. £70,125
Steward of the Liberty, Marquess of Bristol
Mayor, Alderman Edward Wm. Lake (*C*)
Recorder, Edward Thomas E. Besley, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Charles Edward Salmon
Clerk of the Peace, Rowland Holt Wilson

CALNE, Wiltshire. Pop. 3,495. Val. £10,245
Mayor, Frederick Charles Henly (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, George Isaac Gough

CAMBRIDGE, Cambs. Pop. 36,983. Val. £220,127
High Steward, Duke of Rutland, K.G., G.C.B.
Mayor, Horace Darwin, M.A. (*C*)
Recorder, James Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Acres 315,814. Population 122,143. Rental £1,396,796
Lord Lieutenant, Alexander Peckover, D.C.L. (1893), Bank House, Wisbech
High Sheriff (Cambs and Hunts), John Linton, Buckden Towers, Hunts.
Chairman of Q. S. and County Council, Arthur Sperling, LL.M., J.P., Lattenbury Hill, St. Ives
Vice-Chairman of Q. S., Edward Snow Fordham, J.P., Ashwell, Baldock, Herts
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Robert Stephenson, J.P., Burwell
Clerk of Peace and to County Council, Hale Wortham, Royston and Cambridge (*Deputy*, Arthur Wright, LL.M., B.A., Cambridge)
Treasurer, Edmd. H. Parker, M.A., Cambridge
Chief Constable, Chas. Stretten, Cambridge (70)
Coroner, Algernon Jasper Lyon, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge
Deputy Coroner, Arthur Wright, LL.M., B.A., Alexandra Street, Cambridge
County Surveyor, W. M. Fawcett, M.A., Cambridge
(See also ELY, ISLE OF.)

*CANTERBURY, Kent. Pop. 23,026. Val. £109,918
Mayor, Councillor George Collard, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, Frank Safford
Sheriff, Councillor Edward Lukey
Town Clerk, Henry Fielding

*CARDIFF, Glamorg. Pop. 162,690. Val. £903,971
Mayor, Councillor Ebenezer Beavan, J.P. (*L*) (Parkside, Wellfield Road, Cardiff)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis
First Recorder, Benj. Francis-Williams, Q.C.
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Joseph Larke Wheatley

CARDIGAN (Boro'). Pop. 3,432. Val. £11,797
Mayor, Wm. John Williams (*L*)
Town Clerk, David Morgan Jones

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,071. Population 63,467. Rental £283,226
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Herbert Davies-Evans (1888), Highmead
High Sheriff, Wm. Jones, Fyoshenlog, Tregarn
Chairman of County Council, C. M. Williams, of Aberystwyth
Chairman of Q. S., John Wm. Bund Willis-Bund, Wick Episcopi, Worcester
Clerk of the Peace, H. C. Fryer, Aberystwyth
County Treasurer, Jas. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth
Chief Const., Howell Evans, Aberystwyth (39)
County Surveyors, Roderick Lloyd, Tregaron
David Davies, Brynlyfryd
Coroners: Abel Evans, Lampeter; John Henry Evans, Newcastle Emlyn; John Evans Aberystwyth

CARLISLE, Cumb. Pop. 39,984. Val. £181,34
Mayor, Wm. Irwin R. Crowder, J.P. (6th yr.) (*L*
Recorder, Alexander Henry, M.A.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Henry Collingwood

CARMARTHEN (Boro'). Pop. 10,300. Val. £38,24
Mayor, Henry Brunel White (3rd time) (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Griffith Poyer Lewis
Sheriff, Alderman Thomas Jenkins
Town Clerk, Richard Macaulay Thomas

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 541,259. Population 120,266. Rateable value £517,271
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cawdor (1861), Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire
High Sheriff, David Evans, Llangemech Park
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Viscount Emlyn Golden Grove
Chairman of County Council, J. S. Tregoning Llanelly
Vice-Chairman of ditto, W. N. Jones
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas Jones, Llandovery (*Deputy*, D. T. M. Jones)
Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo (83)
Coroners: Thomas Walters, Carmarthen Richard Shipley Lewis, Llandilo; W. Buckley Roderick, Llanelly

CARNARVON (Boro'). Pop. 9,804. Val. £26,204
Mayor, Councillor Edward Hughes (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 365,930. Population 117,586. Rateable value £551,058
Lord Lieut. and Chairman of Q. S., John Ernest Greaves (1886), Bron Eifion, Criccieth
High Sheriff, Rd. Methuen Greaves, Portmadoc
Chairman of County Council, Robert Thomas Cardigan House, Criccieth
Dep. Chairm. of Q. S., J. Bryn Roberts, M.P.
Clk. of the Peace, John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts (*Deputy*, Arthur Bodvel-Roberts), Carnarvon
County Treasurer, W. B. C. Jones, Criccieth
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86
County Surveyor, Evan Evans, Carnarvon
Coroners: John Hugh Bodvel-Roberts, Carnarvon; Thos. Hunter Hughes, M.R.C.S., Pwllheli

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 4,315. Val. £19,663 Acreage, 403
Mayor, Ald. F. Harris Mitchell (3rd time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker

CHATHAM, Kent. Pop. 31,657. Val. £110,931
Mayor, Henry John Browne (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry Philip Mann

CHELMSFORD, Essex. Pop. 11,008. Val. £50,08
Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Fred. Chancellor, V.D., J.P. (*C*
Town Clerk, Thomas Dixon [(4th time

CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 49,000. Val. £272,61
Mayor, Col. Richard Rogers, Glouc. Volrs. (*C*)
Town Clerk, Edward Thomas Brydges

CHESHIRE (Administrative County). Acres 636,519. Population 463,074. Rental £3,010,49
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Westminster, K.G. (1883), Eaton Hall, Chester
High Sheriff, Hugh Lyle Smyth, Barrowmore Hall, Chester
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, His Hon. Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd, Chester
Chairman of County Council, George Dixon Astle Hall, Chelford

Vice-Chairman of County Council, Thomas William Killick, Gracemount, Altrincham.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Reginald Potts, Chester
County Treasurer, James R. Thomson, Chester
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (441)
County Surveyor, Harry Bull, Chester
Medical Officer of Health, Francis Vacher, M.D., Glanmor, Birkenhead
County Coroners: H. Churton, Chester; Hercules Campbell Yates, Macclesfield; Francis Newton, Stockport; James Edwardson Worsley, Warrington

*CHESTER (City). Pop. 41,603. Val. £188,912
Mayor, Ben. Chaffers Roberts (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd
Sheriff, John Foulkes Lowe
Town Clerk, Samuel Smith

CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 25,003. Val. £97,098
Mayor, Charles P. Markham (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Middleton

CHICHESTER, Sussex. Pop. 10,808. Val. £47,966
Mayor, Councillor Adolphus Ballard (*L*)
Recorder, Charles Frederick Gill
Town Clerk, Edward Arnold
Clerk of the Peace, Wm. Turgis Haines

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 4,618. Val. £14,404
Mayor, Councillor E. M. Awdry (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips

CHIPPINGNORTON, Oxn. Pp. 4,222. Val. £11,426
Mayor, Ald. J. B. Bowen, J.P. (2nd year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Mace

CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 25,200. Val. £82,559
Mayor, Alderman Humphrey N. Whittle (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Mills

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. Population 3,300. Val. £15,200
Mayor, Alderman James Druitt (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Druitt

CINQUE PORTS. *See* Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye
Lord Warden, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. (1895), Walmer Castle, Deal, and Hatfield House, Herts

CLITHEROE, Lanc. Pop. 10,815. Val. £39,264
Mayor, Councillor Tom Garnett (4th year)
Recorder, His Hon. Theoph. Hastings Ingham
Town Clerk, John Eastham

COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 34,559. Val. £140,803
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G.
Mayor, Ald. H. G. E. Green, J.P. D.L. (2nd year) (*C*)
Recorder, His Hon. Judge Philbrick, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn

COLNE, Lancashire. Pop. 25,250. Val. £73,500
Mayor, Ald. Samuel Catlow, J.P. (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Alfred Varley.

CONGLETON, Chesh. Pop. 10,744. Val. £31,177
High Steward, Gen. Sir Richd. Wilbraham, K.C.B.
Mayor, Alderman Isaac Salt, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Alfred Steele Sheldon

CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,436. Val. £19,768
Mayor, R. A. Prichard (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry

CORNWALL (COUNTY OF). Acres 868,208. Population 322,571. Rental £1,342,432
Lord Lt. & Chair. of County Council, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877), Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth
High Sheriff, Sir Edmund Robert Pearce Edgcumbe, Knt.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Wm. Cole Pendarves, of Pendarves, Camborne; F. Buller Howell.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Wm. Coode (solicitor), St. Austell
Treasurer, Consolidated Bank of Cornwall
Chief Constable (vacant) (222).
County Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, Liskeard; T. J. Hickes, Truro
Coroners: D. Thompson, Launceston; Edmund Gilbert Hamley, Bodmin; Edmund Laurence Carlyon, Truro; Geo. Pascoe Grenfell, Penzance; Albert C. L. Glubb, Liskeard

*COVENTRY, Warwick. Pop. 52,724. Val. £186,072
Mayor, Alderman Alb. S. Tomson (6th year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Lewis Beard

COWBRIDGE, Glamorg. Pop. 1,377. Val. £4,233
Mayor, Councillor Joseph Williams Hall (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Thomas Gwyn (solicitor)

CREWE, Cheshire. Pop. 37,000. Val. £124,492
Mayor, Alderman Wm. McNeill (4th year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke

*CROYDON, E. Surrey. Pop. 118,006. Val. £704,573
Mayor, Councillor Martin Luther Moss (*L*)
Recorder, Robert George Glenn, LL.B.
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, E. Mawdesley, LL.B.

CUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 968,136. Population 227,373. Rental £1,456,618
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster (1876), Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass
Vice-Admiral of the Coast, Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther Castle
High Sheriff, Louis Salkeld, Holme Hill, Carlisle
Chairman of Q. S., Richard Saul Ferguson
Chairman of County Council, Henry Charles Howard, of Greystoke Castle, Penrith
Vice-Chairman of ditto, Miles MacInnes, Rickerby, Carlisle
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Charles Bernard Hodgson, Carlisle
Chief Constable, John Dunne, Carlisle (197)
County Treasurer, George Agnew Main
County Financial Sec., W. Dobinson, Carlisle
County Surveyor, G. J. Bell, Carlisle
County Architect, G. D. Oliver, F.R.I.B.A., Carlisle
Coroners: James Blacklock Lee, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cockermouth; John Webster, Whitehaven; P. B. Stoney, Millom; and Gordon Falcon, Workington

DARLINGTON, Durham. Pop. 41,000. Val. £166,199
Mayor, George Marshall (*U*)
Town Clerk, Francis Thomas Stevenson

DARTMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 6,025. Val. £17,992
Mayor, Commander Robert Orme Orme-Webb, R.N., Ravensbury (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Onesimus Smart Bartlett

DARWEN, Lancs. Pop. 40,000. Val. £129,216
Mayor, Councillor Alexander Carus, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Charles Costeker

DAVENTRY, Northants. Pop. 3,939. Val. £14,728
Mayor, Ald. F. H. Thornton, J.P. (2nd time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby

DEAL, Kent. Pop. 8,891. Val. £30,143
Mayor, Alderman W. H. Hayman (re-elect.) (*C*)
Recorder, James Fenning Torr
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Alf. Chas. Brown

DENBIGH (Boro'). Pop. 6,412. Val. £33,525
Mayor, William Mellard (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones

DENBIGHSHIRE. Acreage 425,038. Population 118,843. Rental £588,488
Lord Lieutenant, Col. William Cornwallis West (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin
High Sheriff, E. O. Vaughan Lloyd, Ruthin

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Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Boscawen Trevor Griffith-Boscawen, Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham
Chairman of County Council, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., Col. Arthur Mesham, Pontryffydd
Clerk of the Peace, Llewelyn Adams, Ruthin
County Treasurer, Marcell Conran, Brondyffryn, Denbigh
Chief Con., Maj. T. J. Leadbetter, Wrexham (79)
County Surv., R. Lloyd Williams, Denbigh (59)
Coroners: John Roberts Hughes, M.D., Denbigh; William Wynn Evans, Wrexham

*DERBY (County Boro'). Pop. 94,146. Val. £412,051
Lord High Steward, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Mayor, Ald. Sir Thomas Roe, J.P. (*L*)
Recorder, Marston Clarke Buszard, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Freckelton Gadsby

DERBYSHIRE. Acres 657,550. Population 520,914. Rental £2,165,269
Ld. Lt., Duke of Devonshire, K.G. (1892) Chatswth.
High Sheriff, Robert Sacheverell Wilmot Sitwell, Stainsby House, Derby
Chairman of County Council, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chaddesden Hall, Derby
Vice-Chairman of C. C., Lord Waterpark, Doveridge, Derby
Chairman of Q. S., (vacant)
Second Chairman of Q. S., (vacant)
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Norton Joseph Hughes-Hallett, Derby
County Treasurer, Chas. Hy. Coulson, Derby
Chief Constable, Maj. G. A. Godfrey, Derby (303)
County Surveyor, J. Somes Story, Derby
Medical Officer of Health, Sidney Barwise, Derby
Coroners: William Harvey Whiston, Derby; Frederic Edward Leech, Derby; Godfrey Mosley, Derby; Charles George Busby, Chesterfield; Charles Davis, Glossop
County Analyst, John White, Derby

DEVIZES, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,426. Val. £25,772
Mayor, Ald. G. H. Mead, J.P., C.C. (6th year) (*L*)
Recorder, Francis Reynolds Yonge Radcliffe
Town Clerk, Joseph Thornthwaite Jackson, B.A.

*DEVONPORT, Devon. Pop. 54,803. Val. £119,640
Mayor, William John Waycott (L)
Recorder, His Hon. Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C.
Town Clerk, J. Pilling

DEVONSHIRE. Acres 1,655,208. Population 631,808. Rental £3,553,526
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of County Council, Lord Clinton (1897), Heanton Satchville, Beaford
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Earl of Morley
High Sheriff, J. Pablo Bryce, Bystock, Exmouth
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Clinton, His Honour Judge Edge, and William H. Halliday
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter
County Treasurers, Nat. Provl. Bank, Exeter
Chief Constable, F. R. C. Coleridge, Exeter (422)
County Surveyors, E. H. Harbottle and J. Little, Exeter; C. G. S. Acock, Totnes; H. Musterton, Barnstaple
Coroners: Spencer Murch Cox, Honiton; F. Burrow, Crediton; James Fraser Bromham, Barnstaple; John D. Prickman, Okehampton; Robert Walter Prideaux, Dartmouth; R. R. Rodd, Stoke Damerel; Sidney Hacker, Totnes

DEWSBURY, Yorks. Pop. 29,847. Val. £116,923
Mayor, Alderman Joe Haley (*C*)
Town Clerk, G. Trevelyan Lee

DONCASTER, Yorks. Pop. 25,933. Val. £136,000
Mayor, Councillor William Armitage (*L*)
Recorder, His Honour Edgar John Meynell
Town Clerk, Thomas Babington Sugden

DORCHESTER, Dorset. Pop. 7,946. Val. £31,502
Mayor, Councillor James Paine (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry Symonds

DORSET (COUNTY OF). Acres 625,473. Population 193,542. Rental £1,138,305
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ilchester (1885), Melbury House, Dorchester
High Sheriff, A. Martin, Evershot, Dorchester
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Portman
Vice-Chairman of C. C., Lord Stalbridge
Chairman of Q. S., Hastings Burton Middleton
Depy.-Chairman Q. S., Col. John R. P. Goodden
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Edward Archdall Ffooks, Sherborne
Clerk to Lieutenancy, Thomas Ffooks, Sherborne
County Treasurer, C. Keats, Dorchester
Chief Const., Capt. A. E. Amyatt, Dorchester (174)
County Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne
Coroners: John Comyns Leach, Sturminster Newton (North Dist.); Sir Rd. Nicholas Howard, Weymouth (South Dist.); Chas. H. Watts Parkinson, Wimborne (East Dist.); Charles Geo. Nantes, Bridport (West Dist.)

DOVER, Kent. Pop. 33,300. Val. £157,560
Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, Most Hon. The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Walmer Castle, Deal, and Hatfield House, Herts
Mayor, Alderman Henry Minter Baker (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, Ald. Wm. J. Smith, J.P.
Recorder, Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, Knt., Q.C.
Town Clerk, Edwd. Wollaston Nadir Knocker

DROITWICH, Worcest. Pop. 4,021. Val. £19,462
Mayor, Councillor Harry Shirley Jones (*C*)
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs

*DUDLEY. Pop. 45,740. Val. £109,146
Mayor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dudley (re-elected) (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, Ald. Gilbert Henry Claughton
Town Clerk, Edward Marcus Warnington

DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 4,800. Val. £15,539
Mayor, Walter Love (*L*)
Town Clerk, Chas. Crichton-Stuart Benning

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 647,281. Pop. 1,016,452. Rental £4,571,976
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1884), Lambton Castle, Durham
High Sheriff and Deputy-Lieutenant, Robert Ropner, Preston Hall, near Stockton
Chairm. of Q. S., J. Lloyd Wharton, M.P., D.C.L.
Chairman of C. C., Ald. Samuel Storey
Depy.-Chairman of C. C., Ald. Arthur Pease, M.P.
Clk. of the Peace and to C. C., R. Simey, Durham
County Treasurer, J. E. Backhouse, Durham
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden, Durham (625)
County Surveyor, William Crozier, Durham
Coroners: John Graham, Sunderland; John Thomas Proud, Bishop Auckland; Crofton Maynard, Durham; F. L. Dodds, Stockton
Chancellor, Thomas Milvain, Q.C.
Attorney-General, John Forbes, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, Edwd. Tindal Atkinson, Q.C.

DURHAM (CITY). Pop. 14,863. Val. £48,554
Mayor, Councillor T. J. Tomlinson (*C*)
Recorder, His Hon. Francis John Greenwell
Town Clerk, Frederick Marshall

EAST RETFORD, Notts. Pop. 10,603. Val. £42,036
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Fras. J. Savile Foljambe
Mayor, Ald. George Marshall, J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, Samuel Jones

EASTBOURNE, Sussex. Pop. 42,500. Val. £267,000
Mayor, Ald. Jas. Arthur Skinner (3rd year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Henry West Fovargue

ECCLES, Lanc. Pop. 33,500. Val. £124,623
Mayor, Councillor C. E. Hindley (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, George William Bailey

ELY (ISLE OF), Cambridgeshire. Pop. 63,340
Custos Rotulorum, Lord De Ramsey (1891), Ramsey Abbey, Hunts
High Sheriff, see CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Thomas G. Fardell, M.P., 26 Hyde Park Street, London
Chairman of County Council, William Cutlack Little, Stags Holt, March
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Joseph Martin, Highfield House, Littleport
Clerk of the Peace and County Council, E. H. Jackson (*Depy.*, E. McD. C. Jackson), Wisbech
Treasurer, F. M. Bland, Wisbech
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. W. Browne Ferris, Ely (62)
Coroners: William Welchman, Wisbech; A. E. Pratt, Ely

ESSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 985,545. Population 784,258. Rental £3,454,803
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S. (1892), Terling Place, Witham
High Sheriff, George Courtauld, Halstead
Chairmen of Q. S., Right Hon. Lord Rookwood, Down Hall, Harlow; and Andrew Johnston
Deputy Chairmen of Q. S., Rev. Edward Francis Gepp, M.A., High Easter; Hon. Charles Hedley Strutt, Wickham Hall, Witham
Chairman of County Council, Andrew Johnston, Forest Lodge, Woodford Green
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Henry Gibson, Ongar
County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse, Chelmsford
Chief Constable, Captain Edward Maclean Showers, Chelmsford (360)
County Surveyor, H. Stock, 9 Denman Street, London Bridge
Coroners: Charles Carne Lewis, Brentwood; J. Harrison, Jun., Braintree; Henry Shekell Haynes, Romford

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 5,836. Val. £30,000
Mayor, Alderman George Hunt (3rd time) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Cox

EXETER, Devon. Pop. 37,564. Val. £237,589
Mayor, Alderman Robert Pople (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder & Judge of the Provost Court, Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Q.C., M.P.
Sheriff, Thomas Wilson
Town Clerk, George Roberts Shorto

EYE, Suffolk. Pop. 2,064. Val. £8,685
Mayor, Councillor Charles Tacon (re-elected) (*U*)
Town Clerk, Major Francis Woolnough

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 12,000. Val. £34,731
Mayor, Alderman Charles Deeble (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Henry Genn

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 10,478. Val. £43,705
Mayor, Thomas Gillett (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, George Edwardes Dering
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Francis Frederick Giraud

FLINT (Boro'). Pop. 5,247. Val. £20,800
Mayor, Sidney Knowles Muspratt, J.P. (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Henry Taylor

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 163,954. Population 77,177. Rental £430,153
Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874), Kinmel Park, Abergele
High Sheriff, Harry William Buddicour, Penbedw, Mold
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Philip Pennant Pennant, Nantlys, St. Asaph
Chairman of County Council, Dr. Wm. Easterby, County School, St. Asaph
Clerk of the Peace, Thos. T. Kelly, Mold
County Treasurers, North and South Wales Bank (Limited), Mold
Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber, Mold (53)
Coroners: Richard Bromley, Rhyl; John Pay, Ellesmere, Salop
Deputy Coroner, Fred. Llewellyn-Jones, Holywell

FOLKESTONE, Kent. Pop. 23,812. Val. £167,400
Mayor, Alderman John Banks, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William Geo. Southey Harrison

*GATESHEAD, Durham. Pop. 98,436. Val. £295,724
Mayor, Alderman J. Tulip Scott (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Swinburne

GLAMORGAN (County). Acres 508,815. Population 467,954. Rateable Value £2,448,238
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Windsor (1890), St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff
High Sheriff, Colonel J. P. Turberville, Ewenny Priory, Bridgend
Chairman of County Council, John Blandy-Jenkins, J.P., Lanharoan, Cowbridge
Chairman of Quarter Sess., His Honour Judge Gwilym Williams
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas Mansel Franklen, Cardiff
Co. Treasurer, R. Wyndham Williams, Cardiff
Chief Const., Lionel Lindsay, Cardiff (426)
County Surveyor, T. Lloyd Edwards, Bridgend
Coroners: Edmund Bernard Reece, Cardiff; R. J. Rhys, Aberdare; H. Cuthbertson, Neath; E. Strick, Swansea; S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend
County Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.D., Penarth

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 4,119. Val. £18,905
Mayor, Ald. John Albert Porch (*C*)
Town Clerk, Stanley Austin

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 22,414. Val. £60,019
Mayor, Ald. Herbert Rhodes (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Michael Ellison

*GLOUCESTER (City). Pop. 40,029. Val. £161,034
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Mayor, James Brewer Karn (*L*)
Recorder, Alfred Young
Sheriff, Edwin Lee
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres, 796,666. Population 423,844. Rental £2,261,306
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, Falfield (R.S.O.)
High Sheriff, Wm. Meath Baker, Hasfield Court, Gloucester
Chairman of County Council, Sir John Edward Dorington, Bt., M.P., Lypiatt Park, Stroud
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Russell Jas. Kerr
Clerk of the Peace, Edwd. Theodore Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester
County Treasurer, J. P. W. Haines, Gloucester
Chief Constable, Admiral Henry Christian, R.N., Cheltenham (396)
County Architect, H. Medland, Gloucester
County Surveyor, Robt. Phillips, Gloucester
Coroners: Edward Mills Grace, M.D., Thornbury; Alfred J. Morton Ball, Stroud; John Waghorne, Cheltenham; Maurice Fred. Carter, Newnham; Charles Wm. Moore, Tewkesbury

GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 8,202. Val. £33,728
Mayor, Alderman Charles Burgess (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Percival Whately

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. P. 2,095. Val. £18,595
Mayor, Ph. E. Tillard (*C*)
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun

GRANTHAM, Lincoln. Pop. 16,746. Val. £69,339
Mayor, Councillor Robert Frederick Lee (*C*)
Recorder, Edmund Lumley
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim

GRAVESEND, Kent. Pop. 24,067. Val. £104,862
High Steward, Earl of Darnley, Cobham Hall
Mayor, Ald. Geo. M. Arnold, D.L. (4th year) (*C*)
Recorder, Morton William Smith
Town Clerk, Charles Edward Hatten

*GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincoln. Pop. 51,876. Val. £187,965
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Heneage, P.C.
Mayor, Jack Sutcliffe, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, William Appleton
Clerk of the Peace, John Barker
Town Clerk, William Grange

GUILDFORD, Surrey. Pop. 14,316. Val. £76,260
High Steward, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Councillor Christopher Wrist (*L*)
Recorder, Reginald More Bray
Town Clerk, Ferdinand Smallpeice

*HALIFAX, Yorks. Pop. 95,000. Val. £378,933
Mayor, Alderman G. H. Smith (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton

HAMPSHIRE (or SOUTHAMPTON). Acres 949,376. Pop. 368,050. Rental £2,094,920
Lord Lieutenant (1890) *and Chairman of County Council*, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Stratton, Micheldever Station
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Wm. Woods, Warnford Park, Bishop's Waltham
Vice-Chairman of County Council, William Wickham, M.P., Binsted Wyck, Alton
Chairmen of Q. S., Melville Portal (Judicial), John Lindsay Johnston
Clerk of Peace and County Council, Henry Barber (*Deputy*, G. A. Webb), The Castle, Winchester
County Treasurer, G. E. Yonge, Winchester
Chief Constable, Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, Winchester (350)
County Surveyor (vacant)
Director of Technical Educn., David T. Cowan
County Coroners: P. E. J. Talbot, Andover; R. Druitt, Christchurch; J. Hanner, Fordingbridge; F. A. Johns, Ringwood; Edgar Goble, Fareham; Hy. White, Winchester; Bernard Harfield, Southampton; Spencer Clarke, Whitchurch

*HANLEY, Stafford. Pop. 60,000. Val. £189,924
Mayor, Councillor Moses Tunnicliffe (re-el.) (*L*)
Recorder, Abel John Ram
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Arthur Challinor

HARROGATE, Yorks. Pop. 18,000. Val. £111,715
Mayor, Councillor John H. Wilson, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Henry Wyles

HARTLEPOOL, Durh. Pop. 21,521. Val. £66,489
Mayor, Councillor T. Mudd, C.E. (re-elect.) (*U*)
Recorder, John Thomas Belk, J.P.
Town Clerk, Herbert Wright Bell

HARWICH, Essex. Pop. 9,300. Val. £25,533
H. Steward, Edgar Walter Garland (Michaelstow)
Mayor, Councillor Samuel Evans, M.R.C.S., J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward

HASLINGDEN, Lancs. Pop. 18,225. Val. £70,250
Mayor, John Law (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, W. Musgrove

*HASTINGS, Sussex. Pop. 58,363. Val. £373,886
Mayor, Ald. Stanley T. Weston (3rd time) (*L*)
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Benjamin Frederick Meadows

HAVERFORDWEST (Town and County), Pemb. Acres 1,436. Pop. 6,179. Val. £17,870
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Charles Edward Gregg-Philipps, Bart. (1876), Picton Castle
Mayor, Alderman Thomas James (re-elected)
Sheriff, Thomas James, Spring Gardens
Chairman of Q. S., His Honour Judge William Stevenson Owen
Town Clerk, T. P. Williams
Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George

HEDON, Yorkshire. Pop. 979. Val. £3,327
Mayor, James Soutter (*U*)
Town Clerk, Thos. Henry West

HELSTON, Cornwall. Pop. 3,198. Val. £9,075
Mayor, Charles Courtnay Hocking
Town Clerk, Joseph Walker Tyack

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Oxfordshire. Pop. 5,433. Val. £24,099
Mayor, Alderman Edmund Chamberlain (*L*)
Town Clerk, J. F. Cooper (*Dep.*, A. Caldicott)

HEREFORD (City). Pop. 20,267. Val. £106,827
Chief Steward, James Rankin, M.P.
Mayor, Thomas Llanwarne (3rd time) (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Gwynne-James, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless, jun.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Acres 530,764. Population 95,651. Rental £785,141
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bateman (1852), Shobdon Court, Leominster
High Sheriff, Henry Randolph Trafford, Michaelchurch Court, Hereford
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
Chairman of County Council, Colonel Prescott Decie, Bockleton Court, near Tenbury
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, James Frederick Symonds, Hereford
County Treasurer, Henry C. Beddoe, Hereford
Ch. Const., Capt. the Hon. Evelyn Scudamore-Stanhope, Hereford (79)
County Surveyor, H. T. Wakelam, C.E., Hereford
Coroners: Thomas Llanwarne, Hereford; Charles E. Arthur Moore, Leominster

HERTFORD, Herts. Pop. 9,023. Val. £37,068
High Steward, Earl Cowper, K.G. (Panshanger)
Mayor, Alderman Alexander P. McMullen (3rd year) (*U*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Joseph Sworder

HERTFORDSHIRE. Acres 406,932. Population 224,550. Rental £1,435,210
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Clarendon (1892), The Grove, Watford
High Sheriff, Percival Bosanquet, Ponfield, near Hertford
Chairman of County Council, Earl Cowper, K.G., Panshanger
Chairman of St. Albans Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead
Chairman of Hertford Quarter Sessions, Viscount Cranborne, M.P.
Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford
Deputy Clerk, Thomas J. Sworder, Hertford
County Treasurer, P. W. Dumville, St. Albans
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (193)
County Surveyor, U. A. Smith, 41 Parliament Street, S.W.
Coroners: Thomas Joseph Sworder, Hertford; Herbert Brabant, M.D., St. Albans; Francis Shillitoe, Hitchin; Walter Grover, Hemel Hempstead; Henry Baker, Bishop Stortford; Daniel Barley Balding, Royston
County Acct., W. B. Keen, 3 Church Ct., Old Jewry

HEYWOOD, Lanc. Pop. 23,185. Val. £98,214
Mayor, Alderman William Healey (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Henry Baldwick

HIGH WYCOMBE, or CHIPPING WYCOMBE, Bucks. Pop. 14,500. Val. £41,000
Mayor, Councillor Philip John Rutland (*C*)
Recorder, Edward John Payne, M.A.
Town Clerk, Daniel Clarke, C.A.

HIGHAM FERRERS, Northants. Pop. 2,500. Val. £6,213
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Sanders (*L*)
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.

HONITON, Devon. Pop. 3,216. Val. £15,903
Mayor, Councillor Harry Banfield (*C*)
Town Clerk, George Tash Tweed

*HUDDERSFIELD, Yorkshire. Pop. 100,000. Val. £435,284
Mayor, Alderman John Lee Walker, J.P. (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Frederick Charles Lloyd, LL.B.

*HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull), Yorkshire. Pop. 220,814. Val. £810,085
High Steward, Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
Mayor, Councillor Henry Morrill, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, John Forbes, Q.C.
Sheriff, Walter Town Owbridge
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edward Curtis Twiss
Town Clerk, Richard Hill Dawe
Coroner, John Joseph Thorney

HUNTINGDON (Boro'). Pop. 4,346. Val. £20,286
High Steward and Mayor, Earl of Sandwich (*C*)
Town Clerk, Edw. Maule (*Deputy*, J. Percy Maule)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 233,928. Population 57,761. Rental £396,423
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of County Council, Earl of Sandwich (1891), Hinchingbrooke, Huntingdon
High Sheriff, John Linton, Buckden
Chairman of Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Geo. John Rust, Huntingdon
County Treasurer, Ernest George Bevan, Hemingford Grey, St. Ives
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Edward Maule, Huntingdon (*Deputy*, J. Percy Maule)
Chf. Const., Maj. H. G. Rooper, Huntingdon (52)
County Surveyor, E. Borissow, Huntingdon
Coroners: C. B. Margetts, Huntingdon and Hurstingstone; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; H. C. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey

HYDE, Cheshire. Pop. 30,670. Val. £113,803
Mayor, Ald. H. Goodier Turner (2nd time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, George Stevens

HYTHE, E. Kent. Pop. 4,351. Val. £18,842
Mayor, Benjamin Horton, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, Beaumont Morice
Town Clerk, George Wilks

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. Pop. 19,744. Val. £60,347
Mayor, Alderman Samuel Richards (*C*)
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett (barrister-at-law)

*IPSWICH, Suffolk. Pop. 57,360. Val. £235,335
High Steward, Lord Gwydyr (Stoke Park)
Mayor, Felix Thornley Cobbold (*U*)
Recorder, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld
Town Clerk, William Bantoft

ISLE OF WIGHT (Administrative County of). Acres 93,342. Pop. 78,672. Val. £433,624
Governor and Captain-General, H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, Osborne
Deputy Governor, Harbottle Estcourt
Chairman of County Council, Lieut.-General Hon. Somerset J. Gough-Calthorpe, Woodlands Vale, Ryde
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Lieut.-Col. R Pearson Crozier, Westhill, Yarmouth, I.W.
Chief Constable, T. O. Hastings Lees, barrister-at-law (55)
Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Peace (Registration), W. H. Wooldridge, Newport
County Surveyor, Francis Newman, Ryde
County Treasurer, William Pearce, Newport

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Co. Durham. Pop. 37,000. Val. £106,586
Mayor, George Johnson, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish
Deputy Town Clerk, William John Charlton

KEIGHLEY, Yorks. Pop. 38,000. Val. £115,825
Mayor, Councillor R. Newsholme Smith (*L*)
Town Clerk, George Burr

KENDAL, Westmorland. Pop. 14,430. Val. £62,966
Mayor, Alderman John Monkhouse (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Bolton

KENT (COUNTY OF). Acres 995,392. Population 787,700. Rental £4,380,057
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Stanhope (1890), Chevening, near Sevenoaks
High Sheriff, Hon. R. Pelham Nevill, Birling Manor, Maidstone
Chairmen of Q. S., His Honour Judge Selfe, East Kent; John G. Talbot, M.P., West Kent
Chairman of County Council, Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart., Wickham Court
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Geo. Marsham
Clerk of Peace & to C. C., Walter Byron Prosser
County Treasurers, H. Tasker and John Alfred Wigan, Maidstone
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Henry Murray Ashley Warde, Maidstone (432)
County Surveyor, F. W. Ruck, Maidstone
Coroners: E. A. Carttar, Greenwich; Thomas Buss, Tonbridge; Reginald Mackenzie Mercer, Canterbury; Wm. J. Harris, Sittingbourne; C. D. Murton, Cranbrook; and Hy. Stringer, New Romney

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Population 24,803. Val. £79,016
High Steward, Earl of Dudley, Witley Court
Mayor, W. H. Talbot (*L*), Whitville, Franche
Town Clerk, James Morton

KIDWELLY, Carmarth. Pop. 2,732. Val. £8,355
Mayor, Evan Vaughan Davies (*L*), Arlais
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey. Pop. 27,059. Val. £135,584
Mayor, Alfred Wyeth Homersham (*L*)
Recorder, Charles William Bardswell
High Steward, Bertram Woodhouse Currie
Town Clerk, Harold Albert Winser

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,569. Val. £3,669
Mayor, Councillor John Ernest Lloyd (*C*)
Town Clerk, David Lloyd

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Population 3,923,096. Rental £20,214,462
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Sefton, K.G. (1858), Croxteth Hall, Liverpool
Chancellor of the Duchy, Right Hon. Lord James of Hereford, P.C.
Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Hall, Q.C.
Attorney-General, Wm. Ambrose, Q.C., M.P.
High Sheriff, Sir Peter Carlaw Walker, Bart., D.L., Liverpool
Chairmen of Q. S., John Fell, Lancaster; Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, Q.C., Preston; Sir Wm. Bower Forwood, Knt., Kirkdale; William Goldthorpe, Manchester
Chairman of County Council, Right Hon. Sir John Tomlinson Hibbert, K.C.B., Hampsfield, Grange-over-Sands
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Sir William Henry Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Jos. Maghull Yates, Q.C., Manchester (suburban)
Clerk of Peace, F. C. Hulton, Preston
County Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston

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Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Henry M. Moorsom, Preston (1,530)
Coroners: Henry John Robinson, Blackburn; Sidney Smelt, Manchester; Fredk. Nassau Molesworth, Rochdale; Samuel Foster Butcher, Bury; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; John Parker, Preston; Lawrence Holden, Lancaster; John Poole, Manor of Ulverston; W. Ascroft, Manor of Walton-le-Dale; H. Greenall, Manor of Hale; F. Smith, Manor of Prescot

LANCASTER, Lancs. Pop. 35,000. Val. £137,783
Mayor, Councillor Norval Watson Holme (*L*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Cann Hughes, M.A.

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 4,345. Val. £14,308
Mayor, Councillor Thos. Pomeroy Trood, Newport House (4th year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter

LEAMINGTON, Warwickshire. Pop. 26,930. Rateable Value, £168,701
Mayor, Ald. Thos. Wm. Thursfield, M.D., J.P., Selwood, Beauchamp Sq. (3rd year) (*U*)
Town Clerk, Henry Consett Passman

*LEEDS (City). Pop. 400,000. Val. £1,420,366
Mayor, Sir James Kitson, Bart., M.P. (*L*)
Recorder, John Edward Barker, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Milner Atkinson
Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peake
Town Clerk, John Harrison

*LEICESTER (County Borough). Pop. 198,659. Val. £698,102. Acreage 8,586
Mayor, Councillor Joseph Herbert Marshall (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Thomas Toller
Town Clerk, James Bell
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Howard Burgess

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres, 528,986. Population 375,092. Rateable value £1,980,573
Lord Lieutenant, General Earl Howe, C.B. (1888), Gopsall, Atherstone
High Sheriff, Sam. Tudor Ashton, D.L., Burton Lazars, Melton Mowbray
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Col. Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., C.B., Wistow Hall
Chairman of C. C. and Deputy Chairman Q. S., Hussey Packe, Prestwold Hall
Deputy Chairman of County Council, Thomas Cope, Osbaston Hall
County Treasurer, Sir Fredk. Thos. Fowke, Bt.
Clerk of Peace, to County Council, and Lieutenancy, Wm. Jesse Freer, 10 New Street, Leicester
Chief Constable, Edward Holmes, Leicester (160)
County Surveyor, W. B. Smith, Leicester
Coroners: Geo. Edmund Bouskell, Leicester; Henry Deane, Loughborough; Frederick Jennings Oldham, Melton Mowbray

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 5,675. Val. £33,130
Chief Steward, J. H. Arkwright, Hampton Court
Mayor, Andrew Duncan (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Thomas Sale

LEWES, Sussex. Pop. 10,997. Val. £52,162
Mayor, Alderman Frederick Flint (*C*)
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker, B.A.

LICHFIELD, Stafford. Pop. 7,864. Val. £35,025
Mayor, John Fowler, J.P. (3rd year) (*U*)
Recorder, Henry William Cripps, Q.C.
Sheriff, W. J. North
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John Humphris Hodson

*LINCOLN (Cty). Pop. 42,846. Val. £151,883
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Wallis (*L*)
Recorder, George Sills
Sheriff, William Mortimer
Town Clerk, John Thos. Tweed (*Dep.*, H. K. Hebb)
Clerk of the Peace, Gilbert J. Dashper

LINCOLNSHIRE. Acres 1,693,547. Population 472,578. Rental £3,661,224
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham
High Sheriff, Charles Constable Curtis, of Collingham, Newark
Chairmen of Q. S., Col. Charles T. John Moore, C.B., Boston; Rev. John Russell Jackson, Spalding; Earl of Ancaster, Sleaford and Bourne; Earl of Yarborough, Lincoln and Grimsby (Parts of Lindsey)
Chairmen of County Councils: Lindsey, W. E. Fox; Kesteven, Sir Wm. Earle Welby-Gregory, Bart.; Holland, R. Pick.
Clerks of the Peace and to County Councils: Lindsey, Chas. Scorer, Lincoln; Kesteven, Joseph Phillips, Stamford; Holland, Francis Thirkill White, Boston; Lincoln City, Gil. J. Dashper
County Treasurers: C. F. Bonner, Spalding; B. Claypon Garfit, Boston; H. Ingoldby, Sleaford; A. S. Leslie-Melville, Lincoln
Chf. Const., Capt. P. B. Bicknell, Lincoln (305)
County Surveyors: H. Kirk, Sleaford; J. Thropp, Lincoln
Coroners: Walter Clegg, M.R.C.S., Boston; Charles Brown, Caistor; Geo. W. Glynne Beaumont, Grantham; George Mitchinson, M.D., Lincoln; Albert Iveson, Gainsborough; Frederick Sharpley, Louth; Joe George Calthrop, Spalding; V. G. Stapleton, Stamford

LISKEARD, Cornwall. Pop. 3,984. Val. £18,251
Mayor, Counc. Alfred Willmot Venning (*U*)
Town Clerk, Henry Lyde Caunter

*LIVERPOOL (City). Area 15,253 acres. Population 629,443. Val. £3,775,045
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Ald. Thomas Hughes (*C*)
Recorder, Charles Henry Hopwood, Q.C.
Police Magistrate, William John Stewart, J.P.
Assessor Court of Passage, Thos. H. Baylis, Q.C.
Coroner, Thomas Edward Sampson (solicitor)
Town Clerk, Harcourt E. Clare
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Gutridge

LLANDOVERY, Carm. Pop. 1,742. Val. £5,753
Mayor, Alderman Thos. Jones (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Thomas

LLANFYLLIN, Montgomery. Population 1,753. Val. £8,676
Mayor, J. Marshall Dugdale, D.L. (4th time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Anthony Pughe

LLANIDLOES, Montgomery. Pop. 2,574. Val. £6,540
Mayor, Councillor Edward Hamer (*L*)
Town Clerk, John David Davies

LONDON (City of): see p. 337

LONDON (County of): see p. 340

LONGTON, Stafford. Pop. 34,327. Val. £95,475
Mayor, Alderman Aaron Edwards (*L*)
Town Clerk, George Charles Kent
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright

LOSTWITHIEL, Cornw. Pop. 1,379. Val. £3,594
Mayor, George Hext (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Pease, jun.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire. Pop. 18,196. Val. £75,833
Mayor, Alderman Huram Coltman (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Jarratt

LOUTH, Lincoln. Pop. 10,040. Val. £39,346
High Steward, Wm. H. Smyth, D.L. (*C*), (Elkington Hall)
Mayor, Ald. Henry David Simpson (5th time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison

LOWESTOFT, Suff. Pop. 26,000. Val. £100,719
Mayor, Alderman Adam Adams, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson

LUDLOW, Salop. Pop. 4,460. Val. £15,134
Mayor, Thomas Henry Atherden (*C*)
Recorder, Henry David Greene, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams
Clerk of the Peace, Theophilus John Salwey

LUTON, Beds. Pop. 33,000. Val. £125,000
Mayor, Alderman Asher John Hucklesby, J.P., (*L*) (3rd time)
Town Clerk, George Sell

LYDD, Kent. Pop. 2,070. Val. £11,175
Mayor, Alderman Edwin Finn (6th year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry Stringer

LYME REGIS, Dorset. Pop. 2,364. Val. £11,526
Mayor, Alderman Gaius Osborn (3rd year) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston

LYMINGTON, Hants. Pop. 4,551. Val. £18,353
Mayor, Thomas Joseph Davis Rawlins (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, Norfolk. Pop. 18,265. Val. £71,664
Mayor, Somerville Arthur Gurney (*U*)
Recorder, Carlos Cooper (Lakenham and Norwich)
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Goodwyn Archer

MACCLESFIELD, Cheshire. Pop. 36,009. Val. £104,855.
Mayor, Peter Johnson Eaton, J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Frederick Taylor

MAIDENHEAD, Berks. Pop. 10,607. Val. £67,843
High Steward and Mayor, Wm. Henry Grenfell, Taplow Court (re-elected) (*U*)
Deputy Mayor, John Budgen, J.P.
Town Clerk, John Kick

MAIDSTONE, Kent. Pop. 32,150. Val. £150,622
Mayor, Josiah Oliver, M.D. (*L*)
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Herbert Monckton
Clerk of the Peace, Henry A. Hughes

MALDON, Essex. Pop. 5,397. Val. £18,092
Mayor, Councillor John C. Float, J.P. (*L*)
Recorder, William Willis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Crick Freeman

MALMESBURY, Wilts. Pop. 2,964. Val. £7,052
Mayor, William Forrester (solicitor) (*U*)
Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb

MAN (ISLE OF): see p. 335

*MANCHESTER. Pop. 529,561. Val. £2,934,545
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Alderman John Poulkes Roberts (*L*)
Deputy Mayor, Alderman A. Evans Lloyd
Recorder, Sir Joseph Francis Leese, Q.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Francis J. Headlam
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Ogden
Town Clerk, William Henry Talbot

MANSFIELD, Notts. Pop. 15,925. Val. £55,702
Mayor, Alderman Robert Barringer (*L*)
Town Clerk, Richard Joseph Parsons

MARGATE, Kent. Pop. 18,662. Val. £129,000
Mayor, Alderman Edward Maltby (*C*)
Recorder, Henry Bargrave Deane, M.A.
Town Clerk, George Foord-Kelcey

MARLBOROUGH, Wilts. Pop. 3,012. Val. £11,769
Mayor, Edward James Hill (*C*)
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim

MERIONETHSHIRE. Acres 427,810. Population, 49,212. Rental, £427,810
Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q. S., Wm. Robt. Maurice Wynne (1891), Peniarth, Towyn
High Sheriff, Charles Williams, Hengwm, Dyffryn (R.S.O.)
Chairman of County Council, Councillor John Parry Jones, Bank Place, Blaenau Festiniog
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Alderman Edward Griffith Springfield, Dolgelly
Clerk of the Peace, Robert Jones, Portmadoc
County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly
Chief Const., Major T. W. Best, Barmouth (35)
County Surveyor, J. M. Jones, Traws Fynydd
County Coroner, Wm. Robert Davies, Dolgelly

MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire. Estimated pop. 90,000. Val. £313,395
Mayor, Alderman Samuel A. Sadler (*C*)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles James Coleman
Town Clerk, Geo. Bainbridge (*Deputy*), Alf. Sockett

MIDDLESEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 149,046. Pop. 560,012. Rateable value £3,628,742
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Strafford (1884), 79 Eaton Square, London
High Sheriff, Walter Barnard Byles, Harefield House, Harefield
Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Ralph Makinson Littler, C.B., Q.C.
Vice-Chairm. of County Council, Montagu Sharpe
Clerk of the Peace and of the Council, Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, &c., Walter Geo. Austin
Coroners: see p. 176

MIDDLETON, Lanc. Pop. 22,162. Val. £69,545
Mayor, Councillor Abraham Lord, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, F. Entwistle

MONMOUTH (Boro'). Pop. 5,470. Val. £24,239
Mayor, Lord Llangattock (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Robert Oakley

MONMOUTH (Administrative County). Acres 342,548. Population 203,347. Rateable Value, £944,495
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Beaufort, K.G. (1867), Badminton, Chippenham
High Sheriff, Colonel Robert Henry Mansel, Maindiff Court, Abergavenny
Chairman of Q. S., Samuel Courthope Bosanquet, Dingestow Court, near Monmouth
Chairman of County Council, Edwin Grove, Brendon View, Stow Park, Newport
Clerk of Peace & to County Council, Hen. Stafford Gustard, Newport
County Treas., W. C. A. Williams, Monmouth
Ch. Const., Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny (193)
County Surveyor, William Tanner, Newport
County Coroners: M. Roberts Jones, Newport; J. B. Walford, Abergavenny; B. H. Deakin, Monmouth; Edwd. Pendril King, Chepstow

MONTGOMERY (Boro'). Pop. 1,038. Val. £6,706
Mayor, Alderman Nicholas Watson Fairles-Humphreys, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Charles Sidney Pryce

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 495,089. Population 58,003. Rental £497,173
Lord Lieutenant, Sir Herbert Lloyd Watkin Williams-Wynn (1891), Wynnstay, Ruabon
High Sheriff, John Marshall Dugdale, Llwyn Llanfyllin
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Capt. Devereux Herbert Mytton, Garth, Welshpool
Chairman of County Council, Arthur C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P., Glansevern, Berriew
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool
County Treasurer, Ebenezer Rees, Welshpool
Chief Constable, R. W. Hughes, Newtown (37)
County Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins
County Coroners: Wm. A. Pughe, Llanfyllin; Edwd. Maurice Jones, Welshpool; John Rowlands, Machynlleth; R. Williams, Newtown.

MORLEY, Yorkshire. Pop. 21,068. Val. £81,415
Mayor, Alderman William Middlebrook (*L*)
Town Clerk, Richard Borrough Hopkins

MORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 5,219. Val. £16,994
Mayor, Councillor John Allen Anderson (*L*)
Town Clerk, Francis Brumell

MOSSLEY, S.E. Lanc. Pop. 14,162. Val. £56,000
Mayor, John Mitchell, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde

NEATH, Glamorg. Pop. 11,113. Val. £42,117
Mayor, Arthur Russell Thomas (*L*) (solicitor)
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis

NELSON, Lanc. Pop. 35,000. Val. £91,093
Mayor, Councillor William Reed, J.P. (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, R. M. Prescott

NEWARK, Notts. Pop. 14,575. Val. £65,338
Mayor, Ald Becher Tidd-Pratt (6th time) (*C*)
Recorder, John H. Etherington Smith
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tallents

NEWBURY, Berks. Pop. 11,002. Val. £38,385
Lord High Steward, Earl of Carnarvon
Mayor, Robert Long (2nd year) (*L*)
Recorder, Frederic Coleridge Mackarness.
Clerk of the Peace, J. C. Pinniger
Town Clerk, Francis Quekett Louch

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 18,452. Val. £55,465
Mayor, Francis Stanier, B.A., J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, Patrick Fleming Evans
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Griffith

*NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. Pop. 212,223. Val. £1,075,153
Mayor, John Goolden (*C*)
Recorder, Wm. Snowdon Robson, Q.C., M.P.
Sheriff, John Beattie
Town Clerk, Hill Motum
Clerk of the Peace, John Gibson Youll

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,216. Val. £38,480
Mayor, Francis Templeman Mew, C.C. (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry Richard Hooper, B.A.

*NEWPORT, Mon. Pop. 65,000. Val. £300,000
Mayor, Councillor Thos. Goldsworthy, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman

NORFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,302,058. Population 300,144. Rental £2,121,861
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Leicester, K.G. (1846), Holkham Hall
High Sheriff, Richard Hanbury Joseph Gurney of Northrepps
Chairman of Q. S. and County Council, Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, Letton Hall, Thetford
Other Chairmen of Q. S., James B. Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C., Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Sir Wm. Hovell Browne Ffolkes, Bart. (also Vice-Chairman of County Council), Hamon Le Strange, and Colonel Henry Elvin Hyde
Clerk of the Peace & to C. C., Chas. Foster, Norwich
Deputy Clerk of the County Council and Returning Officer, Geo. Christopher Davies, Norwich
County Treasurer, G. Fowell Buxton, Norwich
County Accountant, H. C. Bolingbroke, Norwich
Chief Constable, Paynton Pigott, D.L. (barrister-at-law), Norwich (239); *Supt. & Chief Clerk*, J. A. Lockett
County Surveyor, T. H. B. Heslop, Norwich
Coroners: Henry Read Culley, Norwich; Thos. Martin Wilkin, Lynn; Walter May Barton, East Dereham; H. E. Garrod, Diss; T. L. Reed, Downham Market; O.F. Read, Thetford

*NORTHAMPTON (County Borough). Pop. 61,778. Val. £197,726
Mayor, Alderman H. E. Randall, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, Edward Philip Monckton
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Wm. Shoosmith

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 638,619. Population 203,247. Rateable Value, £1,351,038
Lord Lieutenant, Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G. (1872), Althorp Park, Northampton
High Sheriff, Percy Mitchell, Kettering
Chairman of Q. S. and C. C., Sackville George Stopford-Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston
Vice-Chairman of County Council, James Rennie Wilkinson, Gt. Addington
Deputy Chairman Q. S., Christopher Smyth, Little Houghton, Northampton
Clerk of Peace and to C. C., Henry P. Markham (*Deputy*, C. A. Markham), Northampton
County Treasurer, Alfred Page, Northamptonshire Union Bank, Northampton
Chief Constable, Lieut. James Dalgleish Kellie McCallum, Northampton (152)
County Surveyor, Edmund Law, Northampton
Coroners: William Terry, Northampton; John Thos. Parker, Wellingborough; Thos. Mieres Percival, Towcester

NORTHUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,289,756. Pop. 506,030. Rental £2,863,363
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1877), Alnwick Castle
High Sheriff, Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B., Jesmond Dene House, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Chairman of Q. S. and Vice-Chairman of County Council, Watson Askew-Robertson, Ladykirk, Norham-on-Tweed.
Chairman of County Council, Rt. Hon. Earl Percy, P.C., Alnwick Castle
Chairman of Standing Joint Committee, W. Hudspith, Greencroft, Haltwhistle
Clerk of the Peace and to Cty. Council, Stephen Sanderson, Moot Hall Courts, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (*Deputy*, Chas. Davison Forster)
County Treas., R. Clayton, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth (217)
County Surveyor, H. F. Sneyd-Kynnersley, A.M.I.C.E., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coroners: Joseph Richard Davidson Lynn, Blyth; Charles Percy, Alnwick

*NORWICH (City), Norfolk. Pop. 108,000. Val. £339,604
Mayor, Charles Rackham Gilman (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, John Moore (Ketts Hall, Norwich)
Recorder, Thomas Richardson Kemp, Q.C.
Sheriff, Henry Curl (Town Close)
Town Clerk, George Buttler Kennett

*NOTTINGHAM. Estimated pop. 229,877. Val. £892,479. Area 10,935 acres
Mayor, Alderman Edward H. Fraser (*L*)
Recorder, Hon. Edwd. Chandos Leigh, Q.C., C.B.
Sheriff, Frederick Richardson Radford
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Sir Samuel George Johnson, Knt. (The Park)
Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 529,877. Population 445,823. Rental £2,617,015
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of St. Albans (1880), Bestwood Park, Arnold, Notts
High Sheriff, William Hollins, Plasley Vale, Mansfield
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Belper, A.D.C., Nottingham; Major John Henry Becher, Newark; Rt. Hon. Fras. John Savile Foljambe, Retford
Deputy Chairmen of Q. S. (Nottingham div..) John Liell Francklin; (Newark div.), Col, James Thorpe, Coddington Hall.

Chairman of County Council, Lord Belper, A.D.C.
Clerk of the Peace, Jesse Hind, Nottingham
County Treasurer, F. A. Smith, Nottingham
Chief Constable, Capt. Wm. H. Tomasson, Nottingham (194)
County Surv., Edgar Purnell Hooley, Nottingham
Coroners: David Whittingham, Nottingham; Wm. Newton, Newark; J. Housley, Retford

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. Pop. 1,879. Val. £4,550
Mayor, Simon Peter B. Newcombe (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Yeo

*OLDHAM, Lanc. Pop. 143,442. Val. £640,000
Mayor, Alderman R. Whittaker (4th year) (*C*)
Recorder, Jas. Winterbottom Hamilton, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Cl. of Peace, Abraham Nicholson

OSSETT, Yorks. Pop. 11,500. Val. £50,000
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Cox (*C*)
Town Clerk, Willie Brook

OSWESTRY, Salop. Pop. 8,900. Val. £43,184
Mayor, Thomas Edwards (*C*)
Recorder, Robert Lloyd Kenyon
Town Clerk, Joseph Parry-Jones
Clerk of the Peace, Charles H. Bull

*OXFORD (City). Pop. 51,200. Val. £326,000
Lord High Steward, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.
Mayor, Alderman Robert Buckell, J.P. (3rd year) (*L*)
Recorder, Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.
Sheriff, G. Claridge Druce, M.A.
Town Clerk, Richard Bacon

OXFORDSHIRE. Acreage 471,341. Population 143,783. Rateable value £735,946
Lord Lieut., Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G. (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester
Chairman of County Council, Viscount Valentia, M.P., Bletchington Park, Oxford
High Sheriff, Sir Algernon Francis Peyton, Bart., Swift's House, Bicester
Chairman of Q. S., Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., Warden of All Souls, Oxford
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thomas Marriott Davenport, M.A., Oxford
County Treasurer, John Parsons, Oxford
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Edward A. Holmes-à-Court, Oxford (109)
County Surveyor, H. J. Tollit, Oxford
Coroners: William Wharton Robinson, Oxford; George Coggins, Deddington; Frederick Westell, Witney; Henry Dixon, M.R.C.S., Watlington

PEMBROKE (Boro'). Pop. 14,978. Val. £36,241
Mayor, Samuel John Allen (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Odyerne Hulm

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 395,151. Population 89,133. Rental £426,947
Lord Lieutenant (1896), Viscount Emlyn, Golden Grove, Carmarthen
High Sheriff, James Charles Yorke, Treewn
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, His Honour Judge William Stevenson Owen
Chairman of County Council, George Ponting Brewer, Narberth
Clerk of the Peace, J. Owen (*Deputy*, William Davies George), Haverfordwest
County Treasurer, John W. Cross, London and Provincial Bank, Haverfordwest
Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen, Haverfordwest Castle (66)
County Surveyor, T. George, Pendine, St. Clears, R.S.O. (*Deputy*, Arth. H. Thomas, H'fordwest)
County Coroner: Ivor Evans, Cardigan
Deputy Coroner, Herbert J. E. Price

PENRYN, Cornwall. Pop. 3,256. Val. £6,973
Mayor, John Marshall Thomas (*L*)
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins

PENZANCE, Cornwall. Pop. 12,432. Val. £49,321
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Reynolds (*L*)
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake
Town Clerk, Thomas Henry Cornish
Clerk of the Peace, John Penn Milton

PETERBOROUGH, Northants. Pop. 25,172. Val. £117,452
Mayor of Borough, Ald. John Thompson, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Mellows
COUNTY OF THE SOKE. Acres 53,471.
Chairman of County Council, Col. C. L. Strong
Clerk C. C. and of the Peace, Leonard J. Deacon
Deputy Clerk C. C., &c., Walter J. Deacon

*PLYMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 98,000. Val. £393,242
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
Mayor, C. H. Radford (*L*)
Recorder, His Hon. Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Henry Ellis

PONTEFRACT, Yorks. Pop. 9,702. Val. £38,964
Mayor, Ald. Thos. Wordsworth (re-elected (*L*)
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright
Town Clerk, John William Sangster

POOLE, Dorset. Pop. 18,500. Val. £72,871
Mayor, Lord Wimborne (*C*)
Recorder, George Pitt-Lewis, Q.C.
Sheriff, H. F. W. Gwatkin
Town Clerk, Henry Salter Dickinson

*PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA, Hants. Pop. 159,255. Val. £783,263
Mayor, Councillor George Edwin Couzens (*L*)
Recorder, George Deedes Warry, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Alexander Hellard
Clerk of the Peace, Richard William Ford

*PRESTON, Lanc. Pop. 113,864. Val. £361,859
Mayor, Alderman Henry Davies (*C*)
Recorder, Henry Wilson Worsley-Taylor, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Hamer
Treasurer, James Carter

PWLLHELI, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,231. Val. £7,150
Mayor, Councillor D. Williams
Town Clerk, Evan R. Davies

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent, Pop. 1,062. Val. £6,683
Mayor, Ald. Alfd. Whitaker Howe, C.C. (11th year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, W. J. Harris

RADNOR (COUNTY OF). Acres 276,552. Population, 21,791. Rental, £147,644
Lord Lieutenant, Powlett Charles John Milbank, M.P. (1895), Norton Manor, Presteign.
Chairman of Q. S., John Corrie Carter, Cefnfaes, Rhayader
Chairman of County Council, C. C. Rogers, Stanage Park, Brampton Brian (R.S.O.)
High Sheriff, Thomas Moore, Old Hall, Solan
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Edward Wood, Rhayader and Presteign (*Deputy*, T. W. Harding)
County Treasurer, J. P. Medlicott, Knighton
Chief Constable, J. Elystan Lloyd, Penybont (31)
County Surveyor, S. W. Williams, Rhayader
Coroners: William Wakelin, Presteign (East. Division); H. Vaughan Vaughan, Builth and Rhayader (Western Division)

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 24,733. Val. £134,956
Mayor, Councillor Lazarus Hart (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Alexander Hubbard

RAWTENSTALL, Lanc. Pop. 30,000. Val. £110,646
Mayor, George Duckworth (*L*)
Town Clerk, James Whalley

*READING, Berks. Pop. 67,000. Val. £307,729
High Steward, Richard Benyon (Englefield Ho.)
Mayor, William Ferguson (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Hewett Spokes, LL.B.
Town Clerk, Henry Day
Clerk of the Peace, William Sherwood

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 22,639. Val. £163,336
Mayor, Councillor Henry Ongley (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Clair James Grece, LL.D.

RICHMOND, Surrey. Pop. 27,076. Val. £246,593
Mayor, Councillor Geo. R. Cundell, M.D., J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Frederick Bernard Senior

RICHMOND, Yorks. Pop. 4,216. Val. £16,664
Mayor, Marquess of Zetland (re-elected) (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, Councillor W. Ness Walker, J.P.
Recorder, William Norton Lawson
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Christopher George Croft, M.A.

RIPON, Yorkshire. Pop. 7,512. Val. £31,518
Mayor, Tom Williamson, J.P. (*L*)
Deputy Mayor, Francis Smith, J.P.
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley

*ROCHDALE, Lanc. Pop. 71,401. Val. £290,040
Mayor, John Turner (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Zachary Mellor. (*Depy.*, Jas. Leach)

ROCHESTER, Kent. Pop. 26,309. Val. £104,716
Mayor, Alderman Wm. Webb Hayward (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Moseley Channell, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Apsley Kennette
Clerk of the Peace,

ROMNEY (NEW), Kent. Pop. 1,366. Val. £5,409
Mayor, Leonard Fawell (*C*)
Town Clerk, James Bannon

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,276. Val. £14,192
Mayor, Alderman John Tuck (2nd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Matthew Liddle Harle

ROTHERHAM, Yorks. Pop. 49,000. Val. £148,810
Mayor, Alderman George Neill, J.P. (4th year)
Town Clerk, Herbert Harry Hickmott

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 2,760. Val. £12,608
Mayor, Alderman Ezra Roberts (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, William Lloyd

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 20,659. Rental £185,523
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dysart (1881), Buckminster Park, near Grantham
High Sheriff, George Whyatt Worrall, Wing, Oakham
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Park, Oakham
Chair. of Q. S., Sir Arthur John Fludyer, Bart., Ayston Hall
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to County Council, Benjamin Addington Adam, Oakham
Chief Constable, William Keep, Oakham (14)
County Treas., Stamford & Spalding Banking Co.
County Surveyor, James Richardson, Stamford
Coroners: William Keal, Oakham; John Fowler, Uppingham

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 10,952. Val. £70,396
Mayor, Alderman Ernest Groves (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Chas. G. Vincent. (*Deputy*, C. H. Collis)

RYE, Sussex. Pop. 3,871. Val. £12,200
Mayor, Councillor Walter Fuller (*C*)
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes
Clerk of the Peace, William Dawes

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 6,104. Val. £24,228
Mayor, John Gilling (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, William Willis, Q.C.
Town Clerk, William Adams
Clerk of the Peace, Chas. Stewart Douglas Wade

ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. Pop. 12,898. Val £51,514
Mayor, Andrew Symington (*L*)
Town Clerk, Alfred Herbert Debenham

*ST. HELENS, Lanc. Pop. 81,110. Val. £315,146
Mayor, Lt.-Col. Richard Pilkington, J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, William John Jeeves

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6,094. Val. £15,809
Mayor, Capt. Thomas Row Harry (*C*)
Town Clerk, &c., Edward Boase

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 3,125. Val. £12,365
Mayor, Councillor Frederick Thos. Ruston (*C*)
Town Clerk, George Dennis Day, M.A., LL.B.

*SALFORD, Lanc. Pop. 212,000. Val. £835,455
Mayor, Alderman R. Mottram (re-elected) (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, Ald. Sir Wm. Henry Bailey, Knt.
Recorder (First), Joseph Maghull Yates, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Samuel Brown

SALISBURY, Wilts. Pop. 15,533. Val. £62,245
Mayor, Arthur Whitehead (2nd time) (*C*)
Recorder, Charles Willie Mathews
Town Clerk, William Charles Powning

SALTASH, Cornwall. Pop. 2,745. Val. £9,269
Mayor, Ald. W. T. Dusting (*C*) (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Frederick William Cleverton

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 2,796. Val. £10,875
Mayor, William James Hughes (*C*)
Recorder, Montague Johnstone Muir-Mackenzie
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Dick Baker

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. Pop. 33,776. Val £196,425
Mayor, Councillor R. Aspland Marrillier, J.P. (*L*)
Recorder, Charles Haigh
Town Clerk, John Edward Thorley Graham

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,122. Val. £6,381
Mayor, Councillor Alfred T. Carpenter (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Kingsley Rutter

*SHEFFIELD (City). P. 347,278. Val. £1,239,447
Mayor, Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G. (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, Samuel Danks Waddy, Q.C.
Master Cutler, Alexander Wilson (Aug., 1896)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle-Welby
Town Clerk, Herbert Bramley
Deputy do., Henry Sayer
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Binney

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 26,967. Val. £135,000
Mayor, Edmund Cresswell Peele, D.L. (*C*)
Recorder, Arthur Richard Jelf, Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Henry Charles Clarke

SHROPSHIRE. Acres 859,516. Population 226,339. Rental £1,596,730
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Powis (1896), Powis Castle, Welshpool.
High Sheriff, William Henry Whitaker, Totterton Hall, Lydbury North.
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.
Chairman of County Council, J. Bowen-Jones
Deputy Chairm. of do., A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Edmund Cresswell Peele, Shrewsbury
Chief Constable, Capt. G. Williams-Freeman (163)
County Surveyor, Alfred T. Davis, C.E.
Coroners: John Pay, Ellesmere; John Vernon T. Lander, Wellington; Adam P. Trow, Cleobury Mortimer; Geo. Gordon Warren, Market Drayton; Henry Thomas Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury; R. F. Haslewood, Bridgnorth; J. Herbert Williams, Ludlow; W. A. Lewis, Oswestry

SOMERSET (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,058,967. Population 373,839. Rateable val. £2,600,593
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. (1864), Marston House, Frome
High Sheriff, Robert Pooll Henry Batten-Pooll, Road Manor, Bath.

Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., P.C., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet
Clerk of the Peace and to C. C., Wm. Dunn, Frome
County Treas., C.T. Hoskins, Weston-super-Mare
Chf. Const., Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury (335)
County Surveyor, W. J. Willcox, Bath.
Coroners: Samuel Craddock, M.B.C.S., Bath; Edward Queckett Louch, Langport; Thomas Foster Barham, Bridgwater

*SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. Pop. 78,391. Val. £313,618
Mayor, John Bowman, J.P. (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Moore Hayton, B.A.

*SOUTHAMPTON (County Borough). Pop. (1896 est.) 95,000. Val. £390,382
Mayor, Edward Gayton (*L*)
Recorder, Edward Uttermare Bullen
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Daniel Moody Page
Sheriff, Councillor Thomas Walton
Town Clerk, Geo. Bellamy Nalder

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, Essex. Pop. 18,000. Val. £103,000
Mayor, Councillor Bernard Wilshire Tolhurst (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Gregson

SOUTHMOLTON, Devon. Pop. 3,126. Val. £13,583
Lord High Steward, Lord Poltimore
Mayor, Dudley J. Camp. Bush, J.P. (3rd time) (*C*)
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell
Town Clerk, Russell Louis Riccard

SOUTHPORT, Lanc. Pop. 47,243. Val. £355,437
Mayor, Dr. G. H. Pollard, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, John Davies Williams, LL.B.

SOUTHWARK (Borough of), County of London
Steward and Judge, Court of Record, Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Recorder of London)
High Bailiff and Parliam. Returning Officer, Thos. Roderick, Guildhall, E.C.
Prothonotary, Henry Devereux Pritchard, Painters' Hall, E.C.

SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk. Pop. 2,311. Val. £11,231
Mayor, Ernest M. U. Adnams (*C*)
Town Clerk, Ernest Read Cooper

STAFFORD (Boro'). Pop. 20,270. Val. £71,758
Lord High Steward, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot (1892), Ingestre Hall
Mayor, Ald. Fredk. Great Rex, J.P. (2nd time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Matthew Folliott Blakiston

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 743,505. Population 1,086,240. Rental £4,469,589
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1891), Patshull House, Wolverhampton
High Sheriff, Henry Arthur Wiggin, Harbourne Park, Birmingham
Chairman of County Council, Earl of Harrowby, Sandon Hall, Stone
Vice-Chairman of County Council and Assist. do. of Q. S., Frank James Aldridge, Walsall
Chairman of Q. S., Lord Hatherton, C.M.G., Teddesley Park, near Penkridge
Assistant do., Sir Reginald Hardy, Bart.
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Matthew Folliott Blakiston, Stafford
County Treasurer, Perceval H. Harston, Stafford
Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. Geo. Aug. Anson, Stafford (663)
County Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle, Stafford
Coroners: J. Booth, Talk-o'-th'-hill; William Morgan, Stafford; William Henry Phillips, Wolverhampton; Abraham Augustus Flint, Uttoxeter; Edwin Hooper, Handsworth

STALYBRIDGE, Cheshire. Pop. 26,771. Val. £100,867
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Machell (re-elect.) (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Miller

STAMFORD, Linc. Pop. 8,358. Val. £37,682
Mayor, Ald. H. T. Betts, J.P. (4th year) (*C*)
Recorder, James Corrie Carter
Town Clerk, James Edward Atter

*STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 76,400. Val. £279,147
Mayor, Alderman Giles Atherton, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Walter Hyde

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 54,000. Val. £180,000
Mayor, Councillor Anthony George Rudd (*C*)
Town Clerk, Matthew Bowser Dodds, M.A., J.P.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffordsh. Pop. 24,027. Val. £82,634
Mayor, Councillor Frederick Geen, J.P. (Glenthorne) (*C*)
Stipendiary Magistrate, Harold Wright
Town Clerk, John Blow Ashwell

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwicksh. Pop. 8,318. Rateable value £34,796. Acreage 3,865
High Steward, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
Mayor, William Hutchings (*U*)
Town Clerk, Robert Lunn

SUDBURY, Suffolk. Pop. 7,059. Val. £19,432
Mayor, Alderman Arthur Grimwood (*U*)
Recorder, Hon. John Augustus de Grey.
Town Clerk, William Bayly-Ransom

SUFFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 944,060. Population 369,351. Rental £2,041,583
Lord Lieut., Marquess of Bristol (1886), Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, & 6 St. James's Sq., Lond.
Vice-Admiral, Earl of Stradbroke, Henham Hall
High Sheriff, Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart., Somerleyton Hall, Suffolk
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Rendlesham and Thomas Lomax, at Ipswich; Colonel Nathaniel Barnardiston and Colonel Frederic Pocklington, at Bury St. Edmunds
Chairmen of County Councils: East Suffolk, Lord Rendlesham; West Suffolk, Colonel Nathaniel Barnardiston
Clerk of the Peace and to County Councils, James Cherry (*Deputy*, Alfred T. Cobbold), County Hall, Ipswich
County Treasurers: Eastern Div., the Hon. D. A. Tollemache, Ipswich; Western Div., Hervey Aston Oakes, J.P. (Hill House), Stowmarket
Chief Constable, Major Clement Henry John Heigham, Ipswich (266)
Treasr. of Suffolk Jt. Comm., W. S. Gurney, Ipswich
County Surveyors: Eastern Div., H. Miller, M.I.C.E., Ipswich; Western Div., F. Whitmore, Chelmsford
County Coroners: C. W. Chaston, Lowestoft district; Arthur Fredk. Vulliamy, Stowmarket district; Walter Brooke, Woodbridge; Henry Edwin Garrod, Diss; Rowland Hill Wilson, Bury St. Edmunds; Thomas Bates, Sudbury; Geo. Owen Mead, Newmarket

*SUNDERLAND, Durham. Pop. 140,386. Val. £504,632
Mayor, Alderman William Burns (re-elect.) (*L*)
Town Clerk, Francis Marshall Bowey

SURREY (COUNTY OF). Acres 485,129. Population 1,436,899. Rental £10,072,244
Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Middleton
Vice-Lieut., Edward Hugh Leycester Penrhyn
High Sheriff, Sir Edward Hamer Carbutt, Bart., Nanhurst, Cranleigh
Chairman of County Council, Edw. Jos. Halsey, 104 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington
Deputy Chairman of County Council, Lord Ashcombe, P.C., Denbies, Dorking
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, &c., George Cave, Wardrobe Court, Richmond

Deputy Chairmen Q. S., John Fisher Eastwood, Esher; Harry Currie Leigh Bennett, Thorpe Place, Chertsey
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Sir Richard Hy. Wyatt, D.L. (*Deputy*, Thos. W. Weeding), County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames
County Treasurer, Francis Henry Beaumont
Chief Constable, Capt. Hen. Cadogan Hastings (*Deputy*, Howard J. Page), Guildford (215)
County Surveyor, Frank G. Howell
County Coroners: Croydon District, W. Percy Morrison, Reigate; Kingston District, A. B. Hicks, 20 Lupus St., Pimlico, S.W.; Guildford Dist., G. F. Roumieu, Willey Park, Farnham

SUSSEX (COUNTY OF, East and West). Acres 933,269. Pop. 550,442. Rental £2,462,179
Lord Lieutenant, Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G. (1892), Eridge Castle, Frant, Tunbridge Wells
High Sheriff, Edward Huth, Wykehurst, Bolney
Chairmen of Q. S., Earl of Chichester, East Sussex; Robert Henry Hurst, West Sussex
Chairmen of County Councils, Edw. Eager (Hove), East Sussex; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. (Goodwood, Chichester), West Sussex
Clerk of the Peace and to County Council, Frederic Merrifield, Lewes
County Treasurers: Major H. P. Molineux (Lewes), East Sussex; W. Haines (Chichester), West Sussex
Chief Constables: East Sussex, Major Hugh Graham Lang, Lewes (176); West Sussex, Captain G. R. B. Drummond, Petworth (137)
County Surveyors: H. Card (Lewes), East Sussex; W. Purser (Horsham), West Sussex
Coroners: Geo. Edwd. Hillman, Lewes; C. Sheppard, Battle; E. W. Skinner, M.D., Rye; Edwd. Arnold, Chichester; F. W. Butler, Horsham

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire. Pop. 8,685. Val. £62,106
Mayor, Councillor F. William Brampton (*U*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Vincent Holbeche

*SWANSEA, Glamorg. Pop. 98,000. Val. £345,000
Mayor, Councillor Howell Watkins (*L*)
Recorder, Wm. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, John Coke Fowler
Town Clerk, John Thomas

TAMWORTH, Staff. Pop. 6,614. Val. £18,303
Mayor, Alderman John Shaw (2nd time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Matthews

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 19,500. Val. £88,516
Mayor, Alderman William Lock (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Meyler

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,542. Val. £22,027
Mayor, Benjamin Harries, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, T. Aneuryn Rees

TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,429. Val. £14,461
Mayor, Josh. Robert Diggle, J.P. (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, Henry Herbert Stephen Croft
Town Clerk, Joseph Munn Mace

TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,269. Val. £24,713
High Steward, Lord Sudeley (Toddington)
Mayor, Thomas Weaver Moore (*C*)
Recorder, Laurence Morton Brown
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham

THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,300. Val. £17,456
Mayor, Councillor Arthur Gayford Cronshey (*C*)
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, J. Houchen, jun.

THORNABY-ON-TEES, Yorks. Pop. 15,637. Val. £47,736
Mayor, Ald. Wm. Whitwell, J.P. (re-elected) (*L*)
Town Clerk, William James Watson

TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,892. Val. £61,609
Mayor, Ian Murray Heathcoat-Amory, J.P. (re-elected) (*U*)
Recorder, Henry Clark
Town Clerk & Clerk of Peace, Chas. Marshall Hole

TODMORDEN, Lancs. Pop. . Val.
First Mayor, Councillor Caleb Wright

TORQUAY, Devon. Pop. 25,534. Val. £138,053
Mayor, Councillor John Fry Rockley (*L*)
Town Clerk, Frederick S. Hex

TORRINGTON, GREAT, Devon. Pop. 3,436. Val. £8,885.
Mayor, Arthur J. Lawrance
Town Clerk, George Mark Doe

TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,016. Val. £15,050
Mayor, Alderman Thomas C. Kellock (*C*)
Town Clerk, Edward Windeatt

TOWER OF LONDON
Constable, General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B.
Lieutenant, General John Hart Dunne
Major, Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan Milman, C.B.
Coroner, Wynne Edward Baxter, J.P., D.L.

TRURO, Cornwall. Pop. 11,131. Val. £44,000
Mayor, Alderman Theophilus L. Dorrington (2nd year), (*L*)
Town Clerk, Robert Dobell

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent. Pop. 30,000. Val. £218,000
Mayor, Major C. R. Fletcher Lutwidge (re-elected) (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, Henry Hickman Cronk
Town Clerk, William Charles Cripps

TYNEMOUTH, Northumberland. Pop. 46,588. Val. £186,121
Mayor, Councillor Thomas T. Bolton (*L*)
Town Clerk, Horatio Alfred Adamson

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. Pop. 35,815. Val. £163,171
Mayor, Henry Smith (*C*)
Town Clerk, Charles James Hudson

WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,989. Val. £9,794
High Steward, Edw. Wells (Hedges, Wells & Co.)
Mayor, Councillor Henry Ponking (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges

*WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 71,789. Val. £209,625
Mayor, William Smith (*C*)
Recorder, Edward Annesley Owen
Town Clerk, John Richmond Cooper

WAREHAM, Dorset. Pop. 2,141. Val. £5,064
Mayor, Stephen White Bennett (*C*)
Town Clerk, George Clavell Filliter

WARRINGTON, Lanc. Pop. 52,742. Val. £180,000
Mayor, James Fairclough, J.P. (3rd year) (*C*)
Town Clerk, James Lyon Whittle (solicitor)

WARWICK (Boro'). Pop. 11,905. Val. £51,176
Mayor, Earl of Warwick (3rd time) (*C*)
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore
Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 577,462. Population 805,070. Rental £3,998,082
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh (1856), Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth
High Sheriff, Joshua Hirst Wheatley, Berkswell Hall, Coventry
Chairman of Q. S. and of C. C., John Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., 29, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Algernon Sydney Field, Leamington
County Treasurer, Sam. Clarke Smith, Warwick
Chief Const., Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick (286)
Bridgemaster and County Surveyor, John Willmot, Birmingham
Coroners: Charles Webb Iliffe, M.D., Coventry; Daniel Robert Wynter, M.R.C.S., Kenilworth; Theodore Christophers, Henley-in-Arden

WEDNESBURY, Staffs. Pop. 25,311. Val. £87,474
Mayor, Isaiah Oldbury, J.P. (*L*)
Town Clerk, George Rose, M.A.

WELLS, Somerset. Pop. 4,822. Val. £16,800
Mayor, Ald. John Henry Holloway, J.P., C.C. (8th year) (*C*)

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Recorder, Thomas Englesby Rogers
Town Clerk, Reginald Lowbridge Foster

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 6,501. Val. £39,795
Mayor, Wm. Forrester Addie (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Edward Jones

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 15,703. Val. £59,799
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Cooke (Much Wenlock) (*L*)
Recorder, William Edward Mirehouse (3rd yr.)
Town Clerk, Godfrey Charles Cooper

*WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 59,489. Val. £204,697
Mayor, Councillor Charles Akrill (2nd time) (*L*)
Recorder, Reginald Chas. Edward Plumptre
Town Clerk and C. of the Peace, Alfred Caddick

*WEST HAM, Essex. Pop. 204,902. Val. £944,166
Mayor, Alderman Albert Govier, J.P. (*L*)
Recorder, Edward Morten, J.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.
Clerk of the Peace, E. Harvey Cook

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Durham. Pop. 52,000. Val. £187,000
Mayor, Joseph Forster Wilson (*C*)
Town Clerk, Higson Simpson

WESTMINSTER (City of), London.
High Steward, The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Deputy, John Charles Thynne, 3 Little Cloisters
High Bailiff, Harry Wilmot Lee. (*Deputy*, J. Troutbeck, 11 Victoria Street)
Town Clerk, William Mann Trollope, 31 Abingdon Street, Westminster

WESTMORLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 500,451. Population 51,785. Rental £471,462
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle, Appleby
High Sheriff, Henry Miles Radcliffe, Kendal
Chairman of Q. S., Montague Crackanthorpe, Q.C., Newbiggin Hall, Temple Sowerby (near Carlisle)
Chairman of County Council, James Cropper, of Ellergreen, Kendal
Clerk of the Peace, John Bolton, Kendal
County Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel, Kendal
Chief Constable, John Dunne, Carlisle (34)
County Surveyor, J. Bintley, Kendal
Coroners: John Bolton Wilson, Kendal; Wm. Hewitson, Appleby

WEYMOUTH (and Melcombe Regis), Dorset. Pop. 21,000. Val. £85,000
Mayor, Charles Jesty, J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, Sir Richard Nicholas Howard, J.P.

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland. Pop. 19,236. Val. £73,576
Mayor, Alderman John Pattinson (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Brown

WIDNES, Lanc. Pop. 30,011. Val. £153,297
Mayor, Ald. John Whittingham Wareing (*L*)
Town Clerk, Henry Samuel Oppenheim

*WIGAN, Lancashire. Pop. 55,013. Val. £188,804
Mayor, Alderman Robert Richards (*C*)
Recorder, Joseph Walton, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John James Charnock

WIGHT, ISLE OF. *Vide* ISLE OF WIGHT

WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,300. Val. £8,748
Mayor, John Montague Swayne (re-elected) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry John King

WILTSHIRE. Acres 855,021. Pop. 264,970. Rental £1,365,573
Lord Lieutenant (1896), Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., Bowood, Calne, Wilts.
High Sheriff, Hon. Percy Seawen Wyndham, Clouds, Salisbury.
Chairman of Q. S., Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Lopes
Second Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Hon. Percy Wyndham, and the Earl of Radnor
Clerk of Peace, R. W. Merriman, Marlborough
County Treasurer, E. B. Merriman, Trowbridge
Chief Const., Capt. R. Sterne, R.N., Devizes (224)
County Surveyor, Charles S. Adye, Trowbridge
Coroners: W. E. N. Browne, Chisledon, Swindon; F. T. Sylvester, Trowbridge; Rich Arthur Wilson, Salisbury; G. A. S. Wayl[illegible], Devizes; R. Balch-Corsham.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex. Pop. 670. Val. £4,50[illegible]
Mayor, Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Q.C. (*L*)
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes

WINCHESTER, Hants. Pop. 19,073. Val. £90,83[illegible]
Lord High Steward, Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Stratton, Micheldever Station
Mayor, Harry Webb, B.A. (*C*)
Recorder, Edward James Castle, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Walter Bailey

WINDSOR, Berks. Pop. 12,327. Val. £77,123
Lord High Steward, H.R.H. Pr. Christian, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park
Mayor, George Henry Long, J.P. (*C*)
Recorder, Alfred Tristram Lawrence
Town Clerk, Philip Lovegrove
Clerk of the Peace, Charles John Last

WISBECH, Cambs. Pop. 9,395. Val. £39,20[illegible]
Mayor, Councillor Edwin Bidwell Bellars (*C*)
Town Clerk, Francis Jackson

WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,254. Val. £13,[illegible]
High Steward, Arth. Fraser Walter (Bearwood)
Mayor, Councillor George Thorne Phillips (*C*)
Town Clerk, James May

*WOLVERHAMPTON (County Borough), Staffordshire. Pop. 87,000. Val. £327,990
Mayor, Councillor Stephen Craddock (*L*)
Recorder, Frederick Albert Bosanquet, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Horatio Brevitt

WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,628. Value £4,[illegible]
Mayor, Audley Charles Mills (*C*)
Town Clerk, Adolphus Ballard, B.A., LL.B.

*WORCESTER (City). Pop. 42,908. Val. £183,6[illegible]
Mayor, C. W. Dyson Perrins (*C*)
Deputy Mayor, The Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp
Recorder, Richard Holmden Amphlett, Q.C.
Sheriff, Arthur Edward Lord
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 476,453. Population 297,278. Rateable Val. £1,525,701
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Coventry (1891), Croome Court, Severn Stoke
High Sheriff, George William Grosvenor, Broome House, Stourbridge
Chairman of Q. S., County Council, and of Standing Joint Committee, John William Willis-Bund, Wick Episcopi, near Worcester
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., Richard Holmden Amphlett, Q.C., Wychbold Hall, Droitwich
Vice-Chairman of County Council, Robert Woodward, Arley Castle, near Bewdley
Clerk of the Peace and County Council and Coroners' Solicitor, Samuel Thornely, Worcester
County Treas., A. C. Cherry, Old Bank, Worcester
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. George Lynedoch Carmichael, Worcester (293)
County Surveyor, H. Rowe, Worcester
Coroners: Edwin Docker, Birmingham; Wm. Price Hughes, Worcester; J. Martin, Pershore; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley

WORKINGTON, Cumb. Pop. 23,522. Val. £67,6[illegible]
Mayor, Alderman John Milburn, J.P. (*C*)
Town Clerk, John Warwick

WORTHING, Sussex. Pop. 18,500. Val. £102,[illegible]
Mayor, Captain Alex. B. Siddons Fraser (*C*)
Town Clerk, William Verrall

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WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 12,500. Val. £58,888
Mayor, Phillip Yorke (*C*)
Town Clerk, Thomas Bury
*YARMOUTH (GREAT), Norfolk and Suffolk. Pop. 49,318. Val. £300,000
High Steward, The Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Hatfield House, Herts.
Mayor, Henry Edmund Buxton (*U*)
Recorder, Simms Reeve
Town Clerk, Arnold H. Miller
YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 9,648. Val. £44,322
Mayor, Sidney Watts (4th time) (*C*)
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten
*YORK (City). Pop. 71,400. Val. £250,245
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Alderman Christopher Annakin Milward (re-elected) (*C*)
Recorder, Edwin Plumer Price, Q.C.
Sheriff, Alderman Ernest Ralph Dodsworth
Town Clerk, William Henry Andrew
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph Wilkinson
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 750,811. Pop. 399,412. Rental £2,382,331. Rateable value £1,246,401
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Herries (1880), Everingham Park, York
High Sheriff, Ernest Richard Bradley Hall-Watt, Bishop Burton
Chairman of Q. S., Arthur Duncombe
Chairman of County Council, Sir Chas. Legard, Bt.
Clerk of Peace and to County Council, John J. Bickersteth (*Deputy*, J. R. Procter), Beverley
Treasurer, George A. Duncombe, Beverley
Chief Constable, Major J. H. Bower, Beverley (121)
Coroners: Luke White, Driffield; John Richardson Wood, York; Thomas Taylor, Wakefield; Henry Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,355,990. Pop. 250,157. Rental £2,550,936
Lord Lieutenant, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G. (1873), Studley Royal, near Ripon
High Sheriff, see EAST RIDING
Chairman of Q. S. and of County Council, John Hutton, M.F., Solberge, Northallerton
Clerk of the Peace and of County Council, Thos. Lawrence Yeoman, Northallerton
Deputy Clerk of do., W. C. Trevor, Guisbrough
Chief Constable, Capt. T. Hill, Northallerton (245)
Surveyor, Walker Stead, Northallerton
Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Wm. Richardson, Guisbrough; George Buchannan, Whitby; John Richardson Wood, York; Joseph Francis Porter, Helmsley; John Thos. Belk, Middlesbrough; Wm. Lowther Carrick, Stokesley
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,700,783. Population 1,351,672. Rateable Val. £7,157,122
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Scarbrough (1892), Sandbeck Park, Rotherham
High Sheriff, see EAST RIDING
Chairman of County Council, Charles Geo. Milnes-Gaskell, J.P., Thornes House, near Wakefield
Vice-Chairman of ditto, Frederick Bacon Frank, J.P., Campsall Hall, near Doncaster
Chairman of Q. S., Francis Darwin, Creskeld Hall, Arthington, Leeds
Deputy-Chairmen of Q. S., Thomas Brooke, and Frederick Bacon Frank.
Clerk of the Peace and County Council, Francis Alvey Darwin, Wakefield
Deputy do., William Vibart Dixon, Wakefield
Riding Treasurer, Percy Tew, Wakefield
Ch. Const., Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield (1,195)
Surveyor, J. Vickers Edwards, Wakefield
Riding Solicitor, Trevor C. Edwards, Wakefield
Coroners: Thos. Parkinson Brown, Skipton; T. R. Wood, York; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; Dossey Wightman, Sheffield; Fredk. Edwd. Nicholson, Doncaster; Wm. Barstow, J.P., Halifax; Walter Brown Arundel, Pontefract; Thomas Taylor, J.P. and Pelham Page Maitland, Wakefield; Ar. Ingram Robinson, Clitheroe; Charles Husband, Ripon

The County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having a * prefixed.

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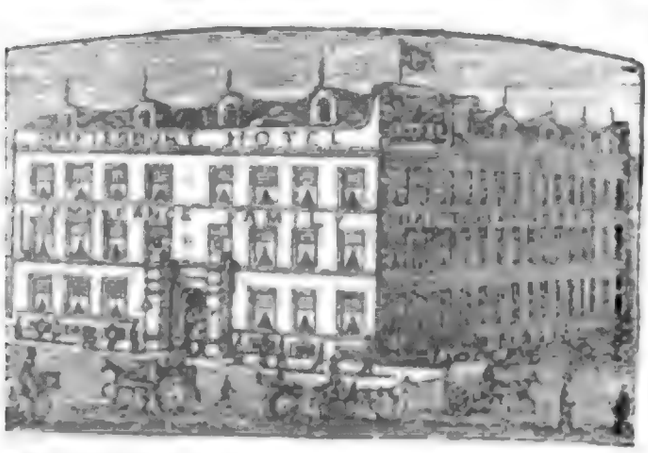
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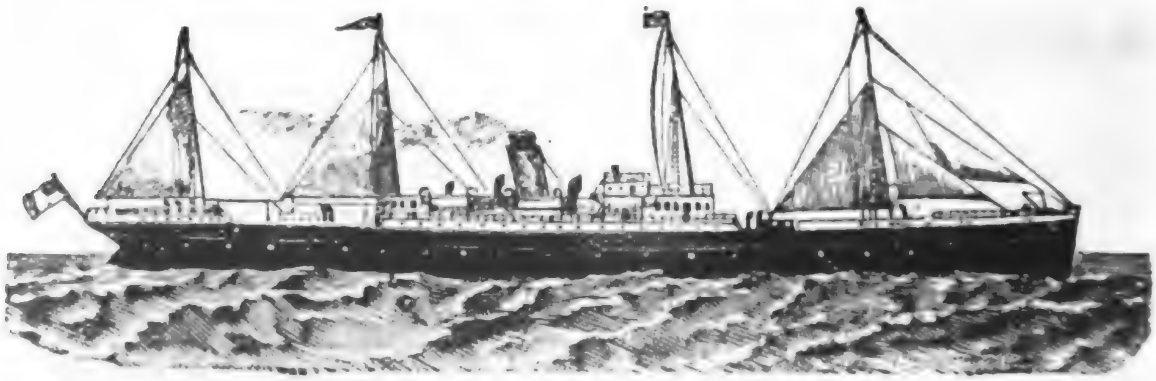
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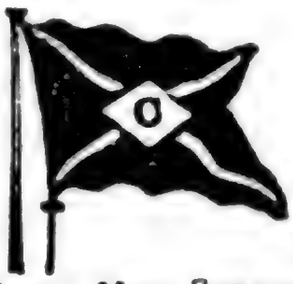
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BRITISH INDIA LINES

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	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Africa	2030	Oulna	1984	Karagola	1168	*Merkara	3099	Purulia	1554
Amra	518	*Dilwara	5441	Kasara	1195	Mombassa	4662	Putiala	3998
Aska	450	Dumra	1694	Kateria	1127	Muttra	4644	Rajpootana	3030
Assyria	1495	Dunera	5413	Kerbela	1961	Norbudda	2977	Ramapoora	910
*Avoca	5324	Dwarka	1651	Khandalla	2040	Nevasa	2950	Rangoon	547
Baghdad	1271	Ellora	1970	Kilwa	1552	Nowshera	2962	Rasmara	892
Bancoora	2880	Ethiopia	2035	Kistna	1182	Nuddea	2964	Rewa	3921
Bezwada	3001	Fazilka	4152	Kola	1192	Obra	5400	*Roma	3727
Bhundara	2899	Pultala	4156	Lalpoora	3269	Okara	5200	Scindia	2680
Booldana	2823	Goa	1903	Landaura	3271	Okhla	5200	Secundra	2610
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Camorta	2097	Golconda	5923	Lindula	3346	Onipenta	5300	Sirdhana	2698
Canara	1902	Goorkha	4106	Loodiana	3269	Oolobaria	5300	Sirsa	2610
Chanda	2022	Henzada	2078	M.Meanatchy	2111	Pachumba	867	Umballa	1911
Chilka	1944	Huzara	2078	Madura	1951	Palamcotta	3413	Vadala	3334
Chindwara	1983	*India	4074	Malda	1951	Palitana	2998	Vasna	904
Chupra	1944	Java	1477	Manora	4697	Patna	1797	Virawa	3333
*Chyebassa	2663	*Jelunga	5186	Matiana	5000	Pemba	1536	Vita	904
Cocconada	862	*Jumna	5191	Mecca	1460	Pentakota	3418	Wardha	3917
Colaba	1460	Kangra	1958	Megna	1181	Pundua	3305	Warora	3020
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" 7.—Bombay, Verawal, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee.—Weekly.
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

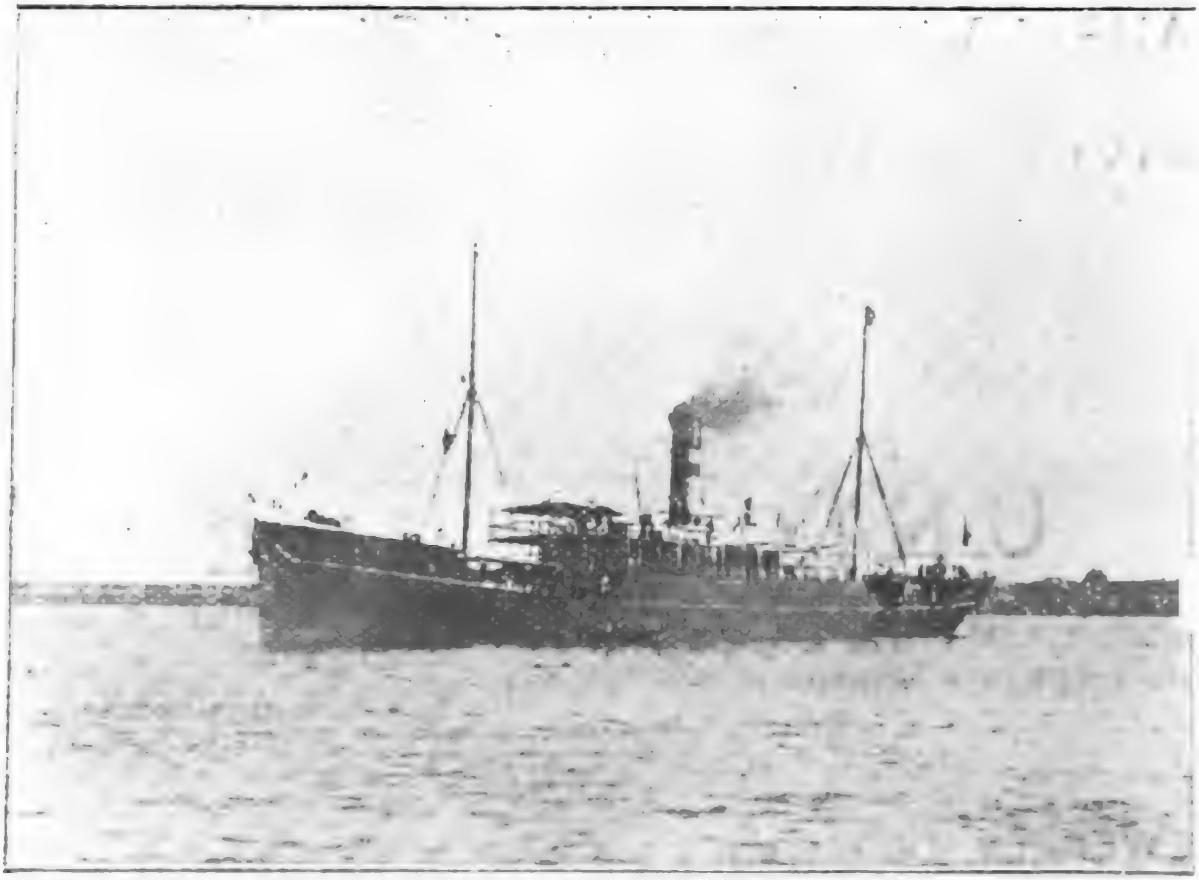
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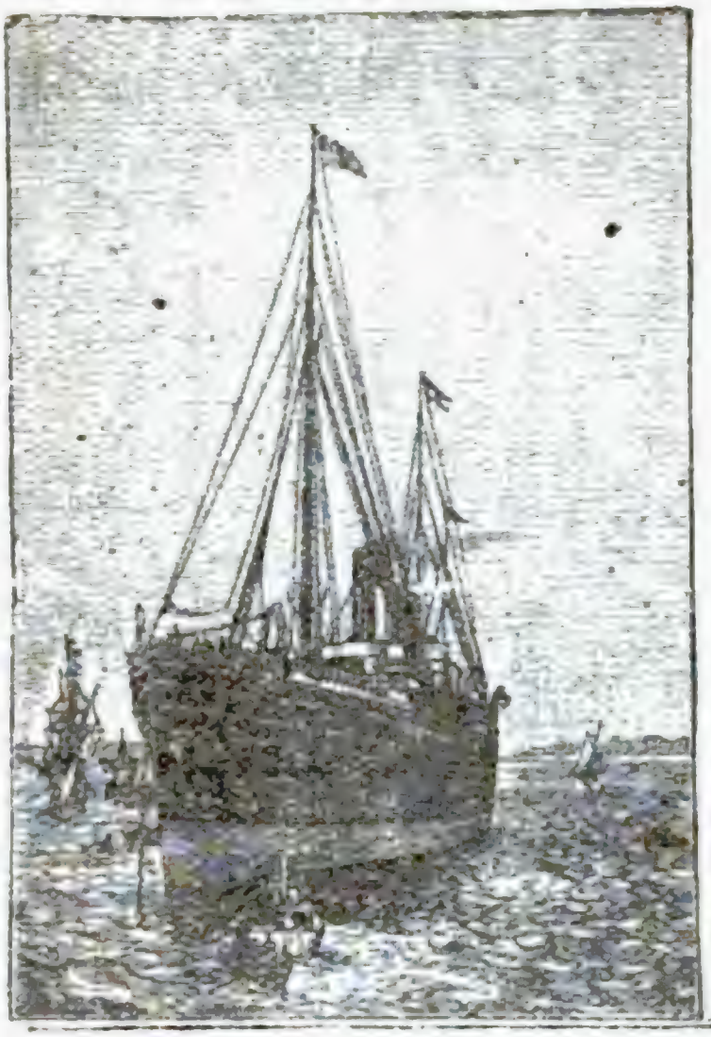
Next Sailings from LONDON to SYDNEY, via Naples, Port Said, Colombo, Fremantle, Melbourne and Adelaide, Orsova, 27th August; Otranto, 10th September; and Orsova, 24th September.

Next Sailings from SYDNEY to LONDON, via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Colombo, Port Said, Naples and Marseilles, Otranto, 3rd September; Orsova, 17th September; and Otranto, 1st October.

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Chief Manager.—GEORGE W. THOMSON.

Branches in South Africa:

Cape Town, Buluwayo, Durban, East London, Graaf Reinet, Grahamstown, Johannesburg, Kimberley, King Williamstown, Malmesbury, Molteno, Montagu, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Queenstown, Salisbury, Umtata and Worcester.

The Corporation conducts all descriptions of Banking Business, and receives Deposits on terms which may be ascertained by application at the Head Office. [10

THE

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, £600,000. PAID-UP, £300,300.
RESERVE, £125,000.
Head Office: 18, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Sir HENRY H. FOWLER, G.C.S.I.
EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SEBAG MONTEFIORE.
ISAAC SELIGMAN, Esq.
J. SIMON, Esq., *Managing Director.*

Secretary—J. E. CUSSANS, Esq. | *Bankers*—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Branch at San Francisco—I. STEINHART, Esq.; P. N. LILIENTHAL, Esq., *Managers.*

Agents in New York—Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

Drafts issued on California, Washington, Nevada, British Columbia, Honolulu, &c. Bills Collected. [12

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,200,000, represented by 80,000 Shares of £15 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £400,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS USBORNE, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq.
EDWARD LUCAS, Esq.
H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq.
ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors—Messrs. BUDD, JOHNSONS & JECKS, 24, Austin Friars.
Secretary—WILLIAM HART, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and PARIS (31, RUE LAFAYETTE).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon.

WILLIAM HART, *Secretary.* [181

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter, £1,600,000.

Branch Establishments :—

VICTORIA.—
Melbourne.
— 396, Collins St., W.
— 384, Elizabeth St.
— Burnley.
— Collingwood.
— Port Melbourne.
— Prahran.
— St. Kilda.
— Williamstown.
Bairnsdale.
Ballarat.
Beechworth.
Bendigo.
Bright.
Castlemaine.
Charlton.
Chiltern.
Cobram.
Corryong.
Creswick.
Drouin.
Foster.
Geelong.
Katamatite.
Kingston.
Korong Vale.
Korumburra.
Leongatha.
Mirboo North.
Mooroopna.
Morwell.
Nathalia.
Numurkah.
Port Fairy (Belfast).
Rosedale.
Sale.
Shepparton.
St. James.
Stawell.
Strathmerton.
Tallangatta.
Talbot.
Traralgon.
Tungamah.
Walhalla.
Warragul.
Warrnambool.
Wedderburn.
Wunghnu.
Wycheproof.
Yackandandah.
Yarrawonga.
Yarram-Yarram.

NEW S. WALES.—
Sydney, 259, Geo. St.
— 557, George St. S.
— 144, Pitt Street.
Sydney, Kogarah.
— Leichardt.
— Marrickville.
— Newtown.
— Petersham.
Albury.
Bathurst.
Broken Hill.
Cootamundra.
Corowa.
Dubbo.
Goulburn.
Grenfell.
Howlong.
Jerilderie.
Maitland (West).
Maitland (East).
Muswellbrook.
Narrabri.
Newcastle.
Orange.
Parkes.
Stroud.
Tamworth.
Wagga Wagga.
Wallsend. | Young.

QUEENSLAND.—
Brisbane.
Cairns.
Charters Towers.
Herberton.
Hughenden.
Ipswich.
Maryborough.
Rockhampton.
Roma. | Townsville.

S. AUSTRALIA.—
Adelaide.
Kooringa.
Mount Barker.
Port Adelaide.
Port Augusta.
Port Lincoln.
Port Pirie.

W. AUSTRALIA.—
Perth.
Coolgardie.
Cue.
Fremantle.
Kalgoorlie.
Menzies.

TASMANIA.—
Hobart.
Burnie, Emu Bay.
Campbell Town.
Deloraine.
Devonport.
Fingal.
Latrobe.
Launceston.
Sheffield.
Ulverstone.
Wynyard.
Zeehan.

NEW ZEALAND.—
Wellington.
Ashburton.
Auckland.
Christchurch.
Dunedin.
Featherston.
Fielding.
Foxton.
Gisborne. | Gore.
Hawera.
Invercargill.
Manaia. | Marton.
Masterton.
Napier.
New Plymouth.
Otaki.
Palmerston, North.
Patea.
Stratford.
Waipawa.
Wanganu.
Waverley.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated, or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Colonies.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, *Manager.* [13

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £350,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq., *Managing Director.*
JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.
FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.
MATTHEW GEORGE MEGAW, Esq.
RICHARD HATT NOBLE, Esq.
ROSS PINSENT, Esq.
JOHN ALEXANDER SELLAR, Esq.

Sub-Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq.
Secretary—HENRY KIMBER GREGORY, Esq.

AUDITORS.

ARTHUR ABRAHAM FRASER, Esq. FREDERICK JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.

BANKERS.—**London**—The BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited. **Paris**—Messrs. HEINE & CO. **Hamburg**—Messrs, JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. **Portugal**—BANK OF PORTUGAL. **Italy**—GIULIO BELINZAGHI. **Spain**—Messrs. SAINZ e HIJOS.

BRANCHES.—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SAÕ PAULO, BAHIA, PARA, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ, and MONTE VIDEO.

AGENT IN NEW YORK—BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A.

Bills Negociated, Advanced upon and sent for Collection. Letters of Credit, Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. [184

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter).

60, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL, £600,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.
With Power to Increase to £2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir ROBERT GILLESPIE, *Chairman.*
JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.
CONSTANTINE WM. BENSON, Esq.
HENRY J. GARDINER, Esq.
T. G. GILLESPIE, Esq.
GUY OSWALD SMITH, Esq.

Secretary and Manager—S. CAMERON ALEXANDER, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS.

BRANCHES.

VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS, VANCOUVER and NELSON (Kootenay Lake) (B.C.), SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.), PORTLAND (Oregon), U.S.

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NORTH & SOUTH WALES BANK, LD., LIVERPOOL.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL, LD.
THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.
IN IRELAND.—BANK OF IRELAND.

IN SCOTLAND.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
IN NEW YORK.
THE AGENTS OF THE MERCHANTS' BK. OF CANADA
IN CANADA.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
IN CHICAGO.—FIRST NAT. BANK OF CHICAGO.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on its Branches at Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver and Nelson, in British Columbia; San Francisco, in California; Portland, in Oregon and (U.S.); and similar Credits are granted by the British Linen Company Bank, by the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, by the Bank of Liverpool, and by the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Limited, Manchester.

The Bank also purchases, or forwards for collection, Drafts on the above places.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application. [15

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. *Incorporated by Royal Charter in* 1840.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £275,000.

HEAD OFFICE—3, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

John H. Brodie, Esq.	Henry R. Farrer, Esq.	J. J. Kingsford, Esq.
J. J. Cater, Esq.	Richard H. Glyn, Esq.	Frederick Lubbock, Esq
Gaspard Farrer, Esq.	Edward A. Hoare, Esq.	G. D. Whatman, Esq.
	Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.	

Bankers—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.

General Manager—H. Stikeman, Esq., Montreal.

NEW YORK—*Agency*, 52, Wall Street. | SAN FRANCISCO—*Agency*, 120, Sansome Street.

Agents in CHICAGO—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	Quebec.	Hamilton	Ontario.	St. John	New Brunswick.
Quebec		Brantford		Fredericton.	
Ottawa	Ontario.	Paris		Victoria	British Columbia.
Toronto		London		Vancouver...	
Kingston		Halifax ..... Nova Scotia.		Rossland	
		Winnipeg & Brandon, Manitoba.			

The Bank grants Credit on its Branches and New York, Chicago and San Francisco Agents, payable on presentation, free of charge. Similar Credits are granted by Country Agents of the Bank.

The Bank purchases or forwards for Collection Bills on America and Coupons for Dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stock, and other Money Business in the British Provinces and the United States.

A. G. WALLIS, *Secretary*. [183

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £4,662,500. Paid-up Capital, £932,500. Reserve Fund, £722,000.

Directors.

Marquis of Ailesbury.	Henry Kimber, Esq., M.P.
Edward Atkins, Esq.	W. A. Lomer, Esq.
H. W. Cobb, Esq.	W. C. Lucy, Esq.
William Garfit, Esq., M.P.	Edward Baverstock Merriman, Esq.
Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart.	William Redman, Esq.
Edwin Henty, Esq.	Josiah T. Smith, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

G. A. Harvey, E. D. Vaisey } *Joint General Managers.* | R. C. Henderson, *City Manager.* | John Reid, *Secretary.*
J. J. Macdonald, *Chief Accountant.*
Archibald F. Simpson, *Chief Inspector of Branches.*

Metropolitan Branches:

Covent Garden, 35, King Street, W.C.	Oxford Street, 125, Oxford Street, W.
Islington, 50, Upper Street, N.	Paddington, 195, Edgware Road, W.
Ludgate Hill, 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C.	Piccadilly, 35, Piccadilly, W.
Newington Butts, 47 & 49, Newington Butts, S.E.	

Current Accounts opened in London on terms usual among London Bankers.

Deposit Receipts issued in London, and Interest allowed at rates as advertised from time to time.

At the Country Branches, Current and Deposit Accounts opened, Deposit Receipts and Drafts issued, and all other Banking business transacted on the usual terms.

Dividends and Coupons collected. Investments in and Sales of Home and Foreign Securities effected. Moneys received and advised for customers free of charge between all the offices.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent, and Letters of Credit are also issued payable in America, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy.

July, 1896. [18

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Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £350,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1896–97:

ALEXANDER PATRICK CAMERON, Esq.
WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
Sir JAMES LYLE MACKAY, K.C.I.E.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq

Manager—THOMAS FORREST. *Sub-Manager*—CALEB LEWIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Inspector—W. A. MAIN.

BOMBAY.	THAIPING.	BATAVIA.	TIENTSIN.
CALCUTTA.	DELI (Sumatra).	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	SINGAPORE.	HONGKONG.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	BANGKOK.	FOOCHOW.	YOKOHAMA.
PENANG.	KWALA LUMPOR.	SHANGHAI.	KOBE.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, Limited.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received at rates which may be ascertained on application. [19

THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£10 on 100,000 Shares), £1,000,000. RESERVED FUND, £300,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN CORRY, Esq.
J. HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq.
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.
HENRY HOLMES, Esq.
ISAAC HOYLE, Esq.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.
ALEX. LAWRIE, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, K.C.M.G., M.P.
JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (CORNER OF FINCH LANE): THREADNEEDLE STREET.

DAVID G. H. POLLOCK & LEWIS S. M. MUNRO, *Joint General Managers.* | HENRY W. SMART, *Assistant Manager.*

BRANCHES.

BOND STREET	34, Old Bond Street	EDWARD G. MULLINS,	Manager.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD	159 and 160, Tottenham Court Road		
LUDGATE HILL	45 and 47, Ludgate Hill	GEORGE B. BROWNE,	Manager.
PADDINGTON	219 and 221, Edgware Road	JOSEPH S. BEVINGTON,	Manager.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE	6, Sloane Street	RICHARD S. FENNINGS,	Manager.
ALDGATE	94, Fenchurch Street	ALFRED JAQUES,	Manager.
HOLBORN	34, Holborn Viaduct	WM. H. NICHOLLS,	Manager.
OLD STREET	93, Great Eastern Street	WM. J. CLILVERD,	Manager.
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET	71a, Queen Victoria Street	WM. H. HILLMAN,	Manager.
FORE STREET	100 and 101, Fore Street	THOMAS REED,	Manager.
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE	138, Shaftesbury Avenue	J. W. STURBERFIELD,	Manager.
BEDFORD ROW	44, Theobald's Road	PERCY CHIPPER,	Manager.
OLD KENT ROAD	280, Old Kent Road	HENRY TIPPER,	Manager.
OXFORD STREET	196, Oxford Street	JAMES F. GOMME,	Manager.

Secretary—HENRY W. LAMB.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. In cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the facility of having approved Bills discounted; of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities; of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection; and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property in the Fireproof Strong-Rooms for safe custody

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal, and Interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London Newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

THE AGENCY OF COUNTRY AND FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank. LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted; also Mercantile and Marginal Credits. CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any, of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an appointed Correspondent. DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares and Securities are also undertaken; and every description of Banking business is transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY,

LIMITED.

Established 1834. *Incorporated* 1893.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, £2,000,000. PAID UP, £1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, £1,010,000.

Sydney Board: HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDWARD KNOX, Esq., *Chairman.* | The Hon. H. E. KATER, M.L.C. | RICHARD JONES, Esq.
G. J. COHEN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.* | The Hon. H. MOSES, M.L.C. | T. A. DIBBS, *General Manager.*

London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

Sir JAMES ARNDELL YOUL K.C.M.G. | F. H. DANGAR, Esq.
B. BUCHANAN, Esq.

NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.*

BRANCHES IN SYDNEY.—Eastern-Oxford Street, George Street West, King Street, Newtown, Paddington, Pitt and Bathurst Streets, Redfern, Southern-Haymarket, St. Leonards, Waterloo and Alexandria.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Albion Park, Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Berrigan, Berry, Bingara, Blayney, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Burrowa, Camden, Campbelltown, Candelo, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Cobar, Condobolin, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Coraki, Corowa, Cowra, Cudal, Drysdale, Delegate, Dubbo, Dungog, Ferntmount, Forbes, Germanton, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Hay, Inverell, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Maclean, Maitland, Milton, Mittagong, Molong, Moree, Morpeth, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murrurundi, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narandera, Narrabri, Newcastle, Nowra, Nyngan, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Paterson, Penrith, Picton, Port Macquarie, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Robertson, Shellharbour, Singleton, Tamworth, Taree, Tocumwal, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Walcha, Walgett, Wallerawang, Warialda, Warren, Wee Waa, Wellington, Wilcannia, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, Young.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Thargomindah, Toowoomba and Townsville.

The London Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange, upon all the branches of this Bank, free of Commission and Cable Remittances. They also negotiate approved Bills upon the Australian Colonies, send out Bills for Collection, and transact every description of Banking Business with Australia through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales and Queensland, and its Agents in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

No. 18, Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.* [8

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(FRENCH BANK.)

CAPITAL 100,000,000 francs .. £4,000,000.

***Chairman*—M. DENORMANDIE (late Governor of the Banque de France).**
***General Manager*—M. ALEXIS ROSTAND.**

HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGÈRE.

***Principal Branch Office* (Letter of Credit Department), 2, PLACE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS.**

Seventeen other Branches in various parts of Paris.

London Branch: 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
Manager—M. E. LAZARUS.

Manchester Branch: 61, KING STREET.

Liverpool Branch: BANK CHAMBERS, CASTLE STREET.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE UNION BANK OF LONDON; THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Agencies in France:

Agen, Aix-en-Provence, Amiens, Angoulême, Avignon, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Beaucaire, Beaune, Bergerac, Béziers, Bordeaux, Caen, Calais, Carcassonne, Castres, Cavaillon, Cette, Chateaurenard, Clermont-Ferrand, Cognac, Dax, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkerque, Épinal, Firminy, Flers, Hazebrouck, Le Havre, Lézignan, Libourne, Limoges, Lyon, Manosque, Marseille, Mazamet, Mont de Marsan, Montpellier, Nantes, Narbonne, Nice, Nimes, Orange, Périgueux, Perpignan, Remiremont, Rivesaltes, Roanne, Roubaix, Rouen, Ruffec, Saint-Chamond, Saint-Dié, Saint Etienne, Salon, Toulouse, Tourcoing, Trouville, Vichy, Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Agencies Abroad:

London, Manchester, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, Sousse, San Francisco (U.S.A.), Chicago (U.S.A.), New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney (Australia), Majunga, Tamatave, Tananarive (Madagascar).

The Bank conducts banking business of every description, upon terms to be ascertained at the Office. [9

DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK,

HYPOTHEK & VEKSELBANK, AKTIESELSKAB,

COPENHAGEN (DENMARK).

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital (paid up in full)	Kroners 24,000,000	About
Reserve Funds	„ 2,645,000	£1,467,000

Managers:

J. GLÜCKSTADT, B. FRIEHLING, C. HARHOFF.

HOLDERS OF PROCURATION:

CARL SALOMON, WM. MÖLLER, J. SIMMELKIAER, E. RASMUSSEN, S. A. LARSEN

Branches:

Aalborg,	Holbäk,	Kolding,	Nykjöbing S.,
Elsinore,	Kallundborg,	Nykjöbing F.,	Veile.

Sole Agents for the Iceland's Landsbank, Reykjavik.

***London Bankers*:—London and County Banking Co., Limited.**

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Denmark Iceland, Norway and Sweden and Finland.

Telegram address "Landmandsbank," or "Landbank."

[3

BANK OF EGYPT, Limited.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 20,000 Shares of £25 each.
£12 10s. per Share paid. Reserve Liability, £12 10s.; to be called up only in the event of the Company being wound up.
Reserve, £110,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon. SIDNEY CARR GLYN, *Chairman.*
GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Major-Gen. Sir FRANCIS W. GRENFELL, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
HENRY C. KAY, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.,
The Right Hon. Lord RATHMORE.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
Solicitors—MESSRS. BIRCHAM & CO.
Auditors—MESSRS. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

MANAGEMENT IN EGYPT.

AUGUSTO LUZATTO, Esq., *Manager.*
M. A. TERNI, Esq., *Sub-Manager.* } *Alexandria.*
G. H. COLBECK, Esq., *Manager at Cairo.*
ARTHUR NICHOLS, Esq., *Manager at Port Said.*

The Directors grant LETTERS OF CREDIT (FREE of charge) payable on demand and negotiate approved BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Alexandria*, *Cairo* and *Port Said*. They also collect BILLS on these places, and undertake the purchase or sale of EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

EDWARD CHESHIRE, *Secretary.*

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON, *20th February*, 1896.

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BANK OF LIVERPOOL Limtd.
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1831.

Subscribed Capital, £8,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserved Surplus Fund, £563,479.

DIRECTORS.

THOS. BROCKLEBANK, J.P., *Chairman.* R. D. HOLT, J.P., *Deputy Chairman.*

W. D. CREWDSON, J.P.
HAROLD CUNNINGHAM.
ARTHUR EARLE, J.P.
Sir WM. B. FORWOOD, J.P.
E. H. HARRISON, J.P.
HUGH H. HORNBY, J.P.
A. T. PARKER.
H. R. ROBERTSON.
JACOB WAKEFIELD, J.P.
JAS. MARKE WOOD.

General Manager—J. H. SIMPSON. *Assistant General Manager*—JAMES MACDONALD.
Manager—GEO. T. ADDIS.

London Agents—GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.; BARCLAY & CO., Ltd.; WILLIAMS, DEACON & MANCHESTER & SALFORD BANK, Ltd.; and ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & CO.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened for Customers residing at home or abroad. Interest allowed on sums remaining for one month at the rates for the time being of the leading London Joint Stock Banks.

The Bank acts as Agent for Home and Foreign Banks, and through its Foreign connection offers facilities for the transfer of money by cable.

Customers going abroad can have dividends received to their credit, and payments attended to, during their absence; and documents of value may be left with the Bank for safe custody, at the customer's risk. [25

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NOMINAL CAPITAL (in 240,000 Shares of £50 each), £12,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £11,125,500.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 222,500 Shares, £8 paid, £1,780,000.
RESERVED FUND, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS SALT, Esq., *Chairman.* J. SPENCER PHILLIPS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES E. BARNETT, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq., M.P.
JOSEPH S. KEEP, Esq.
J. ARTHUR KENRICK, Esq.
GEORGE B. LLOYD, Esq.
RICHARD B. LLOYD, Esq.
SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.
JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.
AUGUSTUS W. SUMMERS, Esq.
R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, Esq.
GEORGE D. WHATMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM DE WINTON, Esq.
ROBERT WOODWARD, Esq.

General Manager.—HOWARD LLOYD.

Head Office: BIRMINGHAM. Registered Office: 72, Lombard St., London, E.C.

LONDON OFFICES: 72, Lombard St.; Law Courts, 222 to 225, Strand; 16, St. James's St.; Pimlico; West Kensington; Hampstead; Finchley Road. BIRMINGHAM OFFICES: Colmore Row, High St., Temple Row, New St., Aston Rd., Bristol St., Dorrtend, Edgbaston, Gooch St., Gt. Hampton St., Jamaica Row, Sparkbrook, Ladywood, Dudley Road, Small Heath, Bloomsbury, Selly Oak.

Branches at Aberdare, Abergavenny, Atherstone, Barry Docks, Bath, Brecon, Bridgnorth, Brighton, Bristol, Broadstairs, Bromsgrove, Broseley, Burton-on-Trent, Cannock, Cardiff, Bute Docks (Cardiff), Cardigan, Carmarthen, Caterham Valley, Cheltenham, Cinderford, Clifton (near Bristol), Coventry, Darlaston, Dartmouth, Deal, Dover, Dowlais, Droitwich, Dudley, East Grinstead, Edenbridge, Ellesmere, Enfield, Evesham, Fenton (Staffs), Fishponds, Folkestone, Gloucester, Great Bridge, Halesowen, Handsworth, Hanley, Harborne, Hastings, Haverfordwest, Hereford, Horley, Iron Bridge, Kidderminster, Kingsbridge, Kingswood (near Bristol), Leamington, Leicester, Leominster, Lichfield, Llanelly, Longton, Ludlow, Maidstone, Malvern, Margate, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Moseley, Newcastle (Staff.), Newnham, Newport (Mon.), Newport (Salop), Northampton, Nottingham, Oldbury, Oswestry, Paignton, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Presteigne, Ramsgate, Redditch, Ross, Rugby, Rugeley, Rye, St. George's (near Bristol), St. Leonards, Shifnal, Shipston-on-Stour, Shrewsbury, Smethwick, Solihull, Stafford, Staple Hill (near Bristol), Stratford-on-Avon, Stroud, Sutton Coldfield, Swansea, Tamworth, Tenbury, Tonbridge, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Walsall, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellington (Salop), Welshpool, West Bromwich, Westgate-on-Sea, Whitchurch (Salop), Willenhall, Wolverhampton, Worcester and elsewhere. [26

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000, in 75,000 Shares of £20 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £600,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN. *Deputy Chairman*—CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.

JOHN BEATON, Esq. (*Managing Director*).
EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq.
CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq.
EDMUND D. SCHLUTER, Esq.

JOHN GORDON, Esq., *Manager.*

BANKERS.

London: BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
Paris: Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.
Hamburg: Messrs. SCHRÖDER & Co.; JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co.

BRANCHES.

Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Pará, Santos, San Paulo Campinas, Pelotas, Porto Alegre. **River Plate**—Monte Video, Buenos Ayres. **New York** (Agency). **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Brazil—Bagé, Campos, Ceará, Maceio, Manaos, Maranham, Natal, Parahyba, Santa Catharina. **Portugal**—Amarante, Braga, Coimbra, Faro, Figueira, Guimarães, Lagos, Portimao, Setubal, Silves, Sines, Tavira, Vianna, Villa Real. **River Plate**—Paysandú, Rosario, San Nicolas.

The Directors of this Bank grant Drafts on the Branches and negociate or collect Bills payable at the above places on the most favourable terms.

They also issue Letters of Credit for the use of travellers in Portugal, Brazil, and the River Plate.

They undertake the Agency of parties connected with Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine Confederation and Portugal, make Investments in the Public Funds, and other British and Foreign Securities; and receive Dividends and Interests free of charge to constituents.

Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where Money is also received on Deposit at rates of Interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

For further particulars apply at the Bank, 7, **TOKENHOUSE YARD.** Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1. [27

LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Limited.

Established in 1836, *and Registered in* 1880 *under "The Companies Acts,* 1862 *to* 1879."

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£2,000,000 | RESERVE FUND.....£1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HANBURY BARCLAY, Esq.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.
EDWARD FORD DUNCANSON, Esq.
JOHN GREEN, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES HARTER, Esq.
WILLIAM EGERTON HUBBARD, Esq.
WILLIAM ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq.
EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.
WILLIAM MCKEWAN, *Honorary Director.*
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq.
JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.

Auditors—HENRY GRANT, Esq., HENRY GUNN, Esq., WILLIAM NORMAN, Esq.
Joint General Managers—WILLIAM HOWARD, JAMES GRAY, J. B. JAMES.
Chief Inspector—HENRY JOSLIN LEMON. *Head Office Manager*—WILLIAM HOWARD.
Deputy Head-Office Manager—HENRY DEAN. *Chief Accountant*—JAMES GRAY.
Solicitors—Messrs. HARRIES, WILKINSON and RAIKES. *Secretary*—JOHN HARRISON ATKINSON.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Opens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts are issued for sums of Money placed upon these Accounts, and Interest is allowed for such periods and at such rates as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent. Letters of Credit are also issued payable in Australia, Canada, India, China, the United States, and elsewhere.

The *Agency* of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The *Purchase and Sale* of Government and other Stocks, also of English and Foreign Shares are effected. *Dividends, Annuities, &c.*, are received for Customers of the Bank.

Great facilities are afforded to the Customers of the Bank for the receipt of money both from and in the Towns where the Company has Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors,

W. HOWARD, JAS. GRAY, J. B. JAMES, *Joint General Managers.* [28

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,200,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £600,000.
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Consols), £815,000.

Directors.

Sir HERBERT E. MAXWELL, Bart., M.P.
Sir T. W. BOORD, Bart.
Sir EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY.
RICHARD MICHELL, Esq.
Sir ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, K.C.B., F.R.S.
BRINSLEY NIXON, Esq.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart., M.P.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.

Auditors—ERNEST COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN. | *Secretary*—THOMAS JAMES GRIGSON, Esq.

London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Head Office: 7, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

London Suburban Branches.—Anerley, Beckenham, Bermondsey, Bexley Heath, Blackheath, Canning Town, Catford, Edgware Road, Edmonton, Egham, Enfield, Essex Road, Hackney, Hartingay, Highbury, Hornsey, Ilford, Kew, Kingsland, Lee Green, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Manor Park, Mitcham, New Cross Gate, Newington Green, New Southgate, Plumstead, Ponder's End, Richmond, Southgate, South Kensington, South Tottenham, Staines, Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Stratford, Surbiton, Sutton, Teddington, Tl• nton Heath, Tottenham, Twickenham, Walham Green, Walthamstow (Hoe Street), Walthamstow (St. James's Street), Westcombe Park, Wood Green, Woolwich.

Country Branches.—Aberavon, Aberdare, Aberystwith, Barry, Bridgend, Bristol, Builth, Bungay, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Downham, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gosport, Gravesend, Grays, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, Hunstanton, King's Lynn, Landport, Llandrindod Wells, Llanelly, Llandilo, Machynlleth, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport (Mon.), Northfleet, North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsea, Rhyl, Rochester, Ruthin, St. Clears, Swansea, Tenby, Tredegar, Usk, Yarmouth.

Sub-Agencies.—Sunningdale, St. Margaret's, Carshalton, Chingford, Lea Bridge, Mountain Ash, Tregaron, Maesteg, Caerphilly, Cadoxton, New Brompton, Saxmundham, Leiston, Aberdovey, Treharris, Briton Ferry, Abercarn, Ferndale, Llwynpia, Pentre, Porth, Trenerbert, Treorky, Wells, Rhyminey, New Tredegar, St. Davids, Neyland, East Harling, Ynysybwl, Pontlottyn, Blaengarw, Pontycwmmer, Tynewydd, Nantymoel, Llanbradach, Llantwit Major.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts for sums of £10 and upwards will be issued to Customers and others for sums placed upon these accounts, and interest allowed at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares and Securities—receives Dividends, &c., thereon—and transacts every other description of Banking business.

All payments of the Bank are made in Bank of England Notes and Bullion.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to Sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, J. W. CROSS, *General Manager.* [29

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, Ld.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000. Paid-up, £900,000.
Reserve Fund, £950,000.

Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. DRABBLE, Esq., *Chairman.*

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Managing Director.*

RICHARD FOSTER, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.
EDWARD HERDMAN, Esq.
DAVID HOWDEN, Esq.
THOMAS S. RICHARDSON, Esq.
EDWARD ZIMMERMANN, Esq.

Sub-Manager—J. S. LAMBLEY, Esq. *Secretary*—G. R. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

Branches—Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza, Paysandu, Rio de Janeiro, Pará and Pernambuco.

Agents—Throughout the World.

Bankers—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Deposits received at Interest. Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable transfers issued on the Branches. Bills on the River Plate and the Brazils negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares and other Securities, and every description of Banking business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.
PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALEVY, PARIS. [30

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £3,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
PAID UP ... ... £600,000. RESERVE FUND £260,000

Head Office: 170, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

London Branches:—

Acton.
Addiscombe.
Anerley.
Balham.
Barking.
Barnes.
Battersea.
Battersea Park.
Bermondsey.
Bloomsbury.
Bow.
Brixton Hill.
Brixton, North.
Brixton, South.
Brondesbury.
Camberwell
Camden Town.
Catford.
Charlton.
Chelsea.
Chiswick.
Clapham.
Clapham Junction.
Clapton.
Clerkenwell.
Cricklewood.
Croydon.
Croydon, South.
Dulwich.
Ealing.
Ealing Dean.
Earl's Court.
Finchley, Church End
Finchley, East.
Finsbury.
Finsbury Park.
Fleet Street.
Forest Gate.
Forest Hill.
Gt. Portland Street.
Hackney.
Hammersmith
Hampstead.
Hampstead, South.
Hanwell.
Harlesden.
Harrow.
Harrow Road
Hendon.
Highgate.
Holloway.
Hornsey.
Kentish Town.
Kilburn.
Lavender Hill.
Leyton.
Mile End.
Mortlake.
New Barnet.
New Cross.
New Cross Gate.
New Malden.
Norwood, South.
Norwood, Upper.
Norwood, West.
Notting Hill.
Oxford Street.
Peckham.
Pimlico.
Poplar.
Putney.
Regent Street.
St. John's Wood.
Shepherd's Bush.
Shoreditch.
Stepney.
Stockwell.
Streatham.
Streatham Common.
Stroud Green.
Sutton.
Sydenham.
Tooting.
Tulse Hill.
Upton Park.
Vauxhall.
Walham Green.
Wallington.
Walthamstow, Hoe S
Walthamstow, S
James St.
Walworth.
Wandsworth.
Wanstead.
West Brompton.
West Kensington.
Willesden Green.
Wimbledon.
Wimbledon Common

Sub-Branches: EAST HAM (to Upton Park), STANMORE (to Harrow), WEMBLEY (to Harrow), WH
STONE (To Finchley, Church End). *Country Branches:* BRIGHTON, BRISTOL, HONITON, KINGST
ON-THAMES, OTTERY ST. MARY, SIDMOUTH. Every Description of Banking Business transacte

G. T. GOODINGE, *General Manager.* | F. L. JERMYN, ALFRED WALLIS, } *Assistant Managers.*

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £16,000,000.—Paid up Capital, £3,800,000.—Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,600,000.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
BONAMY DE BREE, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WM. GADESDEN, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
FERD. MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
CHAS. EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord LOCH, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
WALTER LEAF, Esq.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
HOWARD POTTER, Esq.
JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.

Managers.

CITY OFFICE, 41, Lothbury, W. ASTLE. | COUNTRY DEPARTMENT, 41, Lothbury, H. F. BILLINGHURST.
WEST END OFFICE, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., G. R. HEMMERDE.

Branches: BAYSWATER, 113, Westbourne Grove, A. H. DAWS.—BLOOMSBURY, 214, High Holborn, H. E. KEEVES.—EASTERN, 133, High Street, Whitechapel, C. FISHER.—HAMMERSMITH, 77 and 79, King Street West, H. F. S[illegible].—HAMPSTEAD, 176, Finchley Road, C. HATFIELD.—HOLBORN CIRCUS, 8, Holborn Circus, H. R. S. MASSEY.—H[illegible]SBY, Broadway, Crouch End, G. BANKS.—ISLINGTON, 209 and 211, Upper Street, I. G. LINDON.—KENSINGTON, 95 and 96, High Street, E. N. DENNANT.—KILBURN, 166A, High Road, F. W. PAICH.—LAMBETH, 91, Westminster Bridge Road, I. BENNETT.—MARYLEBONE, 1, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, C. D. MILLETT.—OXFORD STREET, 112 and 114, Oxford Street, W. D. NICHOLS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Brompton Square, P. N. HERBERT.—SOUTHWARK, 6, Borough High Street, J. T. WALLIS.—TEMPLE BAR, 217, Strand, B. R. KETCHUM.—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, 41 and 46, Hampstead Road, A. P. PLANTE.—VICTORIA STREET, 62, Victoria Street, G. LE[illegible]

Secretary—A. M. HAWTHORN. *Inspector of Branches*—H. L. RUTTER.

The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is **£16,000,000**, in 160,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of 8[illegible] Shareholders. The sum of **£20** has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital **£3,800,000**. The R[illegible] Surplus Fund is **£1,600,000**.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. T[illegible] Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or Colonies; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government, F[illegible] Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Mi[illegible] and other pay and allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, repayable at call. Sums of £500 and upwards may be deposited on seven days' notice of withdrawal. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will De[illegible]positors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A Receipt is given for each Deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount according to the conditions printed thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25 and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns of Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad at the exchange of the day without any deduction whatever for Commission. Letters of Credit are also granted, payable at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities.

London, Dec., 1896. A. M. HAWTHORN, *Secretary.*

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA: *Corner of* 4th and Chestnut Streets. | **BOSTON:** 50, State Street. | **BALTIMORE:** ALEX. BROWN & SONS, *Corner of* Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between the United States and Europe.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark; also on Australia and South Africa.

MAKE COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS

Drawn in the United States on Foreign Countries,

AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

In *sterling* available in any part of the World; in *Francs* for use in France and the French Colonies (Martinique and Guadaloupe); and in *Dollars* for use in the United States and adjacent countries.

THEIR LONDON HOUSE,

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

(*Financial Agents to the United States Government*),

make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States; buy and sell Bills of Exchange on the United States; make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States and Canada; and receive Deposits and Current Accounts, &c., of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO.,

Founders' Court, Lothbury, LONDON. E.C. [17

THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £2,136,050 | PAID-UP £1,405,340

UNCALLED, Including Reserve Liability, £730,710.

LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Sir JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

A. C. GARRICK, Esq. | GEO. MILLER, Esq. | NICOL BROWN WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT LANDALE, Esq. | ROBERT ROME, Esq.

Secretary—W. N. TOMKINS. *Accountant*—JAS. T. LAMARQUE.

Auditors—Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYDS' BANK, Limited.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspector and General Manager—CHARLES GUTHRIE. *Branch Inspectors*—WM. REID, T. BUCHANAN.

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA—Melbourne: 90, Bourke Street, Melbourne; 225, Swanston Street, Melbourne; and Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Other Branches in Victoria—Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Beeac (Ondit), Bendigo, Carisbrook (Agency), Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Fitzroy, Geelong, Gordon Horsham, Kerang, Majorca (Agency), Maldon, Maryborough, Northcote, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Talbot, Wangaratta, Warragul.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney. *Sub-Branches*: Pitt Street, Sydney; Sydney East (Oxford Street), Sussex Street, Haymarket; Bourke, Broken Hill, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Hay, Newcastle, Wilcannia.

IN QUEENSLAND—Brisbane, Charters Towers, Townsville.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—Lloyds' Bank, Ltd., and Branches, London and Provincial Bank and Branches.

Scotland—National Bank of Scotland and Branches.

Ireland—National Bank and Branches, and Ulster Bank, Limited.

Circular Notes are issued in sums of £10 and £20, negotiable by correspondents in the chief Cities of the Continent of Europe, North and South America, Africa and the East.

Letters of Credit and Drafts are granted on the foregoing Branches of the Banks. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers made, and Banking Business of every description transacted with the Australian Colonies. [187

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

Established 1836. *Registered* 30*th September*, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Guarantee Fund, £1,163,215.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Sir WM. J. W. BAYNES, Bart.
Sir EDWARD BLOUNT, K.C.B.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
JAMES DICKSON, Esq.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq.
PAUL HARDY, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord HARLECH.
FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq.
HENRY J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.
Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart.
DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
FREDERICK MÜLLER, Esq.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.
GEO. GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
E. M. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
THOMAS RUDD, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
HENRY WM. SIEGRLCKE, Esq.
JAMES STERN, Esq.

General Manager—W. F. NARRAWAY

HEAD OFFICE	5, Princes St., Mansion House, E.C.	W. F. NARRAWAY, *Manager.*
COUNTRY DEPARTMENT ..	5, Princes St., Mansion House, E.C.	CHARLES GOW, *Manager.*
LOTHBURY OFFICE	6, Lothbury, E.C.	T. W. HUNTER, *Manager.*
OLD BROAD STREET BRANCH ..	55, Old Broad Street, E.C.	H. E. FREELAND, *Manager.*
LEADENHALL STREET BRANCH..	144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.	W. W. MAYCOCK, *Manager.*
FENCHURCH STREET BRANCH ..	44, Fenchurch Street, E.C.	G. R. GALLAHER, *Manager.*
GT. TOWER STREET BRANCH ..	94, Great Tower Street, E.C.	F. U. FULLER, *Manager.*
CHARTERHOUSE ST. BRANCH ..	89, Charterhouse Street, E.C.	H. HANCOCK, *Manager.*
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH.. ..	123, Chancery Lane, E.C.	J. H. BRAYLEY, *Manager.*
PALL MALL BRANCH	69, Pall Mall, S.W.	W. JAMES ADAMS, *Manager.*
WESTMINSTER BRANCH	22, Victoria Street, S.W.	W. BONWICK, *Manager.*
ONSLOW SQUARE BRANCH	1, Sydney Place, Onslow Sq., S.W.	W. J. DYER, *Manager.*
SOUTH KENSINGTON BRANCH ..	5, Bank Bdgs., Gloucester Rd., S.W.	T. W. RANDLE, *Manager.*
PADDINGTON BRANCH	2, Craven Rd., Eastbourne Ter., W.	R. L. SUTTON, *Manager.*
MARYLEBONE BRANCH	15, Wigmore Street, W.	D. F. TUFFILL, *Manager.*
SOUTHWARK BRANCH	28, Borough High Street, S.E. ..	W. BARTON, *Manager.*
PECKHAM BRANCH	69, High Street, S.E.	W. T. WARNER, *Manager.*
WALTHAM ABBEY BRANCH ..	Waltham Abbey	T. P. TROUNCE, *Manager.*
WOODFORD BRANCH	Woodford Green	J. H. BRYMER, *Manager.*
CHESHUNT SUB BRANCH	Cheshunt	T. P. TROUNCE, *Manager.*
WALTHAM CROSS SUB-BRANCH ..	Waltham Cross	
ENFIELD HIGHWAY SUB-BRANCH	Enfield Highway	
EAST DULWICH SUB-BRANCH ..	52, Lordship Lane, S.E.	W. T. WARNER, *Manager.*
DULWICH VILLAGE SUB-BRANCH	Commerce Place, S.E.	
BUCKHURST HILL SUB-BRANCH..	Queen's Road	J. H. BRYMER, *Manager.*
LOUGHTON SUB-BRANCH	High Road	

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Persons keeping Current Accounts with the Bank can transfer to a Deposit Account any portion of their Balance, upon which Interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed. Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at Interest from persons not Customers, either at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon. The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Bankers and Foreign Banks undertaken. Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, Bullion, Specie, &c., effected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, may be obtained at the Head Office, or at the Branches. Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, and on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge to Customers. EDWARD CLODD, *Secretary.* 185

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(Established in 1817.)

CAPITAL (Paid-up), £2,465,753 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, £1,232,876.

Undivided Profits, £175,960.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., *President.* Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, *Vice-President.*

A. T. PATERSON, Esq.
W. C. McDONALD, Esq.
HUGH McLENNAN, Esq.
R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
A. F. GAULT, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.—E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq., *General Manager.*

LONDON OFFICE—22, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C.

ALEXR. LANG, *Manager.* H. HAYLOCK, *Assist.-Manager.*

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers issued. Bills, Dividend Cheques and Coupons purchased or sent for Collection: Orders for purchase and sale of Canadian and United States Securities executed; and other Monetary business undertaken in connection with Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

Branches in Canada.

Almonte,	Ont.	Fort William,	Ont.	Nelson,	B.C.	S. John,	N.B.
Amherst,	N.S.	Goderich,	,,	New Westminster,	B.C.	S. Mary's	Ont.
Belleville,	,,	Guelph,	,,	Ottawa,	Ont.	Stratford,	,,
Brantford,	,,	Halifax,	N.S.	Perth,	,,	Toronto,	,,
Brockville,	,,	Hamilton,	Ont.	Peterborough,	,,	Vancouver,	B.C.
Calgary,	N.W.T.	Kingston,	,,	Picton,	,,	Vernon,	,,
Chatham,	N.B.	Lindsay,	,,	Quebec,	Que.	Victoria,	,,
Chatham,	Ont.	London,	,,	Regina Assiniboia,	N.W.T.	Wallaceburg,	Ont.
Cornwall,	,,	Moncton,	N.B.	Rossland,	B.C.	Winnipeg,	Manitoba.
Deseronto,	,,	Montreal	Que.	Sarnia,	Ont.		

In **Newfoundland**, S. John's.

Agents in United States.

New York Agency—59, WALL STREET.
Chicago Branch—BANK OF MONTREAL, COR. LA SALLE & MONROE STREET.
Boston—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. J. B. MOORS & CO.
San Francisco—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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METROPOLITAN BANK

(OF ENGLAND AND WALES) LIMITED.

Head Office :—60, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Country Office :—Birmingham.

CAPITAL, £7,500,000, in 150,000 SHARES of £50 each.

PROPRIETORS' FUNDS, £852,812, viz.:—

Paid-up Capital, £170,000.
Guarantee Fund, £350,000.
Bank Premises Redemption Fund, £27,664.
Balance of Profits Carried Forward, £5,148.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS LEA, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
JAMES TERTIUS COLLINS, Esq.
ROBERT FORREST, Esq.
Sir JOHN J. JENKINS, Kt., M.P.
ABRAM CREBWICKE RAWLINSON, Esq.
J. SATCHELL HOPKINS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Lord ERNEST J. SEYMOUR.
WALTER E. WARDEN, Esq.
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.
MORGAN B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

General Manager—F. W. NASH.
Secretary—JAS. SMITH WOOD.
London Manager—F. NALDER.
Assistant General Manager—F. J. HUGHES.
Chief Accountant—JOHN MENZIES.
London Sub-Manager—THOS. THOMSON.

BRANCHES.

ABERDARE	D. J. GWYN.
ALCESTER	J. H. HENDERSON.
BANBURY	J. FINCLAND.
BANGOR	WM. THOMAS.
BARMOUTH	J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
BARRY DOCK	F. GREENSLADE.
BATH	A. T. PERKINS.
BETHESDA	JOHN JONES.
BILSTON	J. E. BRIANT.
BIRMINGHAM—	
BENNETT'S HILL	A. G. SAMPSON.
MARKETS	THOS. GRIMLEY.
BLAENAU FESTINIOG	JOHN PARRY JONES.
BLAENAVON	THOS. COOKE.
BLOXWICH	W. PRECEY.
BRIDGEND	FRANK MOON.
BRIDGNORTH	R. PILKINGTON.
BRIERLEY HILL	J. FINNEY.
BRISTOL	J. BERRY-WHITE.
BROMSGROVE	D. LAING.
CADOXTON	F. GREENSLADE.
CARDIFF	A. E. OLD.
CARDIFF DOCKS	J. MARSHALL.
CARDIGAN	J. W. NICHOLAS.
CARNARVON	ROBERT WILLIAMS.
CHEPSTOW	ARTHUR PRICE.
CHIPPING NORTON	T. H. BURBIDGE.
COLWYN BAY	R. HUGHES-JONES
CONWAY	DAVID JONES.
COWBRIDGE	FRANK MOON.
DARLASTON	H. E. PROCTOR.
DUDLEY	F. M. BAKER.
HAVERFORDWEST	JOHN SHUTTLE.
HEDNESFORD	C. W. BULLIVANT *(pro tem.)*
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN	J. E. TURNER.
KIDDERMINSTER	E. C. NEWMARCH.
LEAMINGTON	G. C. LAKE.
LLANBERIS	JOHN OWEN JONES.
LLANDUDNO	A. EVANS.
LLANDYSSUL	GWYNNE DAVIES.
LLANELLY	W. GRIFFITHS.
LLANGEFNI	EVAN M. ROBERTS.
LLANRWST	W. BLEDDYN LLOYD.
MERTHYR TYDFIL	G. J. TUCKFIELD.
MORETON-IN-MARSH	S. F. HUNSTON.
MUCH WENLOCK	F. SARJEANT.
NEATH	C. E. S. THOMPSON.
NEVIN	R. W. HUMPHREYS.
NEWCASTLE EMLYN	GWYNNE DAVIES.
NEWPORT, MON.	A. E. WILLEY.
OXFORD	G. HUGHES.
PONTYPRIDD	W. D. HODGES.
PORTMADOC	J. RICHARD PRICHARD.
PWLLHELI	W. O. HUGHES.
READING	A. MCNEIL.
REDDITCH	F. H. JOSCELYNE.
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR	J. H. EVANS.
STOURBRIDGE	H. JAMES.
STOURPORT	A. W. GABRIEL.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	C. E. MARTIN.
SWANSEA, HIGH STREET / SWANSEA, WIND STREET	T. W. ISLAY YOUNG.
TREDEGAR	W. H. WOODLIFFE.
WALSALL, THE BRIDGE	W. PRECEY.
WALSALL, PARK STREET	J. J. SHEDDEN.
WARWICK	H. L. SOWDON
WEDNESBURY	E. C. RICHARDSON.
WEST BROMWICH	H. A. PRICE.
WILLENHALL	W. JOHNSON.
WITNEY	C. E. DAVENPORT.
WOLVERHAMPTON	W. S. ROWLAND.
WORCESTER	F. R. LAURIE.

SUB-BRANCHES.

ABERGWYNFI	Sub to	BRIDGEND.
ACOCK'S GREEN	„	BIRMINGHAM.
AMLWCH	„	LLANGEFNI.
BLAENGARW	„	BRIDGEND.
BRITON FERRY	„	NEATH
BROWNHILLS	„	WALSALL, THE BRIDGE.
BRYNSIENCYN	„	LLANGEFNI.
BRYNMAWR	„	BLAENAVON.
BURRY PORT	„	LLANELLY.
CRADLEY HEATH	„	STOURBRIDGE.
CRICCIETH	„	PORTMADOC.
DOWLAIS	„	MERTHYR TYDFIL.
EBBW VALE	„	TREDEGAR.
EBENEZER	„	BETHESDA.
FERNDALE	„	PONTYPRIDD.
FESTINIOG	„	BLAENAU FESTINIOG.
GILFACH GOCH	„	BRIDGEND.
GLYN NEATH	„	NEATH.
LLANFECHELL	„	LLANGEFNI.
LYE	„	STOURBRIDGE.
MAESTEG	„	BRIDGEND.
MORRISTON	„	SWANSEA.
MOUNTAIN ASH	Sub to	ABERDARE.
NEWBOROUGH	„	LLANGEFNI.
PENRHIWCEIBER	„	ABERDARE.
PENRHYN-DEUDRAETH	„	PORTMADOC.
PENTRE	Sub to	PONTYPRIDD.
PENYGROES	„	CARNARVON.
PONTYCWMMER	„	BRIDGEND.
PORTH	„	PONTYPRIDD.
PORTHCAWL	„	BRIDGEND.
PORT TALBOT	„	NEATH.
SALTLEY	„	BIRMINGHAM.
STUDLEY	„	REDDITCH.
TALYSARN	„	CARNARVON.
TONDU & ABERKENFIG	„	BRIDGEND.
TONYPANDY	Sub to	PONTYPRIDD.
TREFACH	„	NEWCASTLE EMLYN.
TREHARRIS	„	ABERDARE.
TREHERBERT	„	PONTYPRIDD.
TREORKY	„	„
TYNEWYDD	„	BRIDGEND.
YSTALYFERA	„	SWANSEA.

AGENCIES.

BAMPTON OXON	G. W. DUTTON.
BRAILES	A. ELLIOTT.
CHARLBURY	T. D. SMITH.
CHIPPING CAMPDEN	A. WIXEY.
GORING-ON-THAMES	H. A. L. SMITH.
KINETON	C. F. BANCROFT.
SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD	J. J. DANGERFIELD.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890."

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up, £1,865,920 19s. 9d.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—MELBOURNE.

LONDON OFFICE:—123, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

W. W. OSWALD, *Manager.* | J. D. BOOKER, *Secretary.* | W. B. BROCK, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES.

IN VICTORIA.—Alexandra, Allendale, Bacchus Marsh (*Melton Agency*), Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Boort, Bridgewater, Bright, Bunnyong, Casterton, Castlemaine, Clifton Hill, Cobden, Cobram, Colac, Coleraine, Creswick, Dimboola (*Jeparit Agency*), Doobie (*Cashel Agency*), Euroa, Fitzroy, Footscray, Geelong, Hamilton, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kerang, Kew, Koroit, Korumburra, Kyneton (*Taradale Agency*), Lancefield, Learmonth, Macarthur, Maffra, Malvern, Mildura, Moonee Ponds, Natimuk, Newstead, Nhill, Northcote, N. Melbourne (*Met. Meat Market Agency*), Penshurst, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Pyramid Hill, Richmond, Rokewood, Romsey, St. James, St. Kilda, Sale, Shepparton, Smeaton, South Melbourne, Swan Hill, Swan Street (Richmond), Trentham, Victoria Street (*E. Collingwood*), Violet Town, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Yarrawonga.

IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Angaston, Auburn, Clare, Eudunda, Gawler, Gladstone, Hindmarsh, James Town, Kadina, Kapunda, Kooringa, Moonta, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte, North Adelaide, Nuriootpa, Orroroo, Penola, Port Adelaide, Port Augusta, Port Germein, Port Pirie, Port Wakefield, Quorn, Red Hill, Riverton, Strathalbyn, Wilmington, Yongala.

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Fremantle, Geraldton, Albany, Northam, Coolgardie.
IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Broken Hill.

AGENCIES:

Scotland.	**Tasmania.**	**India and China.**
Ireland.	**New Zealand.** | **Fiji.**	**South Africa.**
New South Wales.	**Europe.**	**Valparaiso.**
Queensland.	**United States.**	**Rio de Janeiro.**

Letters of Credit granted against shipments of produce. Drafts payable on demand issued, Bills negotiated or forwarded for collection, and all other Banking business connected with the Colonies transacted. [37

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1833. Number of Shareholders, 12,804.

Subscribed Capital, £15,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,000,000.
Reserved Liability, £10,000,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—208 and 209, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 53, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.; 128, Finchley Road, N.W.; and 2918, Oxford Street, W.

DIRECTORS.

C. BARCLAY, Esq.	C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.	W. R. MORRLY, Esq.
G. H. FIELD, Esq.	F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.	H. PAULL, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.	D. MACDONALD, Esq.	R. B. WADE, Esq.
J. O. HANSON, Esq.	G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.	R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have money transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the branches free of charge.

Current accounts are conducted at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, and deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers.

At the Country Branches Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's Branches.

By order of the Directors. T. G. ROBINSON, F. CHURCHWARD, W. FIDGEON, *Joint General Managers.* [36

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BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL (as on 31st March, 1896) £1,928,380.

RESERVE FUND (as on 31st March, 1896) £1,183,576.

London Directors.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., *Chairman.*

R. L. TOOTH and H. P. POWELL.

DAVID GEORGE, *Manager.* | JOHN NEILL BOYD, *Accountant.*

Letters of Credit and Bills granted upon the Branches in the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

Bills purchased or forwarded for collection.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application.

Branches in all the important towns of Australia and New Zealand.

London Office—64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [35

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) *Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

4 % Stock Guaranteed by Government of New Zealand	£2,000,000
Preference Shares Subscribed for by the Government of New Zealand	500,000
Capital Payable by Shareholders	500,000
	£3,000,000

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

WILLIAM WATSON, Esq., *President.* | Hon. WALTER W. JOHNSTON. | THOMAS G. MACARTHY, Esq.
WILLIAM BOOTH, Esq. | MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq. |

General Manager—HY. MACKENZIE.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.—C. G. TEGETMEIER, *Manager.*

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, and GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Branches and Agencies—Akaroa, Alexandra, Aroha, Arrow, **Ashburton**, Ashurst, **Auckland**, **Balclutha**, **Birmingham**, **Blenheim**, Bluff, Brighton, Cambridge, Carterton, Christchurch, Clinton, Clyde, Coromandel, Cromwell, Dannevirke, **Dunedin**, Dunedin (N.), Dunedin (S.), Eketahuna, Feilding, Featherston, Fielding, Fortrose, Foxton, **Gisborne**, Gore, **Greymouth**, Greytown, Hastings, Hawera, Henley, **Hokitika**, Huntervile, Hutt, Inglewood, **Invercargill**, Kaipara, Kaikoura, Kaiapoi, Kelso, Kumara, Kurow, Lawrence, Leeston, Levin, **Lyttelton**, Manaia, Masterton, Matamata, Milton, Morrinsville, Mosgiel, Motueka, **Napier**, Naseby, **Nelson**, **New Plymouth**, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, **Oamaru**, Ohinemuri, Ophir, Opotiki, Opunake, Oreparki, Otaki, Otautau, Otorohanga, Oxford, Pahiatua, Palmerston, Palmerston (North), Patea, Petone, Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Ross, Roxburgh, St. Bathans, Samson, Southbridge, Stratford, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, Te Awamutu, Temuka, **Thames**, **Timaru**, Waikouaiti, **Waimate**, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Waitahuna, Waitara, **Wanganui**, **Westport**, Whangarei, Winton, Woodville, **Wyndham**.

ADELAIDE (*South Australia*), MELBOURNE (*Victoria*), SYDNEY, and Town Hall, SYDNEY (*New South Wales*) SUVA and LEVUKA (*Fiji*).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.
Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.
Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody Colonial Securities Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.
Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the colonies.

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PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

HEAD AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

4, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"PLUTUS," LONDON.

With which are incorporated:

THE ALLIANCE BANK LIMITED, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.
THE CONSOLIDATED BANK LIMITED, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C., and Manchester.
FULLER, BANBURY, NIX & CO., 77, Lombard Street, E.C.; and
SIR SAML. SCOTT, BART., & CO., 1, Cavendish Square, W.

CAPITAL.

Authorised and Issued .. .. £3,600,000.

Paid up .. .. .. £1,320,000 | Reserve Fund £1,320,000

DIRECTORS.

Rt. Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, G.C.B., *Chairman.*
CECIL F. PARR, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*
EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.
JAMES A. BANNERMAN, Esq.
ALFRED CREWDSON, Esq.
THOMAS H. DIXON, Esq.
JOHN DUN, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM DUNN, Bart., M.P.
N. FFARINGTON ECKERSLEY, Esq.
Sir HORACE B. T. FARQUHAR, Bart., M.P.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Esq.
Sir THOMAS G. FROST.
Colonel GAMBLE, C.B.
Sir JOHN JAMES HARWOOD.
EMIL HEINEMANN, Esq.
ALFRED HEWLETT, Esq.
HENRY WARREN MEADE-KING, Esq.
HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.
ROBERT NEILL, Jun., Esq.
EDWARD W. NIX, Esq
HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.
PETER STUBS, Esq.
JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.
ALFRED TURNER, Esq.

JOHN DUN, *Director and General Manager.*
E. D. HYATT, *Secretary.* T. H. P. MYLECHREEST, *Superintendent of Branches.*

ALLIANCE BANK OFFICE, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, E.C.
R. O. YEATS, *Manager.* H. T. HORN and R. W. WHALLEY, *Assistant Managers.*

CONSOLIDATED BANK OFFICE, 52, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.
Manager. W. H. HAWORTH, *Sub-Manager.*

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES.

LOMBARD STREET (*late* Fuller, Banbury, Nix and Co.).
Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., & Co. (Branch, 1, Cavendish Square, W.).
Battersea, 30, Victoria Rd., Battersea Park, S.W.
Brondesbury, 333, High Road, N.W.
Camden Town, Alliance Bank Buildings, High Street, N.W.
Charing Cross, 450, West Strand.
Chelsea, 14, Sloane Square, S.W.
Clapham, 53, High Street, S.W.
Cobham, Surrey.
Earl's Court, 201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.
Kensington, 88 and 90, High Street, W.
Kilburn, 74, High Road, N.W.
Kingston-on-Thames.
Notting Hill, 74, High Street, W.
Regent Street, 239, Regent Street, W.
Stratford, 23 and 25, Broadway, E.
Streatham, 138, High Road, S.W.
Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Road, N.
Woodford, Essex.

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

LIVERPOOL: City Office, Cook Street.
JOHN STEWART, *Manager.*
WM. D. HUGHES, *Sub-Manager.*

MANCHESTER: City Office, 84, King Street.
ARCH. MACKILLOP, *Manager.*
WM. JONES, *Sub-Manager.*

Alsager—Altrincham—Ashton-in-Makerfield—Birkdale—Birkenhead; Ditto, Charing Cross—Bolton—Bootle—Chester—Congleton—Cressington—Crewe—Eccles, Lancashire, 116, Church Street—Earlestown—Ellesmere Port—Frodsham—Garston—Great Crosby—Golborne—Haydock—Hindley—Huyton—Knutsford—Leek—Leigh, Lancashire—Little Sutton, Cheshire—Liverpool, Great Charlotte Street—Lymm—Macclesfield—Manchester: Hyde's Cross, 43, Hanging Ditch; Regent Road, Salford; Weaste, 232, Eccles New Road, Salford; Docks Branch, 293, Regent Road, Salford; Patricroft, 278, Liverpool Road; Pendleton, 76, Broad Street, Longsight, 500, Stockport Road; Knott Mill, 307, Deansgate; Cattle Market, Salford; Exchange, 22, St. Mary's Gate—Newton-le-Willows—Northwich—Ormskirk—Oswestry—Prescot—Radcliffe, Lancashire, 26, Blackburn Street—Rainford—Rainhill—Runcorn—St. Helens—Sale—Sandbach—Seaforth—Southport—Standish—Sutton—Tyldesley (Lancs.)—Warrington—Waterloo—Westhoughton—Wrexham—Widnes; Ditto, Simm's Cross—Wigan—Winsford.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the usual practice in London and the country respectively. Customer keeping Current Accounts have the facility of discounting approved Bills, of obtaining loans upon negotiable Securities, of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection. The Bank will take charge of Foreign and Colonial Bonds, &c., and will detach and collect the Coupons as they become due, passing the interest to the credit of Customers as received. Sums of money may be paid into any Office for transmission to any other Office of the Bank for the credit of customers, free of charge. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland and Ireland, and for the receipt and delivery of Stocks, Shares, &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are issued.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1863," of the Legislature of Queensland.

Bankers to the Queensland Government.

Subscribed Capital, £1,280,000. Paid-up Capital, £886,839.

COLONIAL BOARD.

The Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.
The Hon. Boyd D. Morehead, M.L.C.
The Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Alexander Brand Webster, Esq.

LONDON BOARD.

Charles Edward Barnett, Esq.
Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Vicary Gibbs, M.P.
Robert Muter Stewart, Esq.
Reginald Hope Spens, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE—*General Manager*, Walter Vardon Ralston.
LONDON OFFICE, 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.—*Manager*, J. W. Dickinson.
Bankers—Bank of England, Lloyds' Bank, Limited.
Auditors—Messrs. Jackson, Pixley, Browning, Husey & Co.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY OFFICE—PITT STREET.

Albion, Allora, Barcaldine, Beenleigh, Blackall, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clifton, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Dugandan, Fortitude Valley, Geraldton, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Laidley, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Normanton, Pittsworth, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Sandgate, South Brisbane, St. George, Tambo, Thargomindah, Thursday Island, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Winton, Woolloongabba.

AGENCIES.

VICTORIA—National Bank of Australasia.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.
WEST AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.
NEW ZEALAND—Bank of New Zealand.
TASMANIA—Bank of Australasia.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California.
SCOTLAND—Royal Bank of Scotland.
SCOTLAND—British Linen Company Bank.
" Edinburgh: Messrs. Torrie, Brodie & Maclagan, 18, Queen Street.
" Glasgow: Messrs. Wm. Ewing & Co., 62, Buchanan Street.
" Dundee: Messrs. Andrew Hendry & Sons, 3, Seagate.
COPENHAGEN—Landmansbank.
BERLIN—Deutsche Bank.
IRELAND—Ulster Bank, Limited.
" Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon & Co., 17, College Green.
INDIA AND CHINA—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers free of Commission on all the above Branches and Agencies: also Telegraphic Transfers free of Commission, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian Colonies on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. [189

ROBINSON

SOUTH AFRICAN BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts and Registered 19th August, 1895.)

Head Office—1, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Offices—JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. PARIS—56, RUE DE PROVENCE,

CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID, £3,000,000, IN SHARES OF £4 EACH.

Directors—

J. B. Robinson, Esq., *Chairman*.
Maurice Marcus, Esq.
Baron Hély d'Oissel.
Baron de Lassus St. Geniès.

James Tyhurst, *General Manager*.
J. West, *Secretary*.
John H. Butt, *Manager*.

London Bankers:

Bank of England. London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The Bank transacts a general banking business in connection with South Africa, deals in documentary and other Drafts, and issues Letters of Credit, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers upon its Branch in Johannesburg, as well as upon its agencies in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State in Cape Colony and in Natal. [190

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London & San Francisco Bank,

LIMITED.

Authorised Capital, 100,000 Shares of £7 each, £700,000.
Subscribed and Fully paid up, £70,000 Shares of £7 each, £490,000.
RESERVE Fund, £50,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq. | WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq. | ROBERT DAVIE PEEBLES, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq. | ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.

ARTHUR SCRIVENER, Esq.
NORMAN DUNNING RIDEOUT, Esq. (San Francisco).
Managing Director—R. D. PEEBLES, Esq. *Secretary*—D. HATCHER, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMTD.
Auditors—TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

BRANCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA; PORTLAND, OREGON; TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

Agents at New York—Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted, and telegraphic remittances made. Approved Bills negotiated or sent for collection, and, generally, Banking business of every Description undertaken throughout the Pacific States and Territories.
Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
71, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [244

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

(LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital, £4 000,000. Paid up Capital, £1 000 000. Reserve Fund, £760,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C

Directors.

W. J. ANDERSON, Esq. | FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.
Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G. | Right Hon. Lord LOCH, G.C.B., &c.
FREDERICK CHALMERS, Esq. | Sir W. C. F. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.
JAMES DRAKE, Esq., J.P. | HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.

JOHN CHUMLEY, *London Manager.* H. SHELTON CORBETT, *Secretary.*
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. PARR'S BANK Limited.
General Manager in South Africa—L. L. MICHELL.

BRANCH OFFICES.

CAPE COLONY.—Aberdeen, Adelaide, Alice, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Beaconsfield (Diamond Fields), Beaufort West, Bedford, Britstown, Burghersdorp, Cala, Caledon, Capetown, Carnarvon, Cathcart, Ceres, Colesberg, Cradock, Dordrecht, East London, Fort Beaufort, George, Graaf-Reinet, Graham's Town, Hanover, Humansdorp, Indwe, Kimberley (Diamond Fields), King William's Town, Knysna, Kokstad, Lady Grey, Mafeking, Malmesbury, Matatiele, Middelburg, Molteno, Mossel Bay, Murraysburg, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town: Richmond. Riversdale. Robertson, Somerset East, Stellenbosch, Sterkstroom, Steynsburg, Swellendam, Tarkastad, Uitenhage, Umtata, Venterstad, Victoria West, Vryburg. Wellington, Willowmore Worcester.
NATAL.—Dundee, Durban Estcourt, Greytown, Ladysmith. Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg.
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Barberton, Boksburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Pretoria.
RHODESIA.—Bulawayo, Salisbury, Umtali.
EAST AFRICA.—Beira, Lourenço, Marques (Delagoa Bay).

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on all the Branches of the Bank. Bills negotiated and collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with the South African Colonies and States.
Deposits received for fixed periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application. [39

THE BANK OF TARAPACÁ AND LONDON, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... ... **£1,000,000.**
Paid up ... ... **£500,000.**
Reserve Fund ... ... **£40,000.**

Head Office—43, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

Chairman—WILLIAM FOWLER.

EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY. | GEORGE FLEMING.
JOHN DAWSON. | ROBERT HARVEY.
FRANCIS JAMES ECK. | RICHARD ROBERTSON LOCKETT.

Managing Director—JOHN DAWSON.
Sub-Manager—H. P. GODDIN. *Secretary*—R. J. HOSE.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY AND CO., LIMITED.
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD AND SONS.

BRANCHES IN CHILI.

VALPARAISO ... ... *Manager*—WALTER H. YOUNG.
" ... ... *Sub-Manager*—ANDREW GEDDES.
IQUIQUE ... ... *Acting Manager*—DAVID ARTHUR.
" ... ... *Sub-Manager*—DONALD L. BELL.
SANTIAGO ... ... *Acting Manager*—JOHN MURRAY.
PISAGUA ... ... *Manager*—GEORGE FOWLER.
PUNTA ARENAS ... ... *Sub-Manager*—JOSEPH H. MEREDITH.

Cable Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on Chili. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken; also the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons and Drawn Bonds and other Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application. [40

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Lim.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £750,000. Together, £2,250,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq. | ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq. | JOSEPH McGAW, Esq.
ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq. | WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq. | Hon. C. W. MILLS.
CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G. | JOHN S. HILL, Esq. | CHAS. PARBURY, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq. | Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B. | HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

COLONIAL BRANCHES.

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Brunswick, Geelong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Tarnagulla, Clunes, Daylesford, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Rupanyup, Warracknabeal, Bendigo (Sandhurst), Rochester, Alexandra, Portland.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Sydney (George Street), Sydney (Haymarket), Sydney (Oxford Street), Newcastle, West Maitland, Young, Burrowa, Grenfell, Forbes, Parkes, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Junee, Cootamundra, Coolamon, Tomora, Hay, Broken Hill, Denilquin.
QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Charters Towers.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, Laura, Melrose, Jamestown, Orroroo, Moonta, Kadina, Maitland, Gawler, Port Victor, Naracoorte, Millicent, Kingston.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie (Hannans), Menzies, Kanowna (White Feather), Fremantle, Bunbury, York, Albany (King George's Sound), Geraldton (Champion Bay), Cue (Murchison), Roebourne, Cossack (North-West Coast).
TASMANIA.—Hobart, Launceston.
NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland, Wellington, Palmerston North; Napier, Hastings (Hawke's Bay); Gisborne (Poverty Bay); Nelson, Blenheim (Marlborough); Greymouth (West Coast); Christchurch, Lyttelton, Rangiora, Ashburton, Timaru, Waimate (Canterbury); Dunedin, Oamaru, Invercargill (Otago).

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies.

Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

W. R. MEWBURN, *Manager*. [191

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

FELIX O. SCHUSTER, Esq., *Governor.* H. G. DEVAS, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Sir S. H. WATERLOW, Bart.
H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
HERMAN HOSKIER, Esq.
W. O. GILCHRIST, Esq.
P. BOSANQUET, Esq.
G. H. MILFORD, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.
J. A. SELLAR, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Sir ALGERNON E. WEST, K.C.B.
JULIUS WERNHER, Esq.

Principal Office: 2, PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Regent Street Branch, 14, Argyll Place.
Charing Cross Branch, 66, Charing Cross.
Chancery Lane Branch, 95, Chancery Lane.
Holborn Circus Branch, Holborn Circus.
Bayswater Branch, 67, Bishop's Road.
Fenchurch Street Branch, 116, Fenchurch St.
Tottenham Court Road Branch, 97, Tottenham Court Road.
Sloane Street Branch, 74, Sloane Street.
Croydon Branch, High Street, Croydon.
Southwark Branch, 12, Southwark Street,

Manager—G. A. TUCKER. *Deputy-Manager*—R. H. NUNN.
Secretary—C. H. R. WOLLASTON.

The Capital of the Bank is **£11,000,000** sterling, in 110,000 Shares of **£100**, on each of which £15 10s. have been paid, making the paid-up Capital **£1,705,000**, held by upwards of **5,100** Proprietors.

RESERVE FUND, **£350,000**; and Dividend for the last year at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum.

TERMS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed on Money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice whether by customers or the public generally, and receipts given for the sums so deposited. If the money is withdrawn within fourteen days from the date of deposit no interest is allowed.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only

At the expiration of the seven days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit without the amount being withdrawn, the interest will cease, unless the depositor express his wish to continue the deposit, subject to further notice.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the Half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for customers without charge [41

THE BANK OF VICTORIA, Limited.

Registered under the "Companies Act, 1890."

Subscribed Capital—Preference	£416,760	0	0
Ordinary	£2,400,000	0	0
			£2,816,760 0 0
Paid up Capital—On Preference Shares	£416,760	0	0
On Ordinary Shares	£978,376	4	11
			£1,395,136 4 11

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1852.

Directors.
The Hon. EDWARD MILLER, M.L.C., *Chairman.*
The Hon. GODFREY DOWNES CARTER, M.L.A., *Vice-Chairman.*
FREDERICK LLOYD, Esq., J.P.
GEORGE SHAW, Esq.
ROBERT MURRAY SMITH, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A.

Auditors. THOS. BRENTNALL, Esq., F.I.A.V.; E. P. HASTINGS, Esq., F.I.A.V.

General Manager.
J. D. LAW, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. MOULE & SEDDON.

Head Office: MELBOURNE.

J. D. LAW, *General Manager.*

A. E. WALLIS, *Accountant.*
GEORGE STEWART, *Assistant Accountant.*
R. H. ANDREWS, *Inspector of Branches.*
P. C. CRESPIGNY, *Assistant Inspector of Branches.*

London Office: 28, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS: H. L. TAYLOR, Esq., *Chairman.* | GILBERT J. McCAUL, Esq. | WILLIAM FAIRCLOUGH, *Manager.*
T. A. STANLEY, *Accountant.*

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.—Alberton, Ararat, Avoca, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beaufort, Beechworth, Bendigo, Brighton, Camperdown, Carlton, Casterton, Castlemaine, Charlton, Colac, Coleraine, Daylesford, Donald, Dunolly, Eaglehawk, Elmore, Fitzroy, Geelong, Hamilton, Harrow, Hawthorn, Heathcote, Heyfield, Horsham, Inglewood, Kaniva, Kerang, Kilmore, Kyabram, Kyneton, Maffra, Maldon, Maryborough, Mortlake, Murchison, Nathalia, Nhill, North Melbourne, Numurkah, Penshurst, Port Fairy, Portland, Prahran, Queenscliff, Rushworth, Ruthergien, Sale, Seymour, Shepparton, South Melbourne, St. Arnaud, Tatura, Walhalla, Warrnambool, Wodonga, Yarram Yarram.

AGENCIES:

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	The Western Australian Bank.
NEW SOUTH WALES	The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., & the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.
QUEENSLAND . . .	The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., & the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA .	The Bank of Adelaide.
TASMANIA . . .	The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited.
INDIA and CHINA . .	The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
NEW ZEALAND . .	The Bank of New Zealand.
NORTH AMERICA . .	The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
SOUTH AFRICA .	The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.
SCOTLAND. . . .	The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

The Bank conducts all ordinary Banking Business, issues drafts, negotiates and collects Bills at all its Branches.

Current accounts for the Colonial Constituents of the Bank are kept at the London Office, where deposits for fixed terms, and at rates to be learned on application, are also received daily. WILLIAM FAIRCLOUGH, *Manager.* [42

BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING COMPANY, Limited,

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address:—"BRIMFUL, LONDON."

DIRECTORS.

EDW. CHATFIELD, Esq., *Chairman.*
THOS. C. DEWEY, Esq.
PATRICK FRASER, Esq.
JOHN VIRET GOOCH, Esq.
HENRY HARBEN, Esq.
EDGAR HORNE, Esq.

Manager—EDWARD LEONARD.

Current Accounts are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. **Interest** *being allowed on the minimum monthly balances of* **£50 and upwards** *at the* **rate of 2 per cent per annum,** *and credited to the Accounts half-yearly, on the 30th of June and 31st of December.*

No charge is made for keeping Accounts, nor are there any conditions as to Balances.

Deposits received at 2½ per cent. per annum. [16

CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1873.)

Head Office—4, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
City Office—93, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.

Chairman of Trustees of Guarantee Fund—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE.
Chairman of Board of Directors—The Right Hon. Sir EDWARD THORNTON, G.C.B., P.C.

The principle of the Cheque Bank being that no Cheque is issued to the Public until the maximum amount for which it can be drawn has been deposited, the Cheques are thereby **Guaranteed**, and can be readily cashed anywhere.

Special arrangements have been made with the principal Banks in the United Kingdom that these Cheques can be **cashed on presentation** at any of their Branches, and similar arrangements have been entered into with Bankers in all **parts of the world.** The Cheques are therefore the most useful form of **Circular Note** and **Remittance** to the country and abroad.

Current Accounts opened and kept **without charge.** No minimum balance.
Cheques, Bills, Warrants, Coupons and Dividends, &c. &c., collected for customers.
The **Purchase** and **Sale** of Government and other Stocks, Shares and Securities effected.
Deposits of £1 and upwards received at Interest. Rates on application.
For **Handbooks** and full particulars apply as above.

A. OWEN, *General Manager.* [28

THE COLONIAL BANK.

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up, £600,000.
Reserve Fund, £150,000.

LONDON OFFICE: 13, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

Secretary—EDWARD CARPENTER. *Bankers*—LLOYDS' BANK, Limited.

Branches and Agencies.

ANTIGUA.
BARBADOS.
BERBICE.
DEMERARA.
DOMINICA.
GRENADA.
MARTINIQUE (Agency).
ST. KITT'S.
JAMAICA—KINGSTON.
And Agencies at—
FALMOUTH.
MONTEGO BAY.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR.
ST. CROIX.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
ST. THOMAS.
TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN.
SAN FERNANDO (Agency)

New York Agency—41, Wall Street.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable on demand, are granted on the several Establishments in the Colonies upon payment of the amount at the London office. **BILLS** are sent out for collection, and other monetary business transacted in the above-named Colonies. [185

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625, fully paid up.

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

DAVID H. SMALL, Esq., *Chairman.*
Major-Gen. E. J. RICKARDS.
G. W. LEITNER, Esq., L.L.D.
W. F. SMITH, Esq.
Col. JAMES GRAHAM.
C. KERNOT BUTT, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager.* T. ROWE, *Accountant.*
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND and UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Branches—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA.
Agents at Bombay—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.

Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised, free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [22

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LONDON, PARIS & AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000. | **Subscribed, £500,000.**
Paid up, £400,000. | **Reserve Fund, £170,000.**

Head Office: 58, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Banking and Exchange Business with America and the Continent of Europe transacted on favourable terms, and Credits issued available in all the principal Cities of the world.

P. W. ROBERTSON, *Manager.* [33

OXON AND BERKS BANK, OXFORD.

Estab. 1854.

ADVANCES ON LAND AND HOUSES

In any part of England or Wales. Interest, 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.

NO LAW EXPENSES for Mortgage, a Printed Form being used. Entire expense is the Stamp and 1s. for Printed Form. No Surveyor's Fees. No Solicitor's Costs. No Preliminary Charges. All Information Free.

LOAN NEVER CALLED IN, provided Interest punctually paid. For term of years, if desired. Or repayable by Instalments. Or subject to Six Months' Notice of Redemption by Borrower.

GROUND RENTS PURCHASED,

Any part England or Wales. [38

NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Office: 63, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1837.

Subscribed Capital, £299,375. **Paid-up Capital, £282,385.**

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR PEMBERTON HEYWOOD-LONSDALE, Esq., *Chairman.*
AUGUSTUS W. GADESDEN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

EDWARD FRANCIS BIGG, Esq | WALTER SCADDING, Esq. | WILLIAM TROTTER, Esq.
The Hon. EDWIN C. W. PONSONBY. | PERCY TEW, Esq. | ERNEST J. WILDE, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. ILIFFE, HENLEY & SWEET, 2, Bedford Row, W.C.
Auditor—PULLAM M. EVANS, F.C.A. | *Bankers*—PARR'S BANK, Limited.

This Company purchases Absolute and Contingent Reversions, Life Interests and Policies of Assurance on Lives, and makes Loans upon these Securities. The Company pays all its own Costs of Purchase. Proposal Forms may be obtained at the Office as above.

G. H. MAYNE, *Secretary.* [219

THE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, Ltd.

17, *KING'S ARMS YARD, COLEMAN ST., LONDON, E.C.*

Authorised Capital, One Million; Subscribed Capital, £643,200; Paid-up Capital, £264,825.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

The Society purchases—

REVERSIONS, absolute or contingent, to Real or Personal Property of every approved description.

LIFE INTERESTS, whether in possession or reversion, and

POLICIES of Assurance on lives.

LOANS are granted on the security of Reversions and Life Interests, or the Directors accept a DEFERRED CHARGE, of a fixed amount, payable when the Reversion falls into possession, no payment being made to the Society in the meantime.

The Law Charges on Loans are regulated by Scale. [230

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.—*Established 1835.*

CAPITAL £500,000.

Directors.

FRANCIS S. CLAYTON, Esq.
JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
Captain Sir ALFRED JEPHSON, R.N.
ROBERT A. KINGLAKE, Esq.
A. HENRY PATTERSON, Esq.
HENRY PIGEON, Esq.
FREDERICK A. ROBERTS, Esq.
ALEXANDER WARD, Esq.

Auditors—Messrs. WHINNEY, SMITH and WHINNEY.
Solicitors—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS and FARGUS. *Actuary*—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO.

This Society purchases Reversionary Property, Life Interests and Annuities, and grants Loans on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

C. H. CLAYTON, } *Joint*
F. H. CLAYTON, } *Secretaries.* [171

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.;
38, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON; 199, QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS; and
118, TERMINUS ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.* [173

THE TEMPERANCE
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

4, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,

Has upwards of **£75,000**

ready for immediate Advances on Instalment or Ordinary Mortgages.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY.

Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest.

Apply to

EDWARD WOOD, *Secretary.* [170

MR. W. CHAMBERLAIN,

Late Detective Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Great Scotland Yard.

28 YEARS' DETECTIVE EXPERIENCE.

Enquiries made in all matters requiring skill and despatch.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been the recipient of a greater number of Rewards and Commendations from Her Majesty's Judges, Magistrates and Bankers, than any Officer during his period of service.

Address—21, WARWICK STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
References—LEADING LONDON SOLICITORS.
Telegraphic Address—"CRIMINI, LONDON." [284

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GENERAL REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT CO., Ltd.

Office: No. 5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130.

CAPITAL, £500,000. DEBENTURE STOCKS, £120,740.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAYOW WYNELL ADAMS, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—WILLIAM HENNIKER HEATON, Esq.

GEORGE BADHAM, Esq. | GEORGE E. COCKRAM, Esq.
MARTIN J. K. BECHER, Esq. | HERBERT CHARLES MALKIN, Esq.
WILLIAM STEBBING, Esq.

Auditors—JOHN COLES, Esq.; Sir J. R. D. McGRIGOR, Bart.; ARTHUR L. SAVORY, Esq.
Bankers—UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited, Charing Cross.
Solicitors—Messrs. SHOUBRIDGE & MAY, 32, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

This Company, established upwards of half a century, PURCHASES or makes LOANS upon REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in *well-secured Property*: also

LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, as well as in *Expectation*.

Loans upon Reversions may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of redeemable deferred charges, payable upon the *Reversions* falling in.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

D. A. BUMSTED, *Actuary and Secretary*. [172

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

35, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325. Paid-up, £846,665.
Reserve Fund, £460,000.

Directors.

WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., *Chairman*.

FREDERICK CHALMERS, Esq. | QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.
EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq. | ARCHIBALD CAMERON NORMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq. | JOHN FRANCIS OGILVY, Esq.
WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq. | AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Manager—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq. *Sub-Manager*—LEWIS BEAUMONT, Esq.
Secretary—CHARLES WOOLLEY, Esq.

Auditors:
JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.; JOSEPH GURNEY FOWLER, Esq.
(Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.)
Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND; THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

APPROVED MERCANTILE BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Loans Granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call and Short Notice, at the current Market Rates, and for Longer Periods upon terms to be Specially Agreed upon. Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected. [176

Favourably reviewed by over Eighty influential Newspapers.

"HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

A Dialogue, Illustrated by Tables, showing how to obtain a Maximum of Security and Profit.

By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

Extracts from a few Press Opinions.

"Those who are seeking an Office for the purpose of assurance will do well to peruse this 'dialogue' before deciding upon any particular Company."—*Bullionist.*

"The statistics as to Endowment Assurance policies as investments are highly interesting and convincing."—*Citizen.*

"To those who contemplate taking out life policies, the expenditure of a shilling on this pamphlet may be recommended as about the wisest step they could take. Everyone should read it."—*Fairplay.*

"There is no doubt Mr. Dent has expended a vast amount of research on his pamphlet, and the elaborate tables which he publishes are distinctly valuable."—*Financial Times.*

"A dialogue, which, together with a series of tables, shows the features to which an intending assurer should direct his attention before selecting a Company."—*Glasgow Herald.*

"The publication is of value to the insurance broker and other professional men, but of more value still to the intending insurer."—*Halifax Courier.*

"A cleverly-written dialogue. Both tables are explained with great lucidity."—*Law Journal.*

"All who contemplate insuring their lives, should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this able and interesting treatise."—*Leeds Times.*

"A well-written pamphlet. Anyone proposing to insure his life will easily find from the author's 'three interviews' how to spend his money to the best advantage."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

"Mr. Dent explains with singular clearness the canons by which the security of an Office may be tested, and its prosperity gauged, and shows the immense difference between the advantages offered by different Companies; all this being set forth in such simple, untechnical language, that the reader most unused to the phraseology of finance may follow him not merely with apprehension, but with real pleasure and interest."—*Manchester Examiner.*

"Conveys in dialogue form some very sound and exhaustive advice. Anyone contemplating effecting an insurance should first of all study this work."—*Money.*

"A valuable pamphlet on life assurance. . . . There are two carefully-prepared tables—No. 1, 'exhibiting in a concentrated form the more essential points to be considered in the selection of a Life Office,' and No. 2, 'showing the different results to policy-holders, produced by the payment of the same money to the various Offices.'"—*Morning Post.*

"A most valuable and exhaustive pamphlet."—*Nonconformist.*

"One special branch of the question, which is most lucidly treated, is the value o life assurance considered simply as an investment."—*Southport Guardian.*

"An instructive pamphlet. Insurers in search of knowledge might advantageously expend a shilling on this book."—*Statist.*

Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).

JOHN HEYWOOD, Deansgate, Manchester; and 2, Amen Corner, London, E.C

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CARRIAGES INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE

BY THE

Carriage Insurance Company, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Chief Office: 17, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

Carriages and other Vehicles insured against Accidental Damage caused by Collision, alling, Bolting, or Kicking of the Horses, or being Run Into by other Vehicles.

Prospectuses, &c., Post Free on Application to the Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED. [245

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

10, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Business Founded 1849.

Policies Issued to Cover:—

General Accidents.	**Railway Accidents.**
Disease.	**Fidelity Guarantees.**
Employers' Liability.	**Plate Glass.**

Compensation paid, £1,000,000.

Prospectuses and full information post free on application.

THOS. POTTER, *Secretary.* [43

THE

ABSOLUTE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED,

32, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES FOR THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

SIR FORREST FULTON, Q.C. | A. G. BOSCAWEN, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.

Surgeon-General W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, 8, Cresswell Gardens, S.W.

E. JOHNSTON GORDON, Esq., 51 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

C. ARMSTRONG-DASH, Esq., Kenmare, Preston Park, Sussex.

SIR JAMES A. HANBURY, K.C.B., F.R.C.S., Stanley House, King's Road, Richmond.

SIR WILLIAM MACCORMAC, F.R.C.S., 13, Harley St., W. *Medical Director.*

R. J. POPE, Esq., J.P., Beresford Manor, Plumpton, Lewes.

Secretary.—HENRY R. POPE, Esq., F.S.S.

Pure and Simple Life Assurance at the Lowest Rates in the Kingdom.

The Only Company issuing Endowment Assurance, combined with whole Life Assurance. [193

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ALLIANCE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord BATTERSEA.
Hon. KENELM P. BOUVERIE.
THOMAS H. BURROUGHES, Esq.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.
RICHARD HOARE, Esq.
Sir GEORGE C. LAMPSON, Bart.
FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.
EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE.
Lieut.-Colonel F. A. STEBBING.
Sir CHAS. RIVERS WILSON, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors.

VICTOR C. W. CAVENDISH, Esq., M.P.
Hon. HENRY BERKELEY PORTMAN.
Major Gen. ARTHUR E. A. ELLIS, C.S.I.
Hon. LIONEL WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

ST. JAMES'S BRANCH—1, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH—64, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
MINCING LANE BRANCH—3, MINCING LANE, E.C.
NORFOLK STREET BRANCH—3, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.
WESTMINSTER BRANCH—1, GREAT GEORGE STREET, S.W.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Rates of Premium are very moderate for all Classes of Assurances.

Large Bonuses, including Interim Bonuses.

Unclaimed Surrender Values applied in keeping Assurances in force.

Claims paid immediately after proof of death, age and title.

New Policies free from all restrictive conditions, Whole-World and indisputable.

Death Duties. In order to enable the owners of property to provide for payment of **Estate Duty**, special forms of Policies have been prepared, under which the Policy-moneys (or such portion thereof as may be required for the purpose) will be paid direct to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, without waiting for production of Probate.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances granted at current rates.

Leasehold, Sinking Fund, and Investment Policies are granted, enabling Leaseholders to recoup their expenditure by a small Annual Premium, or by a Single Payment in advance.

Proposal Forms, Prospectuses and Statements of Accounts may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.* [44

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE: ESTABLISHED 1808. **LIFE.**

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—92, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Sir WILLIAM J. W. BAYNES, Bart., *Chairman.* CHARLES ANDREW PRESCOTT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Bankers—Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE, CAVE, TUGWELL & Co., Ltd.
Actuary—ROBERT CROSS. *Sub-Manager.*—ALFD. W. YEO. *General Manager.*—SAML. J. PIPKIN.

BRANCHES.

LONDON (West End)	4, Pall Mall East, S.W.	LEEDS . . .	1, East Parade.
BIRMINGHAM . .	9, Bennett's Hill.	LIVERPOOL . .	9, Tithebarn Street.
BRISTOL . . .	20, Clare Street.	MANCHESTER . .	30, Booth St., Cooper St.
GLASGOW	149, West George Street.		

THE GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS IS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING FIGURES.

	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Total Income.
1883	£95,898	£79,734	£256,554
1895	368,941	135,246	594,091

TOTAL ASSETS (31st December, 1895), £2,121,259.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID IN CLAIMS UPWARDS OF £13,000,000 STERLING.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Life Policies are granted under any one of the following six principal plans:
I. **Ordinary with Profit Policies**, at moderate rates, with large compound bonuses.
II. **Policies at "Cost Price,"** where future bonuses are applied in reducing the Premiums from the commencement of the Assurance.
III. **Tontine Investment Policies**, for a fixed sum during a term of years and large accumulations of bonus at the end of that term.
IV. **Non-Profit Policies**, of use principally in financial transactions.
V. **Double Endowment Assurances**, a safe and profitable investment for annual savings.
VI. **Renewable Term Policies**, or temporary Assurances at minimum rates, renewable without fresh medical examination.

The **Bonuses** declared have always been large, and all interest yielded on the investments beyond 2½ per cent. will contribute to future bonuses.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

Active Agents wanted. SAML. J. PIPKIN, *General Manager.* [192

BRITISH EQUITABLE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Directors.

ALFRED CONDER, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.	WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY GOVER, Esq., LL.B.	ROBERT PARKER TAYLOR, ESQ.
THOMAS EDMUND HELLER, Esq., LL.D.	EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, Esq., LL.D.
WILLIAM GEORGE LEMON, Esq., J.P.	THOMAS HENRY WELLS, Esq.

Auditors.

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq. | MONTAGU HOLMES, Esq., F.S.I.
ROBERT RAE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN WILKINSON FAIREY.

Write to Manager for Report and Balance Sheet, 1893, and Copy of NEW PROSPECTUS, containing, amongst other attractive features, Tables for Assurance combined with double Endowment.

Accumulated Fund ... ... £1,502,191.
Paid in Claims ... ... £1,973,842. [45

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THE

BREWERS' AND GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered Capital, £500,000.

Trustees of Deposit Account and Redemption Fund:

HAMAR A. BASS, Esq., D.L., J.P., M.P.
ALFRED C. TUPTON, Esq., J.P.

Board of Directors:

C. W. WILSON, Esq., D.L., J.P.

WM. OWEN BLACKBURN, Esq.
JAMES DEUCHAR, Esq.
GEORGE EDWARDS, Esq.
J. E. HARGREAVES, Esq., J.P.
JOHN J. NEWBOULD, Esq.
THE O'CLERY.

Leading Objects:

1. Fire Insurance.
2. Plate Glass Insurance.
3. Insurance and Guarantee of Mortgages, Debentures and Bonds.
4. Insurance of Interests in Licensed Property.
5. Insurance of Leaseholds and Redemption of Capital invested in terminable securities.
6. Negotiation of Mortgages, Advances and Loans.
7. Opening of Deposit Accounts.
8. Fidelity Guarantee.

Special advantages offered to Mortgagees, Owners, Trustees, Licensed Victuallers and others interested in Public Houses, Restaurants and Hotels by means of the Insurance of Mortgages and Licences on Licensed Property.

Premium Rates vary according to the merits and circumstances of each proposal. Special Quotations to Brewers, Distillers and others offering a number of houses for Insurance.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Head Office.

HEAD OFFICE—92, CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Telephone—No. 40.
Telegraphic Address—"**Brewage,**" for London, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BRANCHES:

NEWCASTLE ON-TYNE—4, Grey Street.
MANCHESTER—17, Dickinson Street.
LIVERPOOL—22, Sir Thomas Street.
BURTON-ON-TRENT—Branston House.
GLOUCESTER—Albion House, King Street.
BRISTOL—4, Queen Anne's Buildings, Baldwin Street.
CARDIFF—St. John's Chambers.
GLASGOW—166, St. Vincent Street.
EDINBURGH—4a, St. Andrew Square.
DUBLIN—12, Trinity Street.

P. M. JAMES, *Secretary.* [194

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital .. .. — ***ONE MILLION.***
Paid-up Capital and Reserve .. — .. .. — ***£120,000.***

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord DAVEY. | The Hon. Mr. Justice ROMER.
The Attorney-General (Sir RICHARD E. WEBSTER, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.)

Chairman—HENRY TURTON NORTON, Esq. (Messrs. Norton, Rose, Norton and Co.), Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., and Old Broad Street, E.C.

Deputy-Chairman—WM. MAPLES, Esq. (Messrs. Maples, Teesdale and Co.), Frederick Place, E.C.

Solicitors—Messrs. BAKER, BLAKER & HAWES, 117, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & CO.

Manager and Secretary—H. FOSTER CUTLER.

BIRMINGHAM: 104, Colmore Row.—*Chairman*, C. E. MATHEWS, Esq. (Messrs. Mathews, James, Crosskey and Fordham), Waterloo Street. *District Secretary*, E. J. BRADLEY.

BRISTOL: 11, Clare Street—*Chairman*, JAMES INSKIP, Esq. (Messrs. Press & Inskip), Bristol. *District Secretary*, EDWARD ADDENBROOKE.

EDINBURGH: 51, George Street.—*Chairman*, ROBERT STRATHERN, Esq., W. S., Charlotte Street, Edinburgh. *District Secretary*—R. W. HAWKS.

LEEDS: 5, East Parade.—*Chairman*, ALLEN L. BOOTH, Esq. (Messrs. Booth, Clough and Booth), Leeds. *District Secretary*, DAVID M. LINLEY.

LIVERPOOL: 3, The Temple, Dale Street.—*District Secretaries*, STARKEY & MUIR.

Offices also at **DUBLIN, BELFAST AND CORK.**

CHESTER (Sub-Branch): 16, Corn Exchange Chambers—*Chairman*, J. CULLIMORE, Esq. (Messrs. Birch, Cullimore & Douglas), Chester.

MANCHESTER: 41, Cross Street.—*Chairman*, WM. C. LORD, Esq. (Messrs. Sale, Seddon & Co.), Booth Street, Manchester. *District Secretaries*, H. KIDSON, E. C. HANSFORD.

LONDON (West End): 18, Cockspur Street.—*Chairman*, JOHN GUSCOTTE, Esq. (Messrs. Guscotte, Wadham & Bradbury). *District Secretary*, P. H. W. LEGGATT.

GLASGOW: 176, West George Street.—*Resident Managers*, Messrs. DICK, STEVENSON & MUIR, Solicitors. *District Secretary*, J. R. WATSON.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Post Office Chambers.—*District Secretary*, G. H. WEAR.

This Company, established by Members of the Legal Profession throughout the country, entertains Proposals for Insurance against damage by Fire and Lightning on eligible risks within the United Kingdom, including Mercantile Insurances.

Applications for Agencies invited. [46

BRITISH WORKMAN'S AND GENERAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Established 30 Years.

INDUSTRIAL & ORDINARY LIFE & ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

The **ANNUAL INCOME** exceeds **£450,000** sterling.

Over **£1,700,000** have been paid in **CLAIMS** since the Establishment of the Company.

FUNDS EXCEED £270,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES { Liberal Rates combined with absolute security.
Cash Surrender Values.
Loans on Policies.

Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

Chief Offices: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

S. J. PORT, *Secretary.*
J. G. SESSIONS, *Sec. Ord. Dept.* HENRY PORT, *Managing Director.* [47

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Founded in the Year 1829.

Offices—2 & 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of York.
President—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
Vice-President—The Lord Harris.
Chairman—The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.
Deputy-Chairman—The Hon. Edward W. Douglas.
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co. *Physician*—J. Kingston Fowler, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Actuary—Frank B. Wyatt, Esq., F.I.A. *Secretary*—G. H. Hodgson, Esq., M.A.

The Society is conducted on the Mutual Principle, solely in the Interests of

THE CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.

Accumulated Fund, £4,049,254. Annual Income, £407,972.

Special Features:—

1. The Annual Premiums charged are below the average, this fact being equivalent to an Immediate Bonus.
2. The expenses of Management are on a remarkably low scale, No Agents being employed or Commission paid for the introduction of business.
3. The rate of Mortality among the Members is very much lower than among the general population.
4. The combination of the above favourable circumstances has resulted in the return of exceptionally large Bonuses to the Assured Members. The Bonus declared for the 5 years ending 31st May, 1896, amounted to £560,000, making the total Bonuses distributed £3,182,812.
5. The Reserves for the Society's Liabilities have been estimated on the most stringent basis employed by any Insurance Institution in the United Kingdom.
6. Assured Members have therefore absolute security with every prospect of the continuance of a high rate of Bonus.

WHOLE-LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES
are granted at Low Premiums, with right of participation in profits.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIMENS OF THE RATES:—

Age next Birthday.	WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE.		ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.		Age next Birthday.
	Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 payable at death.	"Reduced" Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 payable at death (see Note).	Annual Premium for an Assurance of £100 payable at death or on attainment of age.		
			65	60	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20	1 15 0	1 8 0	2 1 1	2 6 3	20
25	2 0 2	1 12 2	2 7 6	2 14 4	25
30	2 6 4	1 17 1	2 16 0	3 5 1	30
35	2 13 0	2 2 5	3 7 3	4 0 2	35
40	3 2 2	2 9 9	4 3 0	5 2 6	40
45	3 12 4	2 17 11	5 6 5	6 19 3	45
50	4 7 4	3 9 11	—	—	—
55	5 10 4	4 8 4	—	—	—

NOTE.—The "Reduced" Annual Premium is four-fifths of the Ordinary Annual Premium, the other one-fifth remaining a debt to be repaid out of Bonus. [276

CLERICAL, MEDICAL & GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

BRANCH OFFICES:—MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, E.C.
8, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
84, COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.
36, PARK ROW, LEEDS.
22, CLARE STREET, BRISTOL.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

Deputy-Chairmen { Rev. JOHN EDWARD KEMPE, M.A.
Sir JAMES PAGET, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
JOHN ASTLEY BLOXAM, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Sir WILLIAM HY. BROADBENT, Bart., M.D.
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CANTERBURY.
JOHN COLES, Esq.
WILFRED JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq., C.B.
Right Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M.P.
Sir WALTER FOSTER, M.D., D.C.L., M.P.
The Viscount MIDLETON.
RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.
Sir WM. O. PRIESTLEY, M.D., LL.D., M.P.
THOS. PRIDGIN TEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
Rev. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A.
PETER WILLIAMS, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary—WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

FINANCIAL POSITION ON THE 30th JUNE, 1896.

Assets	£3,488,009
Income	£402,481
New Assurances in the Year (net)	£539,368
Annual Premiums thereon	£18,903
Sum divided among the Assured, 1892, over (yielding an average Cash Bonus of 35 per cent. on Premiums).	£352,000
Reversionary Addition to Policies corresponding thereto, nearly	£500,000

(*The Figures relating to the 1897 Division can be obtained after January 7th.*)

UNDER AVERAGE (OR "INVALID") LIVES.

This Society was the first to grant Policies on "Invalid" Lives, *i.e.*, lives below the average standard, either from personal defect or hereditary taint, and still does so with conspicuous success and advantage to its Assured. Much of this success is due to its **BONUS SYSTEM**, which is devised to ameliorate and, should the life be prolonged beyond the estimate, ultimately to nullify the original surcharge. (*See Prospectus.*)

LOANS.

Loans effected at moderate rates on Life Interests and other terminable charges, on Real Estate in fee and on approved securities generally of sufficient magnitude. Persons desirous of realising Reversionary Interests are also invited to communicate with the Society.

NEXT QUINQUENNIAL BONUS, 1902.

Profit Policies effected prior to June 30th, 1897, will be entitled to one year's additional Share of Profits.

The latest Bonus Report, Prospectus, Forms of Proposal and every information on application.

W. J. H. WHITTALL, *Actuary and Secretary.*

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

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THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established A.D. 1873 for

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, & ANNUITIES, WITHOUT MUTUAL LIABILITY

Empowered under "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," 33 and 34 Vic., c. 61.

Offices:—33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Sir ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B., *Chairman*, of Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex (Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, London.)

ERNEST BAGGALLAY, Esq., J.P., 106, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir ANDREW CLARKE R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E. (Late Governor of the Straits Settlements), 42, Portland Place, W.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Late Governor of the Colonies of Victoria and Cape Colony), 1, Bina Gardens, S.W.

Consulting Medical Officer—C. Y. BISS, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS & COMPANY

Manager—EDWARD W. BROWNE, F.S.S

Adelaide, Auckland, Brisbane, Ballarat, Bendigo, Cape Town, Dunedin, Durban, Geelong Hobart, Johannesburg, Launceston, Levuka, Perth (W.A.), Rockhampton, Sydney, Wellington, Melbourne—T. JACQUES MARTIN, J.P., F.S.S. *General Manager.*

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, 1873-1895.

FUNDS.

DATE.	AMOUNT.
31st March, 1882	£226,868
31st December, 1888	863,281
31st December, 1895	1,923,835

NEW BUSINESS.

PERIOD.	SUM ASSURED.
8 years ended 31st March, 1882 ..	£3,036,839
6¾ years ended 31st December, 1888	8,206,968
7 years ended 31st December, 1895	9,066,831

POLICIES ISSUED—71,373, assuring **£22,310,658.**

AMOUNTS PAID TO POLICY-HOLDERS .. .. £1,339,406.

CASH SURPLUS as at 31st DEC., 1894, EQUIVALENT IN REVERSION TO OVER £450,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Policies issued under the Ordinary, Modified Tontine, and Mortuary Dividend Systems.

Policies—Unconditional, Unchallengeable, Indefeasible—Cannot lapse while Surrender Value sufficient to pay One Quarterly Premium.

Voyaging, Travelling, Residence without Restriction, Notice or Extra Premium. Claims paid Immediately on Proof of Death and Title.

EDWARD W. BROWNE, *Manager.* [197

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — LIFE — MARINE.

Capital, fully Subscribed, £2,500,000.

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy holders exceeds... ... ... **£1,763,291**

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income **£1,600,000**

Head Office:—24, 25 and 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

West End Office:—8, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

New Bridge Street Office:—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET.

Home Branches:—Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Nottingham Birmingham, Leicester, Norwich, Bristol, Exeter, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Directors:

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).
W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman).
The Right Hon. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P.
WILLIAM C. DAWES, Esq. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
Sir JAMES F. GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq
CHARLES J. LEAF, Esq.
JOHN H. LEY, Esq.
The Right Hon. A. J. MUNDELLA, M.P.
Gen. Sir HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.
Sir HENRY W. PEEK, Bart.
P. P. RODOCANACHI, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi & Co.).
THOMAS RUDD, Esq. (Rudd & Co.).
Sir ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., Q.C., M.P
P. G. SECHIARI, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.)
ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, Esq. (Churchill & Sim).
JOHN TROTTER, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.).
HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Sons)

Secretary—HENRY MANN.

Fire Department. *Manager*—E. ROGER OWEN. *Assistant Manager*—G. C. MORANT.

Life Department. *Actuary*—T. E. YOUNG, B.A.

Marine Department. *Underwriter*—J. CARR SAUNDERS. [48

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, & 14, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Founded 1807.

BRANCH OFFICES:

BELFAST—10, Victoria Street.
BIRMINGHAM—Colmore Row.
BRISTOL—Clare Street.
CANTERBURY—St. George's Street.
DUBLIN—113, Grafton Street.
EDINBURGH—123, George Street.
EXETER—Queen Street.
GLASGOW—175, West George Street.
LEEDS—9, East Parade.
LIVERPOOL—Bank Chambers, 3, Cook St.
MANCHESTER—68, Fountain Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—9, Granger St. West.
NOTTINGHAM—Exchange Walk.
SHREWSBURY—12, High Street.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNARD, Esq.
THOMAS BARNEY, Esq.
GEORGE BEAUMONT, Esq.
S. A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*
Lt.-Gen. SIR HENRY BRACKENBURY, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Sir FREDERICK A. BURROWS, Bart.
WALTER T. COLES, Esq.
CHAS. F. CUNDY, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord KINNAIRD.
Major-General RODERICK MACKENZIE.
PICKERING PHIPPS, Esq.
WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Esq.
FREDERICK WILDER, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

GEORGE W. STEVENS. | BERNARD E. RATLIFFE.

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EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established  1807.

79, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CITY—41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM—104, COLMORE ROW.
BRISTOL—11, CLARE STREET.
MANCHESTER—64, CROSS STREET.
LEEDS—8, SOUTH PARADE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1896.

The Directors reported that, in accordance with the powers conferred upon them under the Company's Deed of Settlement, certain alterations had been made in the method of apportioning the quinquennial surplus, **the object of which was to gradually increase the share of the Policy holders from the 80 per cent., to which they are at present entitled, to 90 per cent.** The new Clauses in the deed effecting this important change were laid before the Meeting and unanimously approved.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£260,000
CLAIMS PAID during past 48 Years	£12,000,000

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FOUNDED 1823.

THE EDINBURGH LIFE

Assurance Company.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

ASSETS, £3,000,000. INCOME, £365,000.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE.

EARLY AND INCREASING BONUSES.

CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER PROOF.

THE COMPREHENSIVE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN

Removes all anxiety in the event of payment of premiums being overlooked.

EARLY PROVIDENT SCHEME.

Policies at Half Rates of Premium.

The New "EDINBURGH" Policy.

A Yearly Payment of **£4** per cent. will secure

£100 (or upwards) **at Death**

if at any time within 25 years an Annual Return of

4½ per cent. for Life

after the 25 years have expired, and

£100 (or upwards) **in Cash**

when that yearly payment ceases.

The Policyho'd.r may drop the yearly 4½ per cent. at any time and have the £100 (or u, wards) in cash, or it may be paid to his Representatives.

See Special Prospectus for particulars of these and other GUARANTEED OPTIONS.

HEAD OFFICE—

EDINBURGH: 22, GEORGE STREET.

London Office: 11, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

DUBLIN—55, Upper Sackville Street.
MANCHESTER—12, King Street.
GLASGOW—122, St. Vincent Street.
BIRMINGHAM—16, Bennett's Hill.
LIVERPOOL—54, Castle Street.
NEWCASTLE—6, Queen Street.
DUNDEE—56, Commercial Street.
BRISTOL—1, Broad Quay.
LEEDS—13, Park Square.
CARDIFF—8, St. John Street.

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ECONOMIC
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*
ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

ALFRED BUCKLEY, Esq.
Lord SACKVILLE A. CECIL.
Rt. Hon. Viscount ERRINGTON.
Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. HICKS-BEACH, Bt., M.P.
WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.
CECIL F. PARR, Esq.
C. H. W. ÀCOURT REPINGTON, Esq.
ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.
Sir AUG. K. STEPHENSON, K.C.B., Q.C.
RICHARD WOOLLCOMBE, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Ccl. JAS. LE. GEYT DANIELL. | HY. DEVER, Esq., F.C.A. | HUGH MACKAY GORDON, Esq.
Assistant Actuary—L. F. HOVIL, Esq., F.I.A. | *Assistant Secretary*—H. R. HARDING, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—G. TODD, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

FUNDS IN HAND, £3,620,258.

LOW PREMIUMS. IMMEDIATE AND LARGE BONUS.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY on Proof of Death and Title.

All Polices effected before 31st December will be entitled to share in the profits to the extent of Two Full Years' Bonus at the Next Division at the Close of 1898. [246

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
LIMITED,
84 & 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Authorised Capital, £1, 000,000.	**Subscribed, £750,000.**
Capital Called and Paid-up	**£150,000**
Reserves for Policy-holders independently of Capital ...	**£188,222**
Total Funds	**£338,222**
Capital Subscribed, not Called	**£600,000**
Total Security for Policy-holders	**£938,222**

Directors.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, *Chairman.*
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., C.E., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir WM. B. FORWOOD, Liverpool.
E. P. MARTIN, Esq.
WALTER H. MAUDSLAY, Esq.
HENRY W. MAYNARD, Esq.
ROBERT MILBURN, Esq.
LEOPOLD SALOMONS, Esq.
CHARLES THOMAS, Esq.
PHILIP H. WATERLOW, Esq.

Employers' Liability. | **General Accidents.**
Fidelity Guarantees.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.*

84 and 85, King William Street, London, E.C. [50

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Equitable

Fire & Accident Office Limited.

ACCIDENT POLICIES.

One Premium returned at the end of every Fifth Year to those who have made no claim.

Policies free from vexatious conditions.

FIRE POLICIES

At equitable rates.

Gentlemen who can introduce SOUND BUSINESS in either Department are invited to communicate with the

SECRETARY, Equitable Offices, St. Ann Street, Manchester.

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EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Society was founded in 1762 for purely Mutual Life Assurance, and now, as throughout its evenly prosperous career, transacts Life Assurance for the **sole benefit of its Members** without the intervention of **Shareholders** or **Agents.**

THE FUNDS EXCEED £4,000,000.

Directors.

President—RICHARD TWINING, Esq.

Vice Presidents—HALL ROKEBY PRICE, Esq., and WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq.

MATTHEW BELL, Esq.
EDWARD BULLOCK, Esq.
THOMAS LANE DEVITT, Esq.
SAMUEL EDWARDS, Esq.
SAMUEL HOARE, Esq., M.P.
BENJAMIN GREENE LAKE, Esq.
PATRICK COMRIE LECKIE, Esq.
Right Hon. WALTER HUME LONG, M.P.
GEORGE MATTHEY, Esq., F.R.S.
Major Gen. C. A. SIM, R.E.
EVAN SPICER, Esq.
GEORGE FREDERICK WHITE, Esq.

Actuary—HENRY W. MANLY, Esq., F.I.A.

The average amount paid in 1895 in respect of each **£1,000** which became a Claim was **£2,265,** showing the remarkable results obtained by **economical management of a Mutual Life Office** over a long term of years.

SOCIETY'S OFFICES, MANSION HOUSE ST., LONDON, E.C. [53

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors:

Chairman—JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.

R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
THOMAS PIX COBB, Esq.
JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq.
CHARLES BAKER DIMOND, Esq.
Rt. Hon. ALEX. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., D.C.L., M.P.
JAMES CROFTS INGRAM, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice KAY.
WILLIAM MAPLES, Esq.
EDWARD MOERLY, Esq.
FREDERICK PEAKE, Esq.
Sir WALTER G. F. PHILLIMORE, Bart., D.C.L., Q.C.
GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice ROMER.
GEORGE ROOPER, Esq.
CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.
RICHARD SMITH, Esq.
H. P. BOWLING TREVANION, Esq.
Sir ARTHUR TOWNLEY WATSON, Bart., Q.C.

Premium Income . £292,033 | Assets . . . £2,930,963

Total Amounts to which Policies for £1,000 have Increased up to December 31st, 1894, under Whole Life Tables.

Age at Entry	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.					
	FIVE.	TEN.	TWENTY.	THIRTY.	FORTY.	FIFTY.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
20	1,046 0	1,156 0	1,389 0	*1,669 10	*2,029 0	*2,373 0
30	1,048 10	1,165 0	1,421 10	*1,725 10	*2,148 10	*2,570 0
40	1,054 10	1,186 0	1,472 10	*1,828 0	*2,326 0	*2,814 0
45	1,058 10	1,201 10	*1,511 10	*1,894 0	*2,440 10	*2,961 10
50	1,065 0	1,223 10	*1,567 10	*1,995 10	*2,596 0	..
55	1,074 10	1,256 10	*1,650 0	*2,138 10	*2,815 0	..
60	1,088 10	1,303 10	*1,765 10	*2,330 0	..	..

In the cases marked * Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish ALL future premiums, and the Policy-holder would be still entitled to share in the future profits.

Full information will be given on application to A. F. BURRIDGE, *Actuary and Secretary.* [199

THE FINE ART & GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

TRUSTEES.

The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. | The EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. MACDONALD, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson and Co.), *Chairman.*
The EARL DE GREY.
The Hon. CLAUDE G. HAY.
The Hon. J. SCOTT MONTAGU, M.P.
Sir JAMES D. LINTON, P.R.I.
E. P. G. HATCH, Esq., M.P.
CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).
J. C. HORSLEY, Esq., R.A.
T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.
ARCH. STUART WORTLEY, Esq.

FIRE,
BURGLARY, ACCIDENT,
TRANSIT & ALL RISKS
INSURANCES.

HEAD OFFICES—90, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Secretary and Manager—A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

BONUS YEAR, 1897.

FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ACCUMULATED FUND	£2,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£300,000

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society o Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Scale of Premiums charged is below the average; but owing to carefu selection of lives and economical management very satisfactory Bonuses hav been realized.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are or have bee Friends; and to others also who are of Quaker descent, or are related to Friends by tie of kinship or marriage.

FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE

Head Office—BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE;

OR AT THE

London Office—17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *London Branch Manager.*

JOHN BELL TENNANT, *Secretary and Actuary.*

[1

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT

ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIMITED.

Capital - - £100,000.

Principal Offices { 42 to 44, TAY STREET, PERTH.
4, ABCHURCH YARD, LONDON, E.C
28, RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW.

Manager and Secretary - - - F. NORIE MILLER.

Accident Insurance, with Weekly Compensation for **Fevers**, &c.
Employers' Liability Insurance at **Non-Tariff Rates.**
Indemnity Insurance, for Damage caused by Horses or Vehicles to the Public
Burglary Insurance. Rates from **5s.** per **£100.** (If total v. ue of content is insured, **1s. 6d.** per **£100.** Minimum Premium, **5s.**)
Guarantees against Dishonesty. Rates from **10s.** per **£100.**

The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by Her Majesty's Government.
Prospectuses will be sent, and rates for all risks quoted, on application to above Offices.
Applications for Agency invited. To those who can influence bu ness, liberal term will be allowed. Send post-card for particulars.

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THE ORIGINAL SOCIETY.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY

19, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Victoria, Session, 1842.

CAPITAL, £100,000, fully Paid up and Invested.

The Guarantee Society issues guarantees on lowest terms for the **Fidelity** of persons in situations of **Trust.**

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to

AUGUSTUS MUZIO, *Secretary.* [247

THE EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

FIRE. Burglary.

Authorised Capital, £500,000
Subscribed Capital, £375,000

HEAD OFFICE:
33, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MARINE. Plate Glass.

Chairman—T. G. FARDELL, Esq., M.P.

BRANCH OFFICES at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin.
SUB-BRANCHES at Bristol and Belfast, and Agencies throughout the World.

Applications for Agencies invited. Liberal terms for the introduction of business.

CRAWFORD D. KERR, *General Manager and Secretary.* [54

HORSE, CARRIAGE & CATTLE INSURANCE.

THE HORSE, CARRIAGE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

Claims Paid Exceed £180,000.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST OFFICE OF ITS KIND.

Managing Director—A. WATERS. *Secretary*—R. R. WILSON. [58

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GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Law Courts Branch—21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital .	**£2,000,000**	**Total Assets** . . .	**£4,465,000**
Paid-up Capital . .	**£1,000,000**	**Total Income** . .	**£720,000**

DIRECTORS.

DAVID POWELL, Esq., *Chairman.* JOHN HUNTER, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.
WM. HILL DAWSON, Esq.
GRANVILLE F. R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
Hon. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, M.P.
JOHN J. HAMILTON, Esq.
RICHARD M. HARVEY, Esq.
Hon. EVELYN HUBBARD, M.P.
GEORGE LAKE, Esq.
EDWARD H. LOYD, Esq.
BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq.
JOHN BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq.
HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.
RODERICK PRYOR, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE.
JOHN G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.

***Actuary and Secretary*—T. G. C. BROWNE.** ***Manager of Fire Department*—A. J. RELTON.**

***Sub-Manager Home Fire Department*—R. G. COCHRANE.**

***Solicitors*—Messrs. TROWER, FREELING & PARKIN, Lincoln's Inn.**

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The last Quinquennial Valuation was made on the basis of the Institute of Actuaries' (H^M & H^M (5)) Tables of Mortality and 3 per cent. interest, the net premiums only being valued and the whole of the loading reserved. The sum of £243,130 was divided as a bonus among 7,328 participating policies assuring, exclusive of existing bonus, £4,953,279 16s. 4d., the annual premiums payable under which amounted to £156,908 9s. 6d.

BONUSES.

Specimens of Reversionary Bonuses on Ordinary Whole-term Policies for £1,000 of the "Guardian" Company in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1894,

IF ALL PREVIOUS BONUSES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE SUM ASSURED.

Age at Entry.	Number of Years in Force at 31st December, 1894.									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
25	59	83	91	99	106	113	119	126	127	132
30	61	79	87	96	105	112	119	126	127	134
35	64	76	85	94	104	112	120	128	130	136
40	61	73	83	93	101	112	121	129	132	140
45	57	70	81	92	102	111	121	129	132	144
50	56	70	82	93	101	111	122	132	136	

LIFE FUND (1895), £2,688,000. LIFE INCOME, £305,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at Moderate Rates.

Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FIRE FUND (1895), £531,000. FIRE INCOME, £376,000.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies. [36

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

WITH THE

IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(Established 1878.)

The oldest Company in the Kingdom confining its business to the Insurance of Live Stock.

Head Offices—PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

CARRIAGE, SADDLE, FARM AND TRADE HORSES, HUNTERS, STALLIONS AND IN-FOAL MARES, INSURED AGAINST DEATH FROM ACCIDENT OR DISEASE.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £100,000.

This Office numbers among its insurers Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Fife, Lord Belper, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and all information post free.

AGENTS WANTED.

B. S. ESSEX, *Manager*, [200

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Paid-up Capital and Funds	**£1,511,280**
Profits on Fire Account for 1895	**£55,043**
Added to Fire Reserves in 1895	**£40,000**

Life Assurances at Moderate Rates.

Indisputable World Wide Policies. ***No restrictions.*** Specially suitable to Bankers, Solicitors and others, as collateral security.

Fire Insurances in all parts of the World.

DIGBY JOHNSON, *General Manager.* CHARLES POVAH, *Sub-Manager.* [60

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSTITUTED IN 1696. EXTENDED TO LIFE INSURANCE, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.
Lt. Colonel C. W. CAMPBELL.
JOHN H. A. ELLIOT, Esq.
Alderman Sir DAVID EVANS, K.C.M.G.
Admiral Sir L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.
CHAS. R. GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq.
C. AUSTEN LEIGH, Esq.
Sir JAMES B. LYALL, G.C.I.E.
Captain A. FULLER MAITLAND.
ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.
W. ESDAILE WINTER, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 19, Fleet Street. *Physician*—T. D. ACLAND, M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & Co., 1, Howard Street, Strand.
Auditors—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.
Secretary—BENJAMIN BLENKINSOP, Esq. *Actuary*—H. C. THISELTON, F.I.A., F.F.A.

The oldest Insurance Office in the World.

There being no Shareholders, all Profits are divided amongst the Insured; Fire as well as Life.

BONUS RETURNS.

LIFE—1st and 2nd Series 75
3rd Series .. .. 50 rising to 60
4th Series (the only one now open), after first Five Years .. commencing at 45 rising to 50
} per Cent. per Annum.

FIRE (with certain exceptions).—Annual Policies, one year's premium out of five. Septennial Policies, varying with the nature of the risk, 25 to 50 per cent. at the end of each 7th year.

No Policy-holder is subject to any **Personal Liability.**

The Directors are **willing to appoint as Agents persons of good position and character,**

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
General Accumulated Fund, Fire and Life ..	£1,713,990	Net Liability under Life Assurance and Annuity Transactions*	£2,369,170
Life Assurance Fund, under Act of 1870 ..	1,004,097	Sum Reserved for Bonus Returns on unexpired Fire Policies	85,000
		Premiums in hand on account of unexpired terms of Fire Insurance	68,743
		Balance of Assets unappropriated	347,710
	£2,718,087		£2,718,087

Including £1,076,700 reserved for future Abatements on Life Premiums.

The ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS, as deposited with the Board of Trade, as well as Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, may be had of any of the Society's Agents, or on application at the Head Office.

B. BLENKINSOP, *Secretary.* [276

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO PRIVATE INSURERS.

THE IMPERIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE.

Head Office:—1, OLD BROAD STREET.

Branches:—22, PALL MALL and 47, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Established 1803.

Subscribed Capital . . £1,200,000 | Paid-up Capital . . . £300,000

Invested Assets (Capital and Reserve), over £1,500,000.

The Distinguishing Characteristics of this Company are:—MODERATE RATES, UNDOUBTED SECURITY, PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

IMPERIAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

Accumulated Funds exceed £2,000,000.

PERFECT SECURITY!

LIBERAL CONDITIONS!

FREE TRAVELLING!

Total Life Claims Paid exceed £5,000,000.

Head Office:—1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. [59

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord HOBHOUSE, K.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Viscount KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.
The Right Hon. Lord STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice LOPES.
The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.
Sir WILLIAM JAMES FARRER.
Sir RICHARD NICHOLSON.

Directors.

Sir RICHARD NICHOLSON, Parliament Street, Westminster, *Chairman.*

CLARON, JOHN MOXON, Esq., Great George Street.
FARRER, Sir WILLIAM JAMES, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
FRERE, GEORGE EDGAR, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
FRESHFIELD, WM. DAWES, Esq., New Bank Buildings.
GRAHAM, CHARLES WHITBREAD, Esq. New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
HALLOWES, WILLIAM ALEXANDER TOOKE, Esq., Bedford Row.
HELLARD, JOSEPH AUGUSTUS, Esq., Manor Offices, Stonehouse, Devon.
HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., Bruton Street.
JAMES, JOHN GWYNNE, Esq., Hereford.
JOHNSON, CHAS. PLUMPTRE, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn. minster.
LEE, HARRY WILMOT, Esq., The Sanctuary, West-
LEEFE, OCTAVIUS, Esq., Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
MILLS, RICHARD, Esq., Queen's Gate Terrace.
MORGAN, FREDERICK, Esq., Somerset Street.
MORRELL, FREDERIC PARKER, Esq., Oxford.
NOCTON, WILLIAM, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
PRAKE, FREDERICK, Esq., Bedford Row.
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ROOPER, GEORGE, Esq. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD LEE, Esq., Bedford Row.
STEWARD, GEO. ERNEST, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL, The Right Hon. Lord.
TATHAM, J. PERCIVAL, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
TWEDIE, RICHARD WALTER, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
WALTERS, WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq., New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
WHITE, HENRY ARTHUR, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
WHITEHEAD, EDWD. HUGH, Esq., Spring Gardens.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq., Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditors.

BURTON, JAMES FREDERICK, Esq., Surrey Street.
HORTIN, JOHN HENRY, Esq., Edgware Road.
NEVE, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., Cranbrook.
WEST, CHAS. ROBERT ROBERTS, Esq., New Inn.

Architect and Surveyor.

EDWARD STREET, Esq., King's Bench Walk.

Solicitor—CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., Bedford Row. *Bankers*—Messrs. COUTTS & COMPANY.

WILLIAM JOHN VINE, *Assistant Secretary.* GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, *Secretary.*

The Capital amounting to **£5,000,000**, was fully subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, and the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders, comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the legal profession. The success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on its strong financial position, the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are met. [60

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THE OLDEST & WEALTHIEST EXISTING MORTGAGE INSURANCE OFFICE.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £50,000

Head Office: 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.
City Office: 56, MOORGATE ST., E.C.
General Manager and Secretary,
THOMAS R. RONALD,
Assistant Secretary,
W. S. BATES.

THE
Law Guarantee and Trust Society,
LIMITED.

LICENSE INSURANCE

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
MORTGAGE INSURANCE.
DEBENTURE INSURANCE.
CONTINGENCY INSURANCE
(re Lost Documents & Missing Beneficiaries, &c.)
TRUSTEESHIPS re DEBENTURES, WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS, &c.

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LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
187, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

UNDOUBTED SECURITY. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
SIMPLE AND CONCISE FORMS OF POLICY.
INTERMEDIATE BONUSES. GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES.

Estate Duty Policies are granted under which the Society is enabled to pay the whole or part of the sum assured to the Inland Revenue Authorities, in satisfaction of the Duty **before Probate is obtained.**

Assets, 31st December, 1895	£4,797,004.
Income, 1895	£458,563.
Total Claims paid-up to 31st Dec., 1895	£18,101,554.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, &c., apply to the Manager,
LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 187, Fleet St., London, E.C.

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LAW ACCIDENT AND CONTINGENCY
INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited.

Head Office: 9, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, HALF A MILLION.

TRUSTEES:

The Right Hon. Lord HERSCHELL, G.C.B.
The Hon Baron POLLOCK.
The Hon. Mr. Justice WRIGHT.
Sir RICHARD E. WEBSTER, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. ROBERT ST. JOHN F. BUTLER, Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

DIRECTORS:

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq., Director Legal and General Life Assurance Society, *Chairman.*
J. S. BEALE, Esq., Director Law Life Assurance Society.
SAM. BIRCHAM, Esq., Director Law Life Assurance Society.
E. H. ELLIS, Esq., Director Legal and General Life Assurance Society.
CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., Director Legal and General Life Assurance Society.
W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., Solicitor Law Life Assurance Society.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY:—EDWARD T. CLIFFORD.

DEPARTMENTS:—

PERSONAL ACCIDENT,
Including Annual Payment for Permanent Total Disablement
AND ASSURANCE AGAINST
TYPHOID, TYPHUS, SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES & SMALL POX.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
OUTSIDE LIABILITY—THIRD PARTY RISKS.
INDEMNITIES FOR ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY
Drivers, Vehicles, Employees, Lifts, Hoists, Cranes, Hoardings, Plant, also Dispensers' Risks, and Shop Risks generally, &c.
ARTICLES IN TRANSIT, REGISTERED POST, &c.
BOND RISKS (INSIDE AND OUTSIDE).
FORGED TRANSFERS AND OTHER RISKS.

Insurances are also granted against **LOSS** and **DAMAGE** by **BURGLARY, HOUSEBREAKING** and **LARCENY,** on the total contents of Private Houses at the following rates:—

Burglary—Housebreaking	**1/6** per cent.
Burglary—Housebreaking—**Larceny** (excluding Theft by or with connivance of inmates)	**2/-** „
Burglary—Housebreaking—**Larceny** (including Theft by or with connivance of inmates)	**2/6** „

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LAW UNION AND CROWN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

FOUNDED 1825.

Funds in Hand £3,877,000
Annual Revenue (1895) . . £541,825

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Claim of the "Law Union and Crown" to the favourable consideration of intending Assurers is based, not upon theoretical assumptions of the superiority of a particular system of Life Assurance, but on the Plain Issue of Actual Results.

On these results the Company invites comparison in **Strength of Financial Position, Moderation of Premiums, Exceptional Largeness of Profits, and Simplicity and Liberality of Policy Conditions with any other Life Assurance Office, whether Mutual or Proprietary.**

Financial Position.

The Company's Funds amount to upwards of **£3,850,000.** The security is, therefore, absolute.

Moderate Premiums.

Age.	Law Union and Crown Premium.	Average of the Premiums charged by 50 British Offices
20	£1 17 6	£1 18 9
30	2 8 4	2 9 0
40	3 4 0	3 4 8
50	4 9 10	4 10 8

Exceptionally Large Profits or Bonuses.

At each of the last two Quinquennial Divisions of Profits the Company added to all its Participating or Profit Policies a Reversionary Bonus **at the very high rate of £2 per £100 per annum on the sum assured, and also on the amount of previous bonuses not surrendered for cash.**

Further Advantages.

The Policies of the "Law Union and Crown" have practically one condition only, and that is the payment of the premium. Surrender Values are guaranteed and automatically applied to prevent the policy lapsing. Paid-up Policies are granted; and policies, with rare exceptions, are freed from all restrictions.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Capital Subscribed . . £1,125,000

The Rates of Premium in the Fire Department are moderate, and Claims are settled with liberality and promptitude.

Intending Insurers and others are requested to apply for Prospectuses and all other information to the Company's Offices.

HEAD OFFICES:

126, CHANCERY LANE, AND BELL YARD, LONDON, W.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

London { 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BDGS., E.C.
7, PALL MALL, S.W.

Birmingham—UNION CHAMBERS, TEMPLE ROW.

Bristol—13, CLARE STREET. (Temp. Offices)

Dublin—46 & 47, DAME STREET.

Glasgow—157, WEST GEORGE STREET.

Leeds—1, GREEK STREET.

Liverpool—6, CHAPEL STREET.

Manchester—5, 7 & 9, PALL MALL. [70

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THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE

10, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Established **1836.**

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

Trustees:

The Right Hon. LORD HALSBURY, Lord Chancellor of England.

The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.

The Right Hon. Sir J. PARKER DEANE, Q.C., D.C.L.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq.

Advantages:

1. Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Protection from risk of forfeiture.
4. Guarantee of surrender value.
5. Immediate payment of death claims.
6. Large Bonuses.

Directors:

BACON, His Honour Judge.
DAVEY, The Right Hon. Lord.
DEANE, The Right Hon. Sir J. PARKER, Q.C., D.C.L.
ELLIS, EDMUND HENRY, Esq.
FRERE, GEO. EDGAR, Esq.
GARTH, The Right Hon. Sir R., Q.C.
HARRISON, CHAS., Esq., M.P.
HEALEY, C. E. H. CHADWYCK, Esq., Q.C.
JOHNSON, CHAS. P., Esq.
KEKEWICH, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
LEMAN, J. CURTIS, Esq.
LOPES, Right Hon. Lord Justice.

Directors:

MASTERMAN, H. CHAUNCY, Esq.
MATHEW, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
MEEK, A. GRANT, Esq. (Devizes).
MELLOR, The Right Hon. JOHN W., Q.C., M.P.
MILLS, RICHARD, Esq.
MORRELL, FREDC. P., Esq. (Oxford).
PENNINGTON, RICHARD, Esq.
ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD L., Esq.
SALTWELL, WM. HENRY, Esq.
WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.
WILLIAMS, ROMER, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE AND INDISPUTABLE WITHOUT EXTRA

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January, 1896.

Annual Revenue	**£355,000**
Total Assets	**£3,000,000**
Assurance Claims and Bonus aid	**£6,180,000**

BONUS, 1891.—The Reversionary Bonus declared is a compound one o 35*s.* per cent., equal, on the average, to an addition of over £2 2*s.* per cent. pe annum to the sum assured. [63

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LION FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

83 & 84, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £739,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ELLIS ELIAS, Esq., *Chairman.*

GRANT HEATLY TOD HEATLY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Hon. HERBERT T. ALLSOPP. | JAMES MURDOCH, Esq.

JAMES STAATS FORBES, Esq. | Sir W. C. F. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.

Hon. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT.

General Manager and Secretary—THOS. B. BELL.

Assistant Manager—F. E. BOOKER.

Applications for Agencies invited in unrepresented Districts.

Forms of Proposal and every information can be obtained on application to the Head Office, or to the various Branches of the Company. [64

THE **ESTABLISHED 1836.**

LIVERPOOL

EQUITABLE RATES.
MODERATE EXPENSES.

AND **LONDON**

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS
£9,067,182.

AND **GLOBE**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE. LIFE. ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms.

LIFE BONUSES LARGE, either in Cash or Additions to Sum Assured.

Policy-holders incur no Liability of Partnership, and may so insure as to participate in NINE-TENTHS OF THE PROFITS of their class.

Applications for Agencies invited. Apply for Prospectus.

Head Offices:—

LIVERPOOL: 1, Dale St. LONDON: Cornhill & Charing Cross.

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THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.

For Fire, Life and Marine Assurances.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Governor.—GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.

Sub-Governor.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
ARTHUR HENRY BRANDT, Esq.
ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.
GEORGE L. DEWHURST, Esq.
Hon. HENRY LLOYD GIBBS.
Sir ROBERT GILLESPIE.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
Admiral Sir F. L. McCLINTOCK, K.C.B., F.R.S.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
HOWARD POTTER, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
D. P. SELLAR, Esq.
Col. LEOPOLD R. SEYMOUR.
Field Marshal Sir D. M. STEWART, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

Secretary.—CHARLES A. DENTON, Esq.

Underwriter.—JOHN STEWART MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Manager of the Fire and Life Departments.—JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Actuary.—GEORGE KING, Esq.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life and Marine Assurances for more than a Century and a half; during that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvement s that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

INCOME, 1895.

Life Premiums	£148,669	15	3
Fire Premiums	390,798	1	9
Marine Premiums	292,449	1	11
Interest	139,572	1	8
Other Receipts	5,161	15	7
	£976,650	19	2

FUNDS, 31st Dec., 1895.

Shareholders' Capital paid up	£448,275	0	0
General Reserve Fund	310,000	0	0
Life Assurance Funds	2,030,403	1	7
Fire Fund	617,580	11	0
Marine Fund	239,710	16	1
Profit and Loss	131,449	8	0
Provision for accrued liabilities	103,106	13	3
	£3,880,525	9	11

Prospectuses and copies of the Accounts can be had on application. [65

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.
West End Office: 15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSCOTE, K.C.B.
Deputy-Chairman—SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.
General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, K.C.B.
VESEY G. M. HOLT, Esq.
JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.
Sir THOMAS PAINE.
R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.
Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the past Ten Years to 31st December, 1895.

YEAR.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1885	£582,675	£21,853	£117,076	£422,539
1890	683,580	25,712	160,165	721,650
1895	767,570	29,697	194,051	1,059,799

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Funds of the Company show an increase of over Half-a-Million.

Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Undoubted Security.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, *Manager.* [66

London and Edinburgh and Glasgow

LIFE, ACCIDENT, INDUSTRIAL.

1895 RESULTS.

Total Premium Income,
£268,399.

CLAIMS Paid,
£120,317.

T. NEILL,
General Manager.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

ASSURANCE COMPY. LIMD.

HEAD OFFICE.- INSURANCE BUILDGS.
FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

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THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION

LIMITED,

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1806 for Mutual Assurance

FUNDS IN HAND, £4,350,000.

SYSTEM.

THE Association's system of Members' assurance was at the time of it foundation unique. It was felt that most men desire the protection fo their youth and middle age of a fixed assurance at the smallest cos rather than heavier payments and a policy of increasing amount as life more and more prolonged, for there are many ways of saving if only li be spared, but one alone which will provide for an early death.

It was intended therefore that the Association's sums assure should not be increased, but the premiums payable reduced to the lowe possible limit; and it is only the exceptional prosperity of the Office whic has made it necessary to add in certain cases to sums assured, so as t deal equitably with those who are not called upon to pay any premiu at all.

But in deciding what is the smallest cost at which life assuranc can be granted, it is obvious that no absolutely accurate calculation probable mortality and rates of interest can be possible, and a margin f safety is therefore a necessity.

It is in the provision of this margin, without charging the Membe more than the cost price of the assurance, that the ingenuity of the speci system of the Association is apparent; for its practice is to specify in th policy a premium which is abundantly, indeed more than, sufficient f absolute security, and yet, after the first seven years, to call on th Members to pay only that proportion thereof which a valuation of th assets and liabilities made at the beginning of each year shows to b necessary for that year.

The Association does not therefore like most companies deman payment of premiums in full, and after five or seven years return portion thereof as "bonus," but year by year (after the first seven), foregoes the receipt of all premium except the portion which is require to fully safeguard its contracts.

Detailed Prospectuses, Accounts, and full information may be obtained o application by post or otherwise. [202

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY,

LIMITED. *Incorporated* 1869.

Chief Office—61, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £150,000.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £450,000.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1895.

Trustees
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq., 35, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
ALEX. YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), Coleman Street, E.C.

Directors.

J. B. BICKERSTETH, Esq., 86, St. James's St., S.W.
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq., 35, Hertford St., Mayfair, W.
Sir H. D. GOOCH, Bart., Balcombe House, Sussex.
Major W. FLETCHER GORDON, Denmark Avenue, Wimbledon.
A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Rd., S. Kensington.
JOHN MORRIS, Esq. (Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co.), 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
HUGH MORRISON, Esq., 34, Cadogan Place, S.W.

Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane.

Secretary—E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the High Court of Justice, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the City of London and other Municipal Corporations; and by various Banks and Railways, and other large Companies throughout the United Kingdom.

Special terms will be quoted for guaranteeing all the members of a staff.

ACCIDENT AND DISEASE INSURANCE.

A Weekly Allowance during total disablement by accident or by typhoid, typhus, scarlet fever, small-pox or measles, with capital sum in the event of death or permanent disablement, doubled if a railway accident, is insured for a moderate premium.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT.

In addition to covering the risk under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, the Company relieves Employers of the cost of defeating unjust claims. [67

THE MACHINERY INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . £200,000.

Chairman—W. H. STONE, D.L., J.P., Deputy-Chairman London & County Banking Company, Ltd.

Consulting Engineer—A. W. KENNEDY, Esq., F.R.S., LL.D., President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

For a fixed Premium this Company insures Machinery of all descriptions against Accident, Damage or Breakdown, and maintains same in thorough working order.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION AT THE

Head Office—TEMPLE CHAMBERS, TEMPLE AVENUE, E.C.

W. E. DUNCAN, *Secretary*. [283

MARINE & GENERAL
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, K.C.M.G., M.P., *Chairman* (Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

THOMAS ROBERT TUFNELL, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman* (Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).

FREDERICK DALLAS BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).

GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esq. (Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London).

Sir JOHN BRADDICK MONCKTON, F.S.A., Guildhall, London.

Sir BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D. F.R.S.

JOSEPH HERBERT TRITTON, Esq., 54, Lombard Street, London.

JAMES BROWN WESTRAY, Esq., 138, Leadenhall Street, London.

Medical Referees—

GEO. THIN, M.D., 63, Harley Street, W. | G. A. HERON, M.D., 57, Harley Street, W

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; JAMES SODEN, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London.

Solicitor—A. N. RADCLIFFE, Esq., 20, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.

Actuary and Secretary—STANLEY DAY, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—ARTHUR O. FISHER.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR MARINERS' AND PASSENGERS' ASSURANCES.

Assurance Fund, 31st December, 1894	**£728,665**
Surplus on Valuation, H^m and H^m (5), 3 per cent.... ...	**130,226**
Amount Divided	**79,820**

Yielding a Reversionary Bonus of **£2 10s.** per cent. per annum on Whole Life Policies in force at the time of the previous Declaration of Profits, and **£2** per cent. per annum on those effected in the interim. *This rate of Bonus has been regularly paid for the past Twenty Years.* [72

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Directors.

RICHARD E. BARRON, Esq.
GEORGE R. BURNETT, Esq.
EDWARD CAFFIN, Esq.
RUSSELL J. COLMAN, Esq., Norwich.
HENRY W. DAUGLISH, Esq.
WILLIAM S. DEACON, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. FORWOOD, Bart, M.P., Liverpool.
J. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.
ALEX. P. HOGARTH, Esq., Aberdeen.
WILLIAM C. H. HUNT, Esq.
F. HARWOOD LESCHER, Esq.
S. S. LLOYD, Junr., Esq., Birmingham.
WILLIAM C. SCOTT, Esq.
WALTER R. TIDD, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary—L. M. SIMON, Esq. *Assistant Secretary*—BERNARD WOODS, Esq.

SUM ASSURED, £5,500,000. ASSETS, £2,010,000.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

No Commission Paid and No Agents Employed.

Expenses of Management under FIVE per cent. of Income.

No Shareholders to participate in Profits.

REDUCTIONS OF PREMIUMS allowed for the Year ending 4th April, 1897.

First Series . . . 71 per cent. | ***Second Series . . 58 per cent.***

Third Series . . . 41 per cent.

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£9,000,000 SAVED.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office—NEW YORK.

President ... ... FREDERICK A. BURNHAM.

Executive Council for Great Britain:

Chairman—Sir JOSEPH SAVORY, Bart., M.P.

LORD HOTHFIELD. Sir THEODORE FRY, Bart. Sir HENRY E. KNIGHT.

Economy is Wealth.

Why pay £40 per year for your Life Insurance when the same amount of Insurance can be had from this Association for about £24 ?

SAFE.
SOUND.
SURE.
SECURE.

Membership over 106,000.
Insurance in force, over £62,000,000.
Death Claims paid, £5,750,000.
Saved policy holders, £9,000,000.
No restrictions as to foreign travel, residence or occupation.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland:

BROAD STREET HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE THORNE, *Director General*, and WM. STONE, *Comptroller.* [266

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Invested Funds, £80,000.

Head Office—67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.
London Office—3, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Directors:

CHARLES COOK, Esq., W. S., *Chairman.*

GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq. | JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
JULIUS HENRY BEILBY, Esq. | ALEXANDER THOMSON, Esq.
ROBERT STEWART, Esq., of Kinlochmoidart.

Securities for Officers of Government, Banks, Insurance Companies and other Public Offices, Collectors, Travellers, Clerks and others.

Cash Bonus to Policy-holders of from 15 to 50 per cent. on Premiums of Policies of three years' standing and upwards.

Report and Balance-Sheet annually published.

Claims payable immediately on admission.

Fidelity Guarantee Business alone transacted.

GEORGE TODD CHIENE, C.A., *Manager.* [73

THE

NATIONAL MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

FOUNDED 1830.

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

FUNDS TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

ANNUAL INCOME, £300,000.

New Schemes—

GUARANTEED 5% INVESTMENT POLICIES;
GUARANTEED TONTINE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES;
LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION ASSURANCES.

GEOFFREY MARKS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Manager.* [204

BONUS YEAR, 1897.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

Directors.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.
JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq., *Trustee.*
ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq., *Trustee.*
ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.
CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.
ROBERT LEAKE, Esq.
SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.
ALFRED E. PEASE, Esq.
CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., *Trustee.*
Sir PETER SPOKES.
GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, Esq.
WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq., *Trustee.*

Medical Officers—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D., and JOHN CROFT, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitor—THOS. MYDDLETON MORRISS, Esq.
Auditors—W. C. JACKSON, Esq., F.C.A.; G. BOLLAND NEWTON, Esq.; WM. CASH, Esq., F.C.A.

Accumulated Fund nearly	**£5,000,000**	**Claims Paid nearly** ..	**£10,000,000**
Profits Realised	**£4,600,000**	**Gross Annual Income** ..	**£550,000**

The Whole of the Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members, without any deduction for dividends to Shareholders. At the last (1892) Division of Profits **£651,487** *Cash Profits* was apportioned among the Members, being more than 37 per cent. of the amount paid in premiums during the previous Five Years.

There were then nearly **800** Policies in respect of which not only were the premiums **entirely extinguished**, but also Annuities were granted, or Cash Bonuses paid, whilst in the case of many Policies, the Original Sums assured are now **more than doubled** by the Bonus Additions.

The Next Division will be made on 20th November, 1897, and all persons assuring prior to that date will participate therein according to the time that they shall then have been assured.

ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary and Secretary.*

Applications for Agencies invited. [51

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Founded 1797.

Head Office: SURREY ST., NORWICH.

London Offices: 50, FLEET ST., E.C.; 10, KING WILLIAM ST., E.C. 195, PICCADILLY, W., and 1, VICTORIA ST., S.W.

Principal Branches:

BELFAST: 10, LINEN HALL STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 21, BENNETT'S HILL.
BRISTOL: CORN STREET.
DUBLIN: 67, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
DUNDEE: 16, MEADOWSIDE.
EDINBURGH: 121, CASTLE STREET.
EXETER: HIGH STREET.
GLASGOW: 105, ST. VINCENT STREET.
LEEDS: 14, PARK LANE.
LIVERPOOL: 27, CASTLE STREET.
MANCHESTER: 100, KING STREET.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 44, DEAN ST.
WORCESTER: 50, FOREGATE STREET.

Amount Insured	**£330,000,000.**
Losses Paid	**£11,600,000.**
Premium Income	**£906,000.**

LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED. [74

NORWICH UNION
MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Founded in the Year 1808.

With which is incorporated the AMICABLE SOCIETY, founded by Royal Charter in the Reign of Queen Anne.

Offers Every Possible Advantage of which the System of Life Assurance admits.

Claims Paid	**£20,000,000.**
Accumulated Funds over . .	**£3,000,000.**
New Insurances (1895) . . .	**£1,502,440.**

OLD AGE PENSIONS.
ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

Prospectuses and full information as to Society's New Schemes on application.

Head Office ... ... **NORWICH.**

LONDON OFFICES:—50, Fleet Street, E.C., 10, King William Street, E.C., 195, Piccadilly, and 1, Victoria Street, Westminster. [279

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE & ANNUITIES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1809.

Authorised Capital, £3,000,000.
Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000. Paid-up Capital, £687,500.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

Paid-up Capital			£687,500 0 0
Dividend Account and Balance of Profit and Loss			459,650 7 1
FIRE—Reserves			2,141,365 15 8
LIFE FUND—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£6,848,369 19 5		
Accumulated Fund of the Annuity Branch	2,295,245 0 0		
		9,144,614 19 5	
		£12,433,131 2 2	

Revenue for the Year 1895.

From Fire Department—			
Net Premiums, Interest, &c.			£1,587,964 12 9
From Life Department—			
Net Premiums, Interest, &c.	£954,679 3 10		
Annuity Premiums (including £534,160 15s. 0d. by single payments) and Interest	618,625 12 2		
		1,573,304 16 0	
		£3 161,269 8 9	

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Chairman of the General Court—PASCOE DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Baron SCHRÖDER. *Deputy-Chairman*—ALEXANDER H. CAMPBELL, Esq.

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JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.
Hon. CHARLES W. MILLS.
Hon. CHARLES N. LAWRENCE.
ALEX. D. KLEINWORT, Esq.
GEORGE E. SCARAMANGA, Esq.
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HUBERT F. BARCLAY, Esq.

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Sub-Manager of Foreign Department—PHILIP WINSOR.
Manager of Life Department and Actuary—HENRY COCKBURN, F.I.A., F.F.A.
Sub-Manager of Life Department—THOMAS PRINGLE.
Secretary—F. W. LANCE.

EDINBURGH DIRECTORS.

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JOHN SITWELL PITMAN, Esq.

Manager—PHILIP R. D. MACLAGAN. *Secretary*—H. J. STEVENSON.
Actuary—THOMAS WALLACE, F.I.A., F.F.A. *Auditor*—JAMES HALDANE, Chartered Accountant.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds. **Ninety per cent.** of the **Life Assurance Profits** is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale. **The Profits** are divided every five years. Next Division Dec. 31st, 1900. **Claims** paid on proof of Death and Title. Cheap and simple arrangements for Naval and Military Officers. **Annuities** of all kinds are granted, and the rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Property of nearly **every description** at **Home** and **Abroad** insured at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. **Net Premiums** for 1895 amounted to £1,478,414 7s. 1d.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices:—

London: 61, Threadneedle Street, E.C. Edinburgh: 64, Princes Street.
London (West-End Branch): 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. [203

OCEAN

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Founded 1871.

40 to 44, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Branch Offices:

Birmingham—43, Temple Street
Brighton—139, Queen's Road.
Bristol—7, Baldwin Street.
Cambridge—Clisson Road.
Cardiff—20, High Street.
Dublin—35, Dame Street.
Edinburgh—4, George Street.
Glasgow—79, West Regent Street.

Subscribed Capital,
£263,720
Gross Assets,
£431,219

Branch Offices:

Hull—38, George Street.
Leeds—27, East Parade.
Liverpool—34, Castle Street.
Maidstone—40, Hastings Road.
Manchester—9, Albert Square.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—61, Westgate Rd
Southampton—126, High Street.

Besides Personal Accident and Fidelity Guarantee, the "OCEAN" transacts the following Branches of Insurance:—
BURGLARY AND LARCENY, EMPLOYERS LIABILITY, SICKNESS, MORTGAGE and INDEMNITY (THIRD PARTY

Active Agents wanted. Particulars on application to—

RICHD. J. PAULL, *General Manager and Secretary.* [205

The Palatine INSURANCE COMPANY Ld.

FOR

FIRE,

ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE.

Subscribed Capital ... £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £272,000
Reserve Funds £278,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Deputy-Chairman—SAMUEL OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.

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HUBERT WHITE, *Manager.*

AN ORDINARY FIRE POLICY, at usual rates, on **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE** and **PERSONAL BELONGINGS**, will cover such articles (unless warehoused) whilst temporarily taken away from home, subject to the conditions of the policy.

SPECIAL ACCIDENT POLICY, free from all restrictions except Intentional Self-Injury, Suicide, War, Usurped Power or Invasion, and renewable every sixth year free of charge, if no claims have been paid on them during the previous five years.

Guarantee Fidelity Bonds, Sickness and Accident, and Employers' Liability Policies issued at low rates.

***London Office*—101, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.**
***West End Branch*—**
87, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

***Chief Office*—32, BROWN ST., MANCHESTER.**

J. N. LANE, *General Manager and Secretary.* [5

FOUNDED 1824.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.)

LIFE AND FIRE.

CAPITAL, £1,500,000. : PAID-UP, £118,935.

DUBLIN: 9, College Green. | **LONDON: 69, King William Street.**
GLASGOW: 162, Buchanan Street.

Branch Offices—

BELFAST: 45, Donegall Place.
BIRMINGHAM: 3, Waterloo Street.
BRISTOL: 6, St. Stephen's Avenue.
LEEDS: 9, South Parade.
LIVERPOOL: 15, Tithebarn Street.
MANCHESTER: 5, York Street. [206

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

Established 1864. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £100,000

DIRECTORS.

J. ROLL, Esq., *Chairman.* | T. D. BOWLES, Esq. | G. SHRUBSALL, Esq.
J. S. FOSTER, Esq. | F. MOULLIN, Esq. | G. TAYLOR, Esq.

Managing Director—P. J. FOLEY, Esq. *Secretary*—J. H. KEENE, Esq.

See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company.

Wanted additional Representatives in all Districts.
To good business men liberal terms and certain success. [76

PELICAN LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Office—70, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
West End Branch—10, PALL MALL, S.W.
Charing Cross Office—57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

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WILLIAM FRANCIS FARRER, Esq. | Rt. Hon. Viscount HAMPDEN.
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CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq. | Hon. EDWIN PONSONBY,
DUDLEY ROBERT SMITH, Esq.

Assistant Actuary, J. HOWARD BARNES. *Agency Manager*, A. E WHITE.
Actuary and General Manager, JAMES SORLEY.

The **Pelican** is the oldest office in the world confining its business to Life Assurance and affording to its Policy-Holders the guarantee of a Proprietary Fund. It is also one of the very strongest of the Life Offices.

A Pelican Policy offers all the advantages of which the Modern Practice of Life Assurance is capable.

Moderate Premiums. **Stringent Reserves.**

LARGE BONUSES.

£3 15s. per £100 assured added to Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Policies for the five years ending 31st December, 1895.

Whole World Policies. **Immediate Payment of Claims.**

BONUS POLICIES AT MINIMUM PREMIUMS. [208

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD ST., E.C., & 57 CHARING CROSS, S.W., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

BRANCH OFFICES:

BIRMINGHAM: COLMORE ROW. | HULL: PHŒNIX CHAMBERS, 161 & 162, HIGH ST.
BRISTOL: 47, CORN STREET. | LEEDS: 8, PARK ROW.
DUBLIN: 41, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET. | LIVERPOOL: PHŒNIX CHAMBERS, EXCHANGE.
EDINBURGH: 25, GEORGE STREET. | MANCHESTER: 18, COOPER ST. [BLDGS.
GLASGOW: 125, BUCHANAN STREET. | NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 3, ST. NICHOLAS

LOSSES PAID—OVER TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

WILLIAM C. MACDONALD, } *Joint*
FRANCIS B. MACDONALD, } *Secretaries.* [209

FOUNDED 1806.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

50, REGENT STREET, W., & 14, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Trustees and Directors.

Sir ANDREW NOEL AGNEW, Bart.
THOMAS BARNEY, Esq.
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Sir FREDERIC A. BURROWS, Bart.
WALTER T. COLES, Esq.
CHARLES F. CUNDY, Esq.
Lt.-Col. Sir D. DUCKWORTH-KING, Bart.
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Major-General R. MACKENZIE.
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WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Esq.

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CLAIMS PAID ON PROOF OF DEATH AND TITLE.
INTERMEDIATE BONUSES. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES WITH PROFITS.

Special Notice.—Policies issued during 1897 on the Profit Scale, will receive one full year's Bonus at the next Division of Profits in 1898; also an Extra Share of Profits at all future Divisions, over Policies of later date.

Invested Funds	**£3,000,463**
Claims and Surrenders Paid	**£10,221,637**
Bonuses Declared	**£3,288,236**

Further Information on application. CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.* [207

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

EDGAR HORNE, Esq., *Chairman.*
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THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

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Sub-Manager—F. FISHER, Esq. | *Actuary*—F. SCHOOLING, Esq.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds £25,000,000.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained on application.

W. J. LANCASTER, *Secretary.* [77

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office—27 and 29, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

ED. COLEMAN, Esq., *Chairman*, Sidcup, Kent.
G. RAYMOND BIRT, Esq., Chairman Millwall Docks Co. E.C.
GEO. ACTON DAVIS, Esq., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
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Lieut.-Col. W. H. SNELL (Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons).
HENRY E. TINDALL, Esq., 77, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Consulting Actuary—T. E. YOUNG, Esq., B.A., F.I.A.

The Annual Income from Premiums, exceeds	£135,000
From Interest on Investments, exceeds	68,000
The Invested Funds amount to over	1,875,000
Bonuses have been added to the Policies, exceeding	1,500,000
Claims Paid by the Association since establishment, exceed	2,000,000
Life Policies in existence, 25,700 assuring (exclusive of Bonuses) ..	4,850,000

The Provident Clerks' is an old-established mutual office, and assures all classes of society.
All Profits go to the Policy-holders.
Valuation and division of profits every five years. Next valuation, 31 Dec, 1897.
There is no personal liability to the Members.
The Association offers undoubted security to its Members.
Exceptionally low Premiums for young lives.
Interim Bonuses Paid. Claims Paid immediately on proof of death and title.

November, 1896. JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary*.

Prospectuses and every information on application at the Chief Office, as above, or to the Agents of the Association.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Called-up and Paid, £60,000. Reserves, £40,000.
Invested Funds exceed £105,000.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

This Association issues GUARANTEE POLICIES for situations of trust. It is specially authorised to guarantee the Employés of the Government. By an arrangement with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, all persons Assuring their Lives with that Association, in connection with a Guarantee, will be enabled to effect the latter at a considerable reduction of Premium. This arrangement has been so framed as to be advantageous to both institutions.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Chief Office,

61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C. H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' And GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £50,000. Called-up & Paid, £20,000. Invested & Reserved, £55,000.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The Insurances granted by the Company are chiefly comprised in the following Classes—Provision for special cases being made on application at the Chief Office, 61, Coleman Street, E.C.

1. Insurance against Accidents of every kind, with or without allowances during entire or partial disablement.
2. Combination Policies, covering accident or disease.
3. Insurance against Railway Accidents only.
4. Insurance against Fatal Accidents during a Voyage.

Employers' Liability Act.—The liability under this Act can be covered by special arrangements for Insurance.

To Assurers with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION and the PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Accident Policies are issued at reduced rates.

61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C. H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*. [210

Favourably reviewed by over Eighty influential Newspapers.

"HOW TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE."

By G. M. DENT, F.S.S.

Extracts from a few Press Opinions.

MORNING POST.—"Mr. G. M. Dent, who is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, has written a valuable pamphlet on Life Assurance, in which all the more important questions connected with the subject are discussed by a firm of merchants and an insurance broker. . . . There are two carefully-prepared tables."

EVENING NEWS.—"Will be useful as a guide to those persons intending to insure their lives who desire to get as large a return for their money as is compatible with perfect security."

STATIST.—"The form of question and answer relieves the work very much from the heavy character of a statistical inquiry."

FINANCIAL TIMES.—"Carefully and skilfully compiled."

POLICY-HOLDER.—"Life Assurance as an investment, and Endowment Assurance, are both explained in a very attractive way."

METROPOLITAN.—"Shows conclusively the great value of Life Assurance as an investment, and clearly states the considerations which should guide intending insurers in the selection of an office."

ABERDEEN FREE PRESS.—"An ingenious and valuable pamphlet . . . will abundantly repay attentive study."

BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG.—"Mr. Dent is evidently master of his subject and should prove a safe guide."

BRADFORD OBSERVER.—"The remarks on Life Assurance as a paying investment, apart from its protection against the misfortune of premature death, deserve to be widely read.

CARDIFF TIMES.—"In terse and lucid fashion, Mr. Dent not merely emphasises the utility of Life Assurance as an investment, but also explains how the assurer may obtain the maximum of security and the largest return for money."

GLASGOW HERALD.—"The pamphlet takes the form of a dialogue, which together with a series of tables, shows the features to which an intending assurer should direct his attention before selecting a Company."

LIVERPOOL COURIER.—"The dialogue is smartly written and touches on many of the most important elements that have to be considered before a policy is taken in any Office. Appended are illustrative tables showing how widely different Offices vary in their mode of doing business."

MANCHESTER EXAMINER.—"We heartily commend the little work to those about to insure, to those who are already insured, and to those who have made up their minds that they cannot or will not insure."

Price 1s. By post, 1s. 1d. (under four ounces).

JOHN HEYWOOD, Deansgate, Manchester;
AND 2, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

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FIRE. LIFE.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, 1, North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, 28, Lombard Street, LONDON.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, £8,572,000.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COMPANY'S 51st ANNUAL REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

NET FIRE PREMIUMS for the Year	**£2,049,62[illegible]**
LOSSES, Commissions and other Expenses	**£1,802,60[illegible]**

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCES completed during the Year	**£1,015,345**
NET LIFE PREMIUMS for the Year	**£118,124**
CLAIMS PAID, including BONUS ADDITIONS	**£324,812**
INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**£2,793,626**

ABSOLUTE SECURITY COMBINED WITH MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

CHARLES ALCOCK, *Manager.* JEFFREY BEAVAN, *Sub-Manager.*
JOHN H. CROFT, *Secretary in London.* [78

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

(Incorporated A.D. 1720.)

FOR SEA, FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES.

CHIEF OFFICE ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
West End Branch—29, PALL MALL, S.W.

FUNDS IN HAND	**£4,000,000**
CLAIMS PAID	**£37,000,000**

FIRE.

INSURANCES ARE GRANTED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Property of almost every description, at moderate rates.

PRIVATE INSURANCES.—Policies issued for Two Years and upwards are allowed a liberal discount.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid whether the property be set on fire or not.

LIFE.

Special Features and Latest Developments of Life Assurance:—

1. **SETTLEMENT WHOLE LIFE POLICIES**, paying a selected income during the life of a nominee.
2. **PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE**, returning all premiums with interest.
3. **IMMEDIATE LIFE ASSURANCE WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.**
4. **OPTIONAL ENDOWMENT POLICIES.**
5. **LOANS ON REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS** carried out with despatch.

E. R. HANDCOCK, *Secretary.* [211

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ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1806.

Trustees.

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WILFRID ARTHUR BEVAN, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord MONK BRETTON.
CUTHBERT EDGAR PEEK, Esq.
Sir CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart.
The Hon. CHARLES HEDLEY STRUTT, M.P.
SAMUEL HARVEY TWINING, Esq.

WEALTH—SECURITY—STABILITY.

Paid in Claims upwards of £11,300,000
Profits divided amongst Policy-holders upwards of ... £4,140,600

LOW PREMIUM RATES FOR WITHOUT PROFIT POLICIES.

LEASEHOLD SINKING FUND POLICIES.

Life and Educational Annuities.—Pensions.

Loans on Life Interests and Reversions at Moderate Interest.

Branch Offices—
BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, MANCHESTER.
Chief Office—
15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.*

Applications for Agencies invited. [214

REFUGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office: OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.
Branch Offices in all the principal Towns throughout the Kingdom.

Annual Premium Income Exceeds £1,020,000. (Showing an increase of £80,000 over the Income of 1895).

Claims Paid in 1896 over £400,000.

Total Amount Paid on Claims, £3,800,000.

All claims are settled immediately on proof of Death.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Chief Office or of the agents.

WILLIAM PROCTOR, *Manager.* [79

THE STATE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £700,000.

Head Office: EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
London Office: 13 & 14, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C.

Branches.—BIRMINGHAM, 39, Newhall Street; DUNDEE, 10, Panmure Street; EDINBURGH, 5a, York Place; GLASGOW, 175, West George Street; HULL, 48, Lowgate; LEEDS, 7, Greek Street; MANCHESTER, 4, Chapel Walks, Cross Street.

Applications for Agencies are Invited.

Manager and Secretary, **JAMES McLAREN.** [80

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1826.

Funds, £3,600,000. Claims Paid, £5,600,000.

LARGE COMPOUND BONUSES.—The Society being purely Mutual, all profits belong to the assured. The amount distributed has been so large, that the sums assured by the earlier policies are more than doubled in amount.

LOW PREMIUMS under the Society's popular Minimum Premium System.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—The valuation of the Society's Liabilities as at 31st December, 1895, was made by the most stringent tests applied to any similar institution, and shows that the Society's Reserves are unsurpassed by those of any other Life Assurance Office.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

HEAD OFFICE—St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW.

London Office—1, Threadneedle Street, E.C. [113

THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831—FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE: 26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T

Manager—THOMAS BOND SPRAGUE, M.A., LL.D. *Secretary*—J. J. M'LAUCHLAN.

THE LEADING FEATURES ARE—

PERFECT SECURITY. LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. MODERATE PREMIUMS. GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES. COMPLETE AND LIBERAL NON-FORFEITURE REGULATIONS. LARGE BONUSES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Scottish Equitable being a purely mutual Society, the whole profits belong to the Members, who are expressly freed from all personal responsibility.

The next division of profits will be made as at 1st March, 1898.

The progress of the Society during the last fifteen years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Policies in force.	Existing Assurances.	Income.	Total Funds.
1881	13,712	£8,443,660	£324,939	£2,489,431
1886	16,072	9,726,556	371,503	2,850,934
1891	18,772	10,593,986	425,695	3,353,887
1896	22,970	11,963,757	470,504	3,779,914

The Society transacts every description of Life Insurance Business.
Insurances against Issue are effected at moderate rates of premium.
Loans are granted on Life Interests and other approved security, and Reversions are purchased.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Society's London Office—

19, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Resident Secretary—F. R. LEFTWICH. [81

ACME (TRIPLE BENEFIT) ACCIDENT & ANNUITY POLICY

INSURING AGAINST

Death, Disease & Disablement,

INCLUDING, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS,

AN ANNUITY FOR LIFE.

For full particulars apply to

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES UNDER A SPECIAL

COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT

SYSTEM ARE ALSO ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY

AT RATES WHICH USUALLY SECURE LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Governor of the Company—The Right Hon. J. H. A. MACDONALD, C.B., &c., Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

Head Office—25, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
London Office—8, KING ST., CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Manchester Office—52, BROWN ST., MANCHESTER.

Applications for Agencies Invited. [212

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., 26, Inverness Terrace, Kensington.
Sir J. C. DIMSDALE, Banker, 50, Cornhill.
EDMOND K. BAYLEY, Esq., Arnolds, Holmwood.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq., 28, Threadneedle Street.

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A. Cantab.
General Secretary for England—J. H. W. ROLLAND.
Secretary at West End Office—ANDREW A. WOOD.

Annual Revenue . . .	**£1,000,000**	**Accumulated Funds . . .**	**£8,000,000**
Bonus Additions declared .	**£6,000,000**	**Claims Paid exceed . .**	**£17,000,000**

Undoubted Security. Moderate Premiums. Free Whole-World Residence. Policies Unchallengeable after Two Years. Payment of Claims on Proof of Death and Title.

EDINBURGH—3, George Street (Head Office).
LONDON—83, King William Street, E.C.; and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville Street.

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON CITY OFFICE on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock. [82



The STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EST^D 1843.

Funds in Hand nearly	£4,000,000
Claims Paid	£4,750,000
Annual Income	£625,000

PAST BONUSES.

The rate of distribution of Profits at the last two Quinquennial periods:

In 1889

the rate per £100 assured for each Annual Premium paid was from

£1 10s. to £2 6s. 6d.

In 1894

the rate per £100 assured for each Annual Premium paid was from

£1 11s. to £2 14s.

INTERIM BONUSES—COMPOUND BONUSES.

Head Office: 32, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

H. G. HOBSON, *Actuary and Secretary.* [85



SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest purely Fire Office in the World.

SUM INSURED, 1895, £390,775,000.

Head Office—63, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON, E.C.

London Branch Offices.
- 60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.
- 332, OXFORD STREET, W.
- 40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.
- 42, MINCING LANE, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*

JOHN ARDEN BIRCH, Esq.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.
ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
The Marquess of GRANBY.
HENRY RIVERSDALE GRENFELL, Esq.
The Hon. NORMAN GROSVENOR.
JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.
Sir HUGH C. G. MONTGOMERY, Bart
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
Colonel FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
The Hon. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ.
The Hon. CHARLES L. SCLATER-BOOTH.
CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq.
OSWALD A. SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P.

WARD BAUMER, *Assist. Sec.* E. H. MANNERING, *Secretary.* [84



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FUNDS IN HAND, OVER £3,400,000.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Chief Office; 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Branch Offices:

London—40, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.; 60, CHARING CROSS, S.W.; 332, OXFORD ST., W.

BIRMINGHAM—Bennett's Hill.
BRISTOL—Clare Chambers.
DUBLIN—Trinity Street.
EDINBURGH—Princes St.
EXETER—High Street.
GLASGOW—Renfield Street
LEEDS—Park Row.
LIVERPOOL—Dale Street.
MANCHESTER—King Street.
NEWCASTLE—Collingwood St.
NOTTINGHAM—St. Peter's Gate
PORTSMOUTH—Commercial Rd

Managers:

MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
JOHN ARDEN BIRCH, Esq.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.
ALFRED FARQUHAR, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.
The Marquess of GRANBY.
HENRY R. GRENFELL, Esq.
The Hon. NORMAN GROSVENOR.
JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
R. BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., M.P.
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
Col. FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
The Hon ARTHUR SAUMAREZ.
Hon. CHAS. L. SCLATER-BOOTH.
OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P.

LOW PREMIUMS.

MODEL POLICY FORM.

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

NEW SYSTEM OF NON-FORFEITURE.

PAID-UP POLICIES.

LARGE CASH BONUSES.

IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

INTERIM BONUSES.

LOANS ON POLICIES.

Secretary and Principal Officer—E. LINNELL. *Actuary*—RICHARD SEWELL.

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM COST.

£1,000, Payable in 20 Annual Instalments of £50, the first due at death.

SPECIMEN ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday	£	s.	d.	Age next Birthday	£	s.	d.
25	13	19	2	40	21	10	10
30	16	3	4	45	24	19	2
35	18	10	10	50	29	18	4

Write to the Secretary, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for full prospectus and information relating to the above Special Scheme. [83

UNION
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Chief Office, 81, CORNHILL, E.C.

West End Branches: 55, CHARING CROSS, W.; 70, BAKER STREET, W.

Directors, Trustees, &c.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq., Hall Grove, Bagshot. *Deputy-Chairman*—C. MORTIMER, Esq., Capel, Surrey

GILBERT W. CHILD, Esq., Oxford.
Sir JOHN WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart., Ald., Buccleuch House, Richmond.
J. T. FIRBANK, Esq., M.P., Chislehurst.
W. R. HOARE, Esq., The Brewery, Lower East Smithfield.
EARL OF LICHFIELD, Shugborough Hall, Staffs.
J. TRUEMAN MILLS, Esq., Clermont, Watton, Norfolk.
OSCAR LESLIE STEPHEN, Esq., 83, Cadogan Square, S.W.
JAMES THOMSON, Esq., 12, Coleman Street, E.C.
Sir FREDERICK WIGAN, 15, Southwark Street, E.C.
JOHN EDWARD WOODROFFE, Esq., 50, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Honorary Director—J. THORNTON ROGERS, Esq., Sevenoaks. *Actuary*—WILLIAM WALLIS.

Fire Manager—WM. GEO. WILKINS. *Sub-Manager (Fire Dept.)*—A. F. BAILEY. *Secretary*—CHAS. DARRELL.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £450,000. INVESTED FUNDS, £2,900,000. ANNUAL INCOME, £860,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring Property generally at home and abroad, at equitable rates, and according to the risk to be protected.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The ***Bonus*** during the last 40 years has averaged ***£1 10s.*** per cent. per annum on the sum assured. INTERIM BONUS.—Policies on the participating scale which shall have been ten years in force, and which become Claims before the 1st January, 1898, will have an Interim Bonus in proportion to the number of full years during which the Policy has been in force since 1st January, 1893. All Claims paid at the expiration of one month from the date of their being admitted by the Board, or in ordinary cases on proof of title.

The published Accounts give the fullest details as to the position of the Society.

CHARLES DARRELL, *Secretary*. [86

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1834, *by Special Act of Parliament.*

Directors.

Hon. JAMES BYNG, *Chairman*. Col. CHAS. FREVILLE SURTEES, *Deputy-Chairman*.

JAMES WOODGATE ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
BRISTOW BOVILL, Esq.
Sir H. SEYMOUR KING, K.C.I.E., M.P.
Rear-Admiral CHARLES D. LUCAS, V.C.
CHAS. MACNAMARA, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Sir CHARLES PONTIFEX, K.C.I.E.
Hon. E. BERKELEY PORTMAN.
Col. Sir W. G. STIRLING, Bart.

Actuary and Secretary—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.

At the 62nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, recently held, an **ABATEMENT OF 45%** was made on all premiums upon Participating Policies of Six Years' standing and over. **The Society's New Prospectus quotes a GREAT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON NEW ASSURANCES.**

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Since the establishment of the Society **Fifty-Six Annual Bonuses have been paid**, averaging about 47½%, which means that Policy-holders of over Six years' standing are paying but little more than half the premium set out in the Prospectus.

Lives proceeding to India or resident there Assured at most favourable Rates.

Calcutta Branch—Agents and Secretaries, Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co.
Madras Branch " " Messrs. BEST & Co., Chief Agents. Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Joint Agents.
Bombay Branch " " Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Ceylon Branch " " Messrs. JAMES M. ROBERTSON & Co.
London West End Agency, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 45, Pall Mall, S.W. [88

The Directors desire to draw the attention of

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL MEN

TO THE

EXCEPTIONALLY STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

AND THE

LARGE BONUSES DECLARED EVERY FIVE YEARS

BY THE

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

25, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

For the Assurance of the Lives of University and Public School Men only.

Established 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, £598,000. CAPITAL PAID UP, £29,900.
TOTAL FUNDS, £1,086,517. ANNUAL INCOME, £92,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—J. COPLEY WRAY, Esq.

CHARLES S. BAGOT, Esq,
His Honour Judge BRISTOWE.
The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.
The Hon. Mr. Justice CHITTY.
Sir JOHN E. DORINGTON, Bart., M.P.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.
R. G. C. MOWBRAY, Esq.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
REGINALD SOUTHEY, Esq., M.D.
FREDERICK STALLARD, Esq.
REGINALD E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.D.
The Right Hon. SPENCER H. WALPOLE.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Esq.
The Right Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.

Secretary—H. WALSINGHAM ANDRAS, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

The Assurance Fund in hand represents twenty-one years' income of the present Annual Premiums under Policies in force, an exceptional condition of stability and security.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS.

The additions to Policies for seventy years have been at the average rate of rather over £2 per cent. per annum, which is above the average of other offices.

The Quinquennial Bonus declared in 1895 amounted to the unusually high rate of £3 per cent. per annum for the five years, or £150 Reversionary Bonus added to the policy for each £1,000 assured on the whole life participating scale for five years and upwards. The large sum of £145,000 undivided profit was carried forward to the next division.

Large Intermediate Bonuses are paid in case of death between two divisions of surplus.

Life Assurance with Profits for a minimum outlay.

Annual Discounted Bonus Premiums per £100 Assured at Death.

Age	£ s. d.	Age	£ s. d.
25	1 12 3	45	2 14 10
30	1 16 0	50	3 6 9
35	2 0 9	55	4 3 3
40	2 6 11	60	5 4 1

Next Division of Profits to Policyholders, June, 1900.

A Prospectus and Proposal Form may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, 25, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Complete Security. | **Moderate Premiums.**
Liberal Conditions. | **Immediate Payment of Claims.**

Endowment Assurances, with and without Profits.
Non-Forfeitable Policies.

ERNEST WOODS, *Actuary.* [215

181st YEAR.

THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

(FOUNDED A.D. 1717).

HOME BUSINESS ONLY.

Losses promptly and liberally settled. Applications for Agencies invited.

Head Office—27, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C
City Office—5, King William Street, E.C.

WM. COUTTS FYFE, *Secretary.* [216

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES

Established 72 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
Accumulated Fund, £1,025,376. Annual Income, £208,237.
ST. HELEN'S SQUARE, YORK, and 82, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT. The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK, Escrick Park, *Chairmen.*
PHILIP SALTMARSHE, Esq., Saltmarshe, near Howden; H. J. WARE, Esq., York, *Deputy-Chairmen.*
The Right Hon. Viscount DOWNE.
GEO. A. DUNCOMBE, Esq., Beverley.
EDWIN GRAY, Esq., York.
Sir EDWARD GREEN, Bart., Nunthorpe Hall, York.
The Right Hon. Lord HERRIES, Everingham Park, Yorks.
W. H. JALLAND, Esq., F.R.C.S., York.
EDWARD P. MAXSTED, Esq., Hull.
JAMES MELROSE, Esq., Clifton Croft, York.
EDWARD HOTHAM NEWTON, Esq., Fulford Park, York
Sir GERARD SMITH, K.C.M.G
JOHN F. TAYLOR, Esq., Hollybank House, York.
H. BELL THORP, Esq., Clifton, York.
Sir GEO. O. WOMBWELL, Bart., Newburgh Priory, nea Easingwold.

J. A. CUNNINGHAME, *Secretary and General Manager* BRYAN ED. COOKSON, *Sub-Manager.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *Resident Secretary, London.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can b Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following are some of the advantages offered:—

Immediate Payment of Claims.
World-wide Freedom of Travel, &c.
Policies Indisputable.
Free Right of Revival of Lapsed Policies within Six Months.
Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values.
Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Insured's Credit.
Right to Intermediate Bonus.
Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.
Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms. [249

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	5
25	2	10	8
30	3	0	6
35	3	14	9
40	4	16	5

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THE SCOTTISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Capital, £100,000.

Head Office, ABERDEEN, GLASGOW, LONDON.
LONDON Office—88, Cannon Street, E.C.

Branches at Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham & Dublin.
Chairman—A. O. GILL, Esq.

I. POLICIES issued to cover Employers' Risks at Common Law and under the Employers' Liability Act.
II. POLICIES issued covering Employers against Claims by the Public for Accidents by Workmen or Plant belonging to Employers.
III. JOINT POLICIES issued to cover *all* Accidents of Occupation for which Employers are not liable, giving Compensation from Half to Full Wages in the event of any Accident.
IV. PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICIES issued at rates cheaper than those of any other Accident Company. These Policies secure Large Benefits to the Assured in the event of any injury.
V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES issued. These are accepted by the principal Government Departments.
VI. SICKNESS INSURANCES. Special and Comprehensive Features.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Apply to JAMES DAVIDSON, *General Manager*, 9, King Street, Aberdeen; or to
R. T. THOMSON, *Secretary*, 88, Cannon Street, London, E.C. [248

ARMY & NAVY LABOUR CORPS.

(FOUNDED 1885.)

For the Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of H.M.'s Forces.

62, WHITCOMB STREET, W.C.

Secretary and Directing Manager—Captain N. SP. PERCEVAL.

The ARMY AND NAVY LABOUR CORPS provides men for Window Cleaning, Carpentering, Painting and Glazing, Whitewashing and House Repairs of all kinds; as temporary Servants, for Boot and Plate Cleaning, Waiters, Luggage Porters, &c. Cisterns cleaned, Carpets beaten. Caretakers provided. A Free Register for Service men of all classes. No Enquiry Fee to Employers.

Estimates furnished and Contracts made for Window Cleaning and Home Repairs, &c. &c.
Scale of Charges on application to "SECRETARY," 62, WHITCOMB STREET, W.C. [79

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

PATRONS—
Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

PRESIDENT—
The Earl of Crewe.

The Schools of this Society are established for the Free Education, Clothing, Partial Feeding, and benefit of some 500 very poor children of Irish parentage, without distinction as to "their religious tenets or mode of worship

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, at the Anniversary Festival, held March 17th, 1895, said:—"I congratulate you on having attained the 112th year of your existence. . . . . The connection between the origin of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick is a very interesting feature of your history. . . . . In 1820, half a century before the foundation of the London School Board, you built your first large schools in London. . . . A matter of great importance is the supervision exercised by the Society, and the premiums for good conduct which it grants during the five years after the children have left the schools. . . . As your President, I should like to feel that a special effort has been made to increase the numbers of your scholars."

[With the aid of a legacy, bequeathed by the late Dr. Madden, the Society some years since added technical classes to their system of education, and much increased the usefulness of the schools.]

The Committee will gladly receive subscriptions or donations addressed to
A. F. RANALD DANIEL, *Secretary*, The School House, 61, Stamford St., S.E. [94

NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND

HOMELESS, ORPHAN OR WAIF CHILDREN

ARE ALWAYS BEING

MAINTAINED, EDUCATED AND TAUGHT TRADES

IN

"Dr. Barnardo's Homes."

"Christian, Protestant, Evangelical, but Non-Sectarian" is the religious motto of the Institutions. In their operations the members of all Evangelical sects may and do join hands.

Applications for urgent cases are received at any hour of the day or night.

Destitute children of any age or creed, or either sex, and of any nationality, are eligible.

Deaf or dumb, blind or crippled children, or those otherwise diseased and already given over to death, are, if destitute, always eligible.

The most searching enquiry is made into every application, but no really destitute boy or girl is ever rejected. Each case is determined solely upon its merits, without election and without the intervention of wealthy patrons.

Over **31,000** children have been received since 1866. From **50** to **60** Fresh Cases are admitted weekly during the winter months.

2,000 young children are now Boarded Out in rural districts under the auspices of the Homes.

Technical Training in some one of the **14** handicrafts carried on in the Homes is given to every lad capable of receiving it.

All the Girls are brought up in Cottages on the family system, and carefully instructed in the various branches of Domestic Service.

8,725 Trained and Tested Children have already been placed out in the Colonies. Of these **98** per cent. have been successful.

Four Lodging Houses and a Night Refuge, open in the Metropolis, and **Eight "Ever Open Doors"** in Provincial Towns, are accessible throughout all hours of the day and night to homeless "Waifs and Strays" seeking temporary shelter.

In all, 85 distinct Homes, dealing with every age and class of destitute and needy childhood, and **24** Mission Branches, are included within the scope of these Institutions.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR FOOD AND MAINTENANCE.

Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Treasurer, WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.; by the Chairman of Committee, HOWARD WILLIAMS, Esq.; by the Founder and Director, Dr. THOS. J. BARNARDO; or by the Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (Bow Branch), and Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE AND CO.

JOHN ODLING, *Secretary.*

Offices: 18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.

BRITISH ASYLUM for DEAF and DUMB FEMALES

Office: 27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. LOWER CLAPTON.

Established 1851. *(Certified under 25th and 26th Vict., c. 43.)*

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES, &c.
President—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
Treasurer—The Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.
Secretary—W. T. HILLYER, Esq.

OBJECTS.—*a.* To receive, educate or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 10 years of age.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for those who, from incapacity, infirmity or age, are unable to do anything towards their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction. [91

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

SLOUGH.

For the Maintenance and Education of Destitute Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee *earnestly* appeal for increased support of an Institution which has been carrying on its work of usefulness for 70 years, and which is dependent on *Voluntary* aid. New *Annual Subscriptions* are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s.; Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s.; Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 62, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*. [93

HELPLESS

These helpless ones our care and pity claim
A grant from treasures of our heart and wealth
Will buy a world for them whose feeble aim
Oft points at little joys unknown to health.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Streatham, S.W.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

TO GIVE

STRENGTH,

SYMPATHY,

AND

SHELTER.

HOPELESS

A NATIONAL CHARITY, & UNSECTARIAN.

In addition to those in the Home, there are 300 Incurable Pensioners each receiving £20 a Year.

HOMELESS

Support urgently needed.

For particulars apply to R. G. SALMOND, *Secretary*, 72, Cheapside. [91

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851),

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

Patrons—

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G. | His Eminence CARDINAL VAUGHAN.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

Diet required to be most generous and treatment of the most expensive kind.

The Hospital has been in operation **45 years**, and has given relief since its foundation to upwards of 45,000 persons suffering under this terrible scourge of humanity.

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

No restriction is placed on the admission of Out-Patients, the number of whom amounts to upwards of 1,500 constantly under treatment.

Out-Patients are seen on their own application, daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

New Annual Subscriptions & Donations are urgently solicited.

Chairman—Sir GEORGE S. MEASOM, J.P.
Treasurer—H. L. ANTROBUS, Esq., 59, Strand, W.C.
Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO., 59, Strand, W.C.
W. H. HUGHES, *Secretary*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."*

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CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Fulham Road, London, S.W.

Convalescent Home: St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Patron.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Patronesses.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS FREDERICA.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK.

Chairman of Committee.
The Lord GLENESK.

Treasurer.
HENRY E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Physicians.
WM. DUNCAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.
W. H. FENTON, M.A., M.D.
J. INGLIS PARSONS, M.D.

Surgeon.
J. BLAND SUTTON, F.R.C.S.

Matron.
Miss MILDRED HEATHER-BIGG.



The Hospital has 52 Beds, and was founded for the reception and treatment of respectable poor women and gentlewomen in reduced circumstances suffering from those many distressing diseases to which the female sex is liable, irrespective of social position. A great proportion of women thus afflicted are those upon whom the numberless misfortunes of ill-health most heavily fall—the poor gentlewoman, the governess, the wife of the lowly-paid clerk, the artizan, and the very poor. Their homes are altogether unsuited for the performance of a critical operation, nor can they there have the special nursing and care which their condition demands. It is therefore obvious that the work of this Charity in restoring Mothers, Wives and Daughters to that health upon which the maintenance of families so frequently depends is one of real value and importance.

FREE IN-PATIENTS
are admitted on recommendation of a Subscriber, each letter giving One Month's Free Treatment.

CONTRIBUTING IN-PATIENTS,
occupying separate Wards, are received upon payment Weekly of 10s. 6d., 21s. or 42s., according to means.

OUT-PATIENTS
attend daily at 2 o'clock.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME
at St. Leonards-on-Sea contains 18 Beds.

The Hospital is entirely without Endowment or Reserve Funds of any kind, and is in pressing need of assistance.—**Annual Subscriptions** are especially solicited. Any contributions will be thankfully received, and information gladly given by

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Sec.*

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND
SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.

Patrons—

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, and the BISHOPS OF LONDON, WINCHESTER, ROCHESTER and ST. ALBANS.

Treasurer—EDMUND S. HANBURY, Esq.

The Association is *the only Organisation* the special purpose of which is to provide Trained Lay Evangelists to the Parochial Clergy of Greater London.

130 Readers are labouring under the direction of the Clergy in parishes with an aggregate population of considerably over a million souls, bringing the Gospel and the ministrations of the Church to the poor, the sick, the ignorant and the vicious; holding services both in open-air and mission-rooms; reporting cases of sickness and distress, and helping in all that promotes the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people.

Speaking at a recent Annual Meeting of the Society, the Bishop of London said: "I cannot but wish that the Church of England Scripture Readers were employed on a very much larger scale than they are now, because I am convinced that such work as theirs is of the very highest value in dealing with the great mass of what we may call the uneducated classes."

Additional Help is Greatly Needed to maintain the present staff and to enable the Committee to accede to some at least of the urgent applications for Readers made by the Incumbents of poor and crowded parishes. Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Offertories are earnestly solicited, especially from residents in more favoured parishes in London and the Suburbs.

T. MARTIN TILBY, *Lay Secretary.*

Office: 56, HAYMARKET, S.W. [103

The CHURCH of ENGLAND
INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR
WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Presidents—THEIR GRACES THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

The Church of England Organisation for the Rescue of Destitute Children and those in moral danger.

Over 5,500 little ones have been rescued by this Society during the last fourteen years.

Contributions and Subscriptions will be gladly received by E. DE M. RUDOLF, Secretary, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W., from whom all particulars may be obtained. *FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. PLEASE HELP.* [98

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL,
CITY ROAD, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1750.

Patroness—HER GRACE (ELIZABETH) THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

Treasurer—A. J. ROBARTS, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.

This Hospital affords Medical and Surgical treatment to poor Married Women, both as In and Out-Patients, also for the Training of Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

Patients delivered last year, 2,200; delivered in the Hospital since 1750, 59,500.

New Annual Subscriptions especially solicited.

R. A. OWTHWAITE, *Secretary.* [104

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE
AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Founder and Principal—Rev. T. B. STEPHENSON, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

The Very Rev. Dean FARRAR.

Right Hon. Sir H. H. FOWLER, M.P. | Rev. Canon FLEMING.
Rev. J. H. RIGG, D.D. | MARK WHITWILL, Esq., J.P.
Rev. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D. | Sir HENRY MITCHELL.

J. J. COLMAN, Esq., J.P.

General Treasurers—J. E. VANNER, Esq.; T. B. HOLMES, Esq., J.P.

Secretary—Mr. JOHN PENDLEBURY, M.A.

CHIEF OFFICE	**Bonner Road, LONDON, E.**
LONDON BRANCH	**Bonner Road, LONDON, E.**
Gordon Hall Mission	**Globe Road, E.**
Children's Mission	**Hartley Street, Bonner Lane, E.**
Girls' Protection Agency	**Office, Bonner Road, E.**
Servants' Free Registry	**Bonner Road, E.**
Working Boys' Lodge	**Bonner Road, E.**
Working Girls' Lodge	**Bonner Road, E.**
Our Own Hospital	**Albert Road, E.**
LANCASHIRE BRANCH	**Edgworth, near BOLTON.**
CANADIAN BRANCH	**Hamilton, ONTARIO.**
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL BRANCH	**Milton, KENT.**
RAMSEY BRANCH	**Ramsey, ISLE OF MAN.**
PRINCESS ALICE ORPHANAGE	**New Oscott, BIRMINGHAM.**
CONVALESCENT & INFANT BRANCH	**Alverstoke, HANTS.**

The Mission of **The Children's Home** is to rescue children who, through the death or vice, or extreme poverty of their parents, are in danger of falling into criminal ways. It is, therefore, at once an **Orphanage** and a **Refuge.**

The Home receives Children of any age, or any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a **Training School for Christian Workers**; and is dependent on Voluntary Contributions.

Within the last twenty-seven years about **3,364** children have received the benefits of this Institution. **954** are now in residence. About **£16** will maintain a child in the Home for a year.

About **2,910** children have now passed through the Home, and there is the greatest cause for thankfulness to God for the present well-being and for the prospects in life of a large majority of this great number.

In connection with this work the **Gordon Hall Mission** is carried on in the East End of London; an agency for the **Protection of Girls** is at work, a Refuge being available night and day; a **Servants' Free Registry** is open, and **Lodgings** are provided for respectable young women during the interval between situations; also a **Mission to the poorest Children** of East London is very successfully carried on. The entire work is greatly in need of more liberal support. The smallest contributions will be thankfully received.

The need of such a work is painfully obvious. Our cities and towns are crowded with children exposed to every evil influence, shut out from all good, living a life worse than that of savages, and as they grow up they naturally take their places in the ranks of the pauper and the criminal. Yet they may be saved. Hundreds of cases prove that these little ones—some of them mere infants—are susceptible of every elevating influence, and need only the care of a Christian home to develop all that is good in their characters, and fit them for reputable and useful lives.

Collecting Books, Boxes, or Cards will gladly be forwarded to those who are willing to collect in aid of the funds of the Institution.

Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed City Bank, and Orders made payable at General Post Office.

Remittances to be made payable and sent to T. B. STEPHENSON, Bonner Road LONDON, E.

J. PENDLEBURY, *Secretary.*

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

Victoria Park, E.

(Nearest Station: CAMBRIDGE HEATH, G.E.R.)

Patron: Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

President: H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

The Hospital contains **164** beds, and affords relief to the Poor and Working Classes afflicted with Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (including Heart Disease). The annual expenditure is more than **£11,000**, and the reliable income is less than **£3,000**. The Institution has *No Endowment whatever*, and the support of the public is therefore earnestly solicited to sustain its operations.

In-Patients under treatment, 1895 . . .	1,035
Out-Patients ,, ,, . . .	17,213

T. STORRAR-SMITH, *Secretary.* [101

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY,

35, FINSBURY SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—JOHN NORBURY, Esq.

The Patients (10,188 in 1895) are of both sexes and all ages—from Children of a month old to Adults over 95. Over HALF A MILLION Patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity. Additional Funds are greatly needed to meet the increasing demands on the Charity. Premises, recently enlarged, providing *inter alia* a separate entrance, waiting room, and female attendant for female patients.

Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYDS Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary at the Institution.

N.B.—Patients are relieved in and from all Parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, *Secretary.* [102

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM

AT BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

Established at Lambeth, 1758. Incorporated, 1800. Removed to Beddington, 1866.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. *President*—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

This Asylum maintains and educates Fatherless and Orphan Girls, and at the age of 16 places them out in respectable private families. New Subscribers to this old Institution are most urgently needed. Children are eligible for admission from all parts of Great Britain, and must be between the ages of 7 and 10. They are admitted by Election, held half-yearly, in June and December. Forms of nomination may be obtained at the Offices.

Life Subscription, 3 Votes £10 10 0		**Annual Subscription, 3 Votes .. £1 1 0**	
Ditto 1 Vote 3 3 0		**Ditto 1 Vote .. 0 10 6**	

A donation of 60 Guineas in one sum entitles the donor to the immediate presentation of One Child to the Charity, with 12 votes at every election for life, provided such child be eligible; Orphan Girls may be placed in the Institution and paid for at the rate of £12 12s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £2 2s. upon admission.

Cheques crossed HOARE & CO. Subscriptions most thankfully received and all information given on application to the Secretary.

London Offices—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C. BROUGH MALTBY, *Secretary.* [107

The EARLSWOOD ASYLUM

FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES,

RED HILL, SURREY.

Open to Cases from all parts of the Kingdom.

This NATIONAL ASYLUM, established in 1847, now affords protection to upwards of **600** inmates, and everything that kindness and science can suggest is employed to ameliorate their condition.

Eligible cases are admitted by the Votes of the Subscribers for 5 years, and in many instances are allowed the advantage of re-election for a second 5 years.

At each Half-Yearly Election there are generally over **One Hundred and Fifty Applicants** seeking admission, of whom the Board can only elect 25 to 35 owing to want of sufficient Funds for a larger number.

The Board ***earnestly ask for additional aid.*** The expenses are heavy, owing to the general helplessness of the poor inmates.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has *one vote* at each Election for each Half a Guinea contributed. A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has *one vote* at each Election for each Five Guineas contributed.

COLLECTING BOXES and CARDS will be gladly supplied, and votes given in proportion to the amount collected : at the rate of Four for each Guinea.

Special Provision is made for the reception of **Paying Patients**, who have the comforts of a **Private Home**, as well as instruction and amusement.

The last Report and other Pamphlets may be had gratuitously on application

Offices: 36, King William Street, E.C. JAMES DOWNING, *Secretary*. [105

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN,

SHADWELL, E.

FOUNDED 1868.

Patrons :

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

His Majesty LEOPOLD II., King of the Belgians.

Her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne.

Field Marshal H.R.H. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Her Royal Highness The DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Her Royal Highness The PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of Teck.

Her Royal Highness PRINCESS FREDERICA of Hanover, Great Britain and Ireland.

***President*—The EARL OF STRAFFORD.**

***Chairman*—H. W. TRINDER, Esq.** ***Vice-Chairman*—CHAS. A. PRESCOTT, Esq.**

This Hospital being *entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions* for its support, the Managing Committee earnestly appeals for help, particularly in the way of Annual Subscriptions and Cot Endowments.

Yearly Expenditure averages £7,500.

During the past year (1895) 1,238 Children were received as In-Patients, and 34,104 Women and Children were treated as Out-Patients, making a total of 35,342 of the Sick Poor to whom the benefits of this Charity were dispensed. The Hospital maintains 102 Cots, and is open for inspection every day from 11 till 5.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C. ; or at the Hospital, by

THOMAS HAYES, *Secretary*. [225

FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, &c.

Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. FOUNDED 1841.

President—Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN. *Treasurer*—W. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard St., E.C.
Bankers—BARCLAY & CO., Limited, 54, Lombard Street.

The Committee make an earnest Appeal for a continuance of support.

The Benefits of this Charity Exceed 3,500 Weekly.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
£4,000 needed for One Year's Expenses.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has characterised this work as "A perfect network of charitable operations—an immense boon to the poor."

Funds urgently needed. Bequests also earnestly solicited.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Bankers, or by

PEREGRINE PLATT, *Secretary*, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. [108

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE QUEEN. | *Vice-Patron*—H.R.H. PRINCESS OF WALES. | *President*—H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Chairman of Committee—Field-Marshal Sir J. INTORN J. SIMMONS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

NEW BUILDINGS NOW OPEN AT WEST END, CHOBHAM, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—20, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 240 Boys chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The Candidate must be from about 14 to 16 years. None are admitted below 13½ years of age or above 15½. 2. He must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £20 during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination of a boy similarly circumstanced. There are now 240 Boys in the Home. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that this number may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; Messrs. W. S. KING & CO., 45, Pall Mall, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

Lt.-Colonel G. A. BEATY-POWNALL, *Secretary*. [257

GORDON HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA, PILES,

AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RECTUM.

276 & 278, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

(Close to Victoria Railway Station).

President—The Right Hon. the Lord HERSCHELL, G.C.B.
Treasurer—Sir ARTHUR BIRCH, K.C.M.G., Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.
Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

Honorary Medical Officers.

Consulting Physician—Sir F. H. LAKING, M.D., M.R.C.P., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.

Surgeons—W. T. WHITMORE, Esq., F.R.C.S.Edin. | F. BOWREMAN JESSETT, Esq., F.R.C.S.
C. J. OGLE, Esq., M.R.C.S. | EDGAR HUGHES, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Anæsthetist—A. G. FAUSSET, M.B.

The Management is vested in a Committee of Governors who are elected at the Annual Meeting. Both out-patients and in-patients are treated. The department of the former is entirely free: that of the latter is divided into two classes. Firstly, the really poor, who are received free of all charge. And, secondly, those who are able and who are willing to contribute towards the cost of their maintenance whilst under treatment. In every case all moneys received from patients, or whatever other source, are devoted to the Hospital. As the Hospital is entirely without endowment, the Committee earnestly appeal for Annual Subscriptions and Donations. Out-patients seen daily at 2 o'clock, also on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Apply to the Secretary. [10

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Pesident—H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Treasurer—H. COSMO BONSOR, Esq., M.P.
Superintendent—E. COOPER PERRY, M.D.
Clerk of Hospital—HENRY WILLIAMS, Esq.

In-Patients, 6,300. Out-Patients, 72,000 Annually.

Income from Estates .. .. **£20,000 per annum**
Expenditure .. .. **£41,000 per annum.**

To prevent any curtailment in the usefulness of this great Charity, Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies **are urgently solicited.** Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer at the Hospital.

Bankers—LLOYDS' BANK. *Auditors*—TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO. [258

HOMES OF HOPE.

4, 5 & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.

(Established 1860.)

This Society was established in 1860 for the reception of the less degraded class of penitent fallen young women, for whom little provision had been made.

Young women are admitted on any day, and coming from any quarter whatsoever, if there be room in the Homes.

Special efforts are made on behalf of mothers with their first infants, who are really the most hopeful class of the fallen, and are generally to be pitied.

A Home has been opened for the reception of such young women, before they become mothers, as are unfitted, from their previous good character and position, to mix with others.

Since the Homes have been established, 3,562 have been admitted; of this number, 1,421 belonged to the class of young mothers who were thus saved from falling into deeper and continued sin; 491 were rescued from the surroundings of great temptation unfallen. In almost every case the mothers, and those admitted unfallen, have turned out well, and about 70 per cent. of the others.

While inmates of the Homes, the young women are trained in household and domestic duties, with a view to their becoming good and useful members of society. The great object, however, kept most anxiously before the Committee is, to afford them opportunities of religious instruction, and to impress upon them the extreme importance of turning to God with all their hearts.

The applications for admission are *painfully urgent*, and the charity is wholly dependent upon voluntary contributions.

The Secretary will be happy to forward the last Annual Report.

Bankers—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK (Bloomsbury Branch), 218, High Holborn.

HENRY THOMPSON, Esq., *Treasurer*, 38, Mincing Lane, E.C.
WM. HORNIBROOK, *Secretary*, 4, Regent Square, W.C. [221

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS.

FARNINGHAM AND SWANLEY, KENT.

Patroness: T.R.H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Vice-Presidents:

The DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
The MARQUIS OF ZETLAND, K.T.
The EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G.
The EARL OF DARNLEY.
The EARL OF STANHOPE.
The EARL OF STRAFFORD.
The Viscount KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.
Field-Marshal Viscount WOLSELEY, G.C.B.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF RIPON, D.D.
The Lord HERSCHELL, G.C.B.
The Lord HILLINGDON.
The Lord NAPIER and ETTRICK, K.T.
The Ven. Archdeacon SINCLAIR, D.D.
Sir GEORGE NEWNES, Bart.
J. PASSMORE EDWARDS, Esq.
GEORGE HANBURY, Esq., J.P.
Rev. R. F. HORTON, M.A., D.D.
ABEL SMITH, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT T. TURNBULL, Esq.

Treasurer: W. H. WILLANS, Esq., J.P., 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

Help is solicited from all who sympathise with homeless, destitute and orphan boys.

500 such little ones enjoy Home Life on the family system in the cottages. Great care is exercised in their moral and religious training. In the schools, drill halls, gymnasiums, swimming bath and workshops they are mentally and physically developed for a useful life.

The Committee earnestly appeal for Donations, Church and Sunday School Collections and Bequests, to enable them to carry on this Christian work. W. ROBSON, *Secretary*, 25, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. [113

The Hospital & Home for Incurable Children,

2, MAIDA VALE, W.

Patrons—H.R.H. The PRINCESS CHRISTIAN; H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT; H.R.H. The PRINCESS MARY, Duchess of Teck.

President—H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G.

Treasurer—F. AYLMER LLOYD, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet St., E.C.; PARR'S and ALLIANCE BANK, 239, Regent St., W

This Institution, founded in 1875, was the first of its kind in the Metropolis, and, it is believed, in the United Kingdom. It was established with the object of providing for the maintenance, care and medical treatment of Children (up to the age of sixteen) suffering from Chronic or Incurable Complaints of an aggravated character. It combines the advantages of a Home and a Hospital.

Over **One Hundred and Eighty** Children have been received, and there are **Thirty** cots. A small Weekly Payment is required for each Child; but the expenses of such a Charity are necessarily very large, and the Committee ***appeal earnestly for donations and new subscriptions***, which are much needed. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 p.m. daily. Miss A. COLEMAN, *Matron*. [110

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN

(Removed from New Bridge Street, Blackfriars),

52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
Chairman—Major-General LORD METHUEN, C.B., C.M.G.
Treasurer—JOSEPH GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.

This was the first, and for many years the only, Institution in the kingdom established for the special treatment of Cutaneous Diseases. Over 352,000 Patients have been successfully treated.

OUT-PATIENTS are received on Mondays and Thursdays at Two o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at One o'clock.

Medical Practitioners and Students are admitted to witness the Practice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are most earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or by Messrs. BARCLAY & COMPANY, Limited, Bankers, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

SAMUEL HAYMAN, *Secretary.* [259

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT,

GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

(FOUNDED 1863.)

President—THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

Entirely Free to the Poor and Necessitous. Open always.

Out-Patients are seen daily at 1.30 p.m. Tuesday and Friday evenings, 6.30, and on Monday mornings at 9, specially for Children.

Number of Attendances registered last year, 42,000; In-Patients, 518.

The Committee of Management appeal for Help to carry on the constantly increasing work of the Hospital.

Treasurer—C. J. LACY, Esq. *Bankers*—Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co.

WM. HOLT, Capt., *Secretary.* [112

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Soho Square, W.

Founded 1842. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1887.

Patron—**H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.** | *President*—**The Duke of Westminster, K.G.**

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN was the first established in this or any other country exclusively for the treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women. This National Institution, containing 60 beds, is entirely dependent upon VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, which are MOST URGENTLY NEEDED. In addition to the Free Wards, the New Wing, opened in 1869, is available for those able to contribute a weekly sum towards their maintenance.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., LIMITED,
54, Lombard Street, E.C., and 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary.* [239

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WANSTEAD.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. | *Bankers*—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

This Institution maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their Earliest Infancy until Fifteen years of age.

It has received 4,173 Fatherless Children already. Sixty-two were admitted last year.

Nearly 600 are in the Asylum now.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. *Assistance is therefore urgently needed*, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote	£5 5s. 0d.
Two Votes	£10 10s. 0d.
Annual Subscription for One Vote..	£0 10s. 6d.
Two Votes	£1 1s. 0d.

Offices—63, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. HENRY W. GREEN, *Secretary.* [114

THE

Hospital for Sick Children

GREAT ORMOND STREET,

LONDON, W.C.

And CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE, N.

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:

His Grace the DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.

ARTHUR LUCAS, Esq., *Chairman.* | JOHN MURRAY, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.*

The Oldest and Largest Children's Hospital in the United Kingdom.

This Institution, the Mother of Children's Hospitals, last year treated over **1,600** children in the Wards, while no less than **74,224** attendances were registered in the Out-Patient Department, and the number of children sent to our Convalescent Home at Highgate was **245.** All this work was done at a cost of **£15,000.**

Cots can be founded in memory of a Relation or Friend.

Legacies and Donations are most respectfully asked for and greatly appreciated. New Subscribers are needed to replace those lost every year by death, &c.

PRIVATE NURSES are supplied by the Hospital. For terms apply to the Matron.

Visitors are gladly welcomed on all week-days bet ween 2 and 4 p.m.

ADRIAN HOPE, *Secretary.*

Bankers:

WILLIAMS, DEACON AND MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, LIMITED.

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EXTENSION

OF THE

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION,

BROMPTON.

The pressure for admission has rendered an Extension a long-felt necessity. **A NEW BUILDING** has been erected (opposite the existing Hospital), containing

137 ADDITIONAL BEDS,

making a total of 321 Beds, all of which are fully occupied.

The ordinary expenditure of the Parent Hospital is nearly £17,000 a-year, and the Maintenance of the New Building increases the expenses to over £24,000 a-year. The Charity, being ***unendowed,*** **is dependent on Donations, Annual Subscriptions and Legacies.**

Contributions are therefore much needed, and are earnestly solicited in aid of the funds.

W. S. DEACON, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, & MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BANK, 20, Birchin Lane, London.

WILLIAM H. THEOBALD, *Secretary.* [106

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION,

18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Patron—H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The Association has been formed for the purpose of helping, ***in every possible way,*** the seriously invalided and crippled Children of the London Poor.

It works chiefly by Visitors, each of whom takes charge of one or more cases; but it also endeavours to carry out whatever is most calculated to benefit the children placed under its care. Skilled nursing, medical advice and treatment, convalescent aid, industrial training, are amongst the principal benefits secured.

Funds are greatly needed to meet the heavy expenses incurred. Visitors are also wanted who may be able to go into the poorer districts. Full particulars will be given by the Secretary, who can be seen at the Office at any time, except on the afternoon of Tuesday and on Saturday.

N.B.—The Accounts are Audited by Messrs. JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & Co., of 58, Coleman Street. [115

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,

ISLINGTON, N.

Patron: H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

President: The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

During the last 25 years over 22,000 persons suffering from infectious fevers, other than small-pox, have been treated in this hospital, and probably ten times that number of persons have been saved from infection by the isolation of these sufferers.

Patients pay a fee equal to about one-fourth of their cost, the balance falling upon the funds of the Institution.

Additional help in this great public work is urgently needed, and the benevolent are earnestly appealed to. Governors have the right of sending their domestic servants for free treatment.

Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital,

Major W. CHRISTIE. [116

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF NURSES.

Chief Office: 123, NEW BOND STREET, W.

(Between Brook Street and Grosvenor Street.)

Branch Office: 86, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, S.E.

Superior Hospital-trained Nurses for Medical, Surgical, Mental, Monthly, Fever and all Infectious Cases; also Male Nurses and Medical Rubbers can be obtained immediately on application to the Superintendent.

Great care is taken in the selection of Monthly Nurses, who reside in a separate home, and never come in contact with those who attend infectious cases.

There are Homes in connection with the Association where invalids can be received under the care of their own physicians or surgeons. Each patient is provided with a separate room and a trained nurse.

M. FIRTH, *Superintendent.*

Telegraphic Address—"FIRTH'S ASSOCIATION, LONDON." [122

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, WATFORD

(FORMERLY AT CLAPTON). INSTITUTED 1813.

Office—21, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

For the Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Fatherless Children who are respectably descended, but without means adequate to their support.

Orphans are eligible between the ages of seven and eleven, being retained until they are fifteen.

5,900 Orphans have been already benefited by this Society.

500 Orphans are now in the Asylum. 106 were admitted in 1896.

This Charity is almost entirely dependent upon *Voluntary Support.*

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, 10*s.* 6*d.*; for Two Votes, £1 11*s.* LIFE SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, £5 5*s.*; for Two Votes, £10 10*s.* A. CAPEL CARNEGY ARBUTHNOTT, *Treasurer.*
E. H. BOUSFIELD, *Chairman.*
HENRY C. ARMIGER, *Secretary.* [119

THE LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL.

40, FITZROY SQUARE, W.

Patron—H.R.H. The DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

President—His Grace The DUKE OF LEEDS

Vice-Presidents.

His Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.
The EARL OF EGMONT.
The EARL OF ROSSLYN.
The LORD WOLVERTON.
The LORD BISHOP OF ELY.
Rear-Admiral J. CHATFIELD, C.B.
JOHN CORBETT, Esq.
E. H. HULSE, Esq., M.P.
Hon. and Rev. E. LYTTELTON
PANDIA RALLI, Esq.
LEO F. SCHUSTER, Esq.
JAMES L. FELLOWS, Esq.
W. J. S. BARBER-STARKEY, Esq.
ROBERT GRANT WEBSTER, Esq., M.P.

This Hospital was established in March, 1887, for the treatment of Skin Affections.

It is free to the necessitous as out-patients; others are expected to contribute according to their means. The Hospital has no endowment and is supported by the payments made by the in and out-patients and voluntary contributions.

Eleven beds are available for paying In-patients. Up to the 31st of Dec. last, 13,500 persons had been relieved, and the attendances exceeded 80,000; nearly 2,000 new Patients were treated last year. The Committee have necessarily incurred considerable expense in furnishing and fitting-up the Out and In-patients' Departments, towards which they would welcome contributions. Cheques should be crossed "Messrs. DRUMMOND." Subscriptions and Donations would be gratefully received by H. MONTAGUE DUNCAN, *Secretary.*

INSTITUTED 1740.

President.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Treasurer: J. H. BUXTON, Esq., J.P.

Number of Beds, 776.

LONDON HOSPITAL,
WHITECHAPEL, E.

In-Patients treated in 1895,
10,559

Out-Patients treated in 1895,
154,617.

Assured Income,
£20,000.

Expenditure,
£60,000.

£40,000 required each year from Voluntary Contributions.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers—ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co.; GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

JOHN H. HALE, *Chairman.*

G. Q. ROBERTS, *House Governor and Secretary.* [117

THE

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH SESSION.

The SUMMER SESSION will commence on May 1st,
The WINTER SESSION on Oct. 1st.

The Hospital, which is the largest general hospital in the kingdom, contains nearly 00 beds, all in constant use. There are wards for accidents, surgical and medical cases, iseases of women and children, and ophthalmic cases. Special departments for diseases f the eye, ear, throat, skin and teeth, and for cancer, tumours, diseases of the bladder, iles and fistula. Number of in-patients last year, 10,659; out-patients, 154,617; acci-ents, 16,323. Surgical operations daily.

APPOINTMENTS.—Resident accoucheur, house physicians, house surgeons, &c. lore than 60 of these appointments are made annually. Numerous dressers, linical clerks, post-mortem clerks and maternity assistants are appointed every three nonths. All appointments are free to students of this College. Holders of resident ppointments are also provided free board. The New College Buildings are now omplete, and afford more than double the former accommodation.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES. — Twenty seven Scholarships and Prizes are given nnually. Students entering in May are eligible to compete for the Six Entrance Scholar-hips, value £120, £60, £60, £35, £30 and £20, in September. Luncheons or dinners, at noderate charges, can be obtained in the Students' Club. Fees, 120 Guineas, or by nstalments. A reduction of 15 Guineas is allowed to the Sons of Medical Men.

The London Hospital is in direct communication with all parts of the Metropolis. The Metropolitan District and other railways have stations within a minute's walk of the Hospital and College.

For further information, apply, personally or by letter, to

Mile End, E. MUNRO SCOTT, *Warden.* [118

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND RESCUE HOME

(LATE ASYLUM),

HARROW ROAD, W.

MALE HOSPITAL—91, DEAN STREET, SOHO, W.

---

230 Beds. Average number occupied, **170. Funds Urgently Needed.**

This Institution, the only one of the kind in the Metropolis, has **no Investments or Endowment.**

New Subscriptions are urgently required, as well as Donations, to prevent the Hospital running into debt.

Cases are received from the London General Hospitals, from the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries, and from all parts of the Country.

The **"Rescue Home"** is for those patients who wish to give up their former mode of life. A large number who pass through the Hospital are rescued through this and other Homes.

Treasurers—THE LORD KINNAIRD and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.
Secretary—A. W. CRUIKSHANK.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Ltd.,
1, Pall Mall East, S.W. [120

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVE.

Established 1812. ***Incorporated by Royal Charter.***

Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Treasurer—The Reverend Prebendary WHITTINGTON, M.A.

This Institution was founded for the Purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to £12,700 per Annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is Two thousand four hundred and twenty-four, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £480,000.

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, BLOOMSBURY, W.C. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [124

MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

This Society has ministered for fourteen years to the spiritual and physical needs of the North Sea trawlers, as well as to the Fishermen on the West Coast, off the South of Ireland and elsewhere. During the past three years the Society has established two permanent hospital stations on the Labrador coast, which are also centres of spiritual effort. The steamers *Sir Donald* and *Princess May* carry on itinerary medical Mission work along the whole 800 miles of coast frequented by the English-speaking fisher-folk. The Society has also shore agents at Gorleston (Gt. Yarmouth), Ymuiden (Holland), Grimsby, &c. It thus wholly employs thirteen vessels (three of them being fully equipped hospital ships with surgeons on board), and the number of persons medically treated as in- and out-patients during 1895 was no less than 10,609.

As regards its spiritual work, it constantly sends out clergymen of the Church of England, who are provided by the Society, on application, with all that is requisite for Church Services, including Communion Plate. As the men who make use of the Society's vessels belong to many religious denominations, the basis of the Mission's operations is of necessity unsectarian.

The Council earnestly appeal for Funds. Large or small donations will be thankfully acknowledged. Cheques or Postal Orders to be made payable to **The Secretary (FRANCIS H. WOOD)**, and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd."

Offices: BRIDGE HOUSE, 181, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C. [123

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HAM COMMON, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Office: 12, Pall Mall, London.

Patrons:
THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY, THE DUCHESS OF TECK, &c.

NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME.

A Cot for All Time may be had for £450.

Orphan Girls received, from 7 to 12 years, without distinction as to religion. They receive a plain English Education, and Practical Instruction in the Home, Kitchen and Laundry. Nearly 700 have been provided for. One Hundred Children on the books; room for 50 more. Lack of funds prevents them being received.

This National Charity is in the greatest need of Annual Subscriptions, and the Secretary earnestly appeals to the charitable for help on behalf of the poor Orphans.

Reader, will you Help?

Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests gratefully received by the bankers,

Lloyds Bank, Ltd.: HERRIES FARQUHAR BRANCH, 16 St. James's, St.

And by E. EVANS CRONK, Secretary, 12, Pall Mall, S.W. [116

FOUNDED 1843.

THE NATIONAL REFUGES FOR

Homeless & Destitute Children,

And Training Ships, "ARETHUSA" and "CHICHESTER."

Instituted by the late WM. WILLIAMS.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.M.G.
Chairman and Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—C. T. WARR, Esq.
Secretary—H. BRISTOW WALLEN, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
Finance and Deputation Secretary—HENRY G. COPELAND.
Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 214, High Holborn, W.C.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOCIETY CONSIST OF

1. **The Training Ship "Arethusa,"**
2. **The "Chichester" Training Brig.** } Moored off Greenhithe, on the Thames.
3. **The Boys' Refuge and Technical Home, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
4. **The Boys' Home, Fortescue House, Twickenham.**
5. **The Farm School, Bisley, Surrey.**
6. **The Shaftesbury School, Bisley.**
7. **The Girls' Home, Sudbury, near Harrow.**
8. **The Girls' Home, Ealing.**
9. **Fordham House Working Boys' Home, 164a, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.**
10. **"Arethusa" Depot, 100, East India Dock Road, Poplar.**
11. **Emigration.**

In these Ships and Homes nearly 1,000 Boys and Girls are Fed, Clothed, Lodged, Technically Educated and Religiously Trained to become useful men and women. 14,000 Children have been received since 1843.

Funds are greatly needed to purchase Food and Clothing for this large Family. Cheques or Post Office Orders to be sent to Treasurer, Secretary, Finance and Deputation Secretary or Bankers, as above. [117

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THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,

on the Separate Principle, VENTNOR (*Incorporated by Royal Charter*) affords hospital treatment with home-like comforts to sufferers from Consumption and other Chest affections. It consists of ten Blocks of Buildings (standing in 2: acres), with separate Bedrooms for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea; also a Chapel, &c.; and its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. The results achieved with upwards of 14,000 cases already admitted have been most encouraging.

Funds for maintenance are urgently needed. A Donation of 30 guineas, or an Annual Subscription of 3 guineas, enables the contributor to recommend one In-Patient yearly. The yearly expenses exceed £10,000.

Bankers: THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.
Full particulars on application to ERNEST MORGAN, *Secretary.*
Offices: 34, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C. [12

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

144, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS ARE WOMEN.

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment
Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 6c, Hyde Park Mansions, W.
Physicians—Miss COCK, M.D., Miss WALKER, M.D.
Surgeons—Mrs. SCHARLIEB, M.D., B.S., Mrs. BOYD, M.D.
Physicians and Surgeons to Out-Patients—Miss WEBB, M.B., Miss MACDONALD, M.B., Miss ALDRICH-BLAKE, M.D., M.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Miss ELLABY, M.D.

In-patients pay a weekly amount, according to their means. Out-patients, 6*d.* or 1*s.* on entrance, and 2*d.* each visit afterwards. Daily, from 1 to 1.30.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W. MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [222

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

HACKNEY ROAD, SHOREDITCH, N.E.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Established 1867.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
President—J. G. BARCLAY, Esq. | *Chairman*—Lord FREDK. FITZROY.
Treasurer—J. LISTER GODLEE, Esq.

WORK DONE IN 1895.

In-patients, 637. Out-patients, 15,519 new cases; 54,898 attendances.
Accident cases average 30 per week.

The Hospital is dependent on Voluntary Contributions to the extent of £4,600 a-year, and the Committee earnestly appeal for donations and new Annual Subscriptions towards the maintenance of the work in its full extent free from debt.

The public are invited to inspect the Hospital, which is open to visitors every day (except Sunday) between 2 and 4.

The Committee earnestly plead for Legacies.

T. GLENTON-KERR, *Secretary.*

City Office:—27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers:—BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO. [128

FIVE HUNDRED ORPHAN AND NECESSITOUS CHILDREN ARE MAINTAINED
BY THE

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL

(Founded 1758),

HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.

Patrons—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
Their Royal Highnesses THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES,
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF YORK, &c.
President—H.R.H. The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.
Treasurer ... ... BASIL WOODD SMITH, Esq., J.P., D.L.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL is a National, Undenominational Institution, which has trained more than 5,000 Children. It is supported by Voluntary Contributions, and requires about £13,000 a-year.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL is in urgent need of Funds to carry on its important work.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE, Hornsey Rise, N. (Founded 1864), Junior Branch of the **Orphan Working School.**

CONVALESCENT HOME, Harold Rd., Margate, for Convalescent Children of the **Orphan Working School.**

Annual Subscription for One Vote, **10s. 6d.** | *Life Donation for One Vote* ... ... **£5 5s.**
Annual Subscription for Two Votes, **£1 1s.** | *Life Donation for Two Votes...* ... **£10 10s.**
Life Presentation ... ... **£262 10s.**

Bankers—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited, Princes Street, E.C.

Offices: 73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Secretary—ALGERNON C. P. COOTE, M.A. [224

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON, W.

CONVALESCENT HOME—"THE LAURELS," WEALDSTONE, HARROW.

Free, without Letter of Recommendation, to the Children of the Poor.

The In-Patients average **400,** and the New Out-Patients **11,000** a-year; the total attendances being nearly **30,000.**

The Hospital, which formerly had accommodation for 23 Beds, has recently been RE-BUILT and ENLARGED, and now provides 40 Cots,

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are URGENTLY NEEDED to meet the increased Expenditure, and for the Convalescent Home.

GEORGE HANBURY, *Treasurer.*
W. H. PEARCE, *Secretary.* [129

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

SCHOOLS—RED HILL, SURREY. (*Removed from Streatham Hill.*)

OFFICE—58, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS.—Orphans and other necessitous Children, born in prosperity, whose parents (Clergymen, Naval or Military Officers, Members of the Legal, Medical and other Professions, Merchants or Traders) are now in Adversity.

ADVANTAGES.—Home, Clothing, Maintenance and Education. Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office. *Funds are much needed, as the Institution is Unendowed.* Children eligible under the rules can be admitted by purchase.

Treasurer—ROBERT FIELD, Esq., J.P., V.P.
Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
Half-Yearly Elections in June and December.

Life Subscriptions, £10 10s. with Two Votes; £5 5s. with One Vote. Annual ditto, £1 1s. with Two Votes; 10s. 6d. with One Vote.

R. H. EVANS, *Secretary.* [228

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1753. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patron.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons { H.R.H. The PRINCESS OF WALES.
H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF YORK.

President—THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

Treasurer—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, ESQ.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **100,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year, 1,124 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,370 were attended at their own homes.

Annual expenditure of the Charity exceeds **£4,500**; **Reliable Income, £1,800 only.**

An Annual Subscription of £3 3s., or a Donation of £31 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend Two In-Patients and Three Out-patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W., or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [130

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE

PURLEY, SURREY.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Treasurer—H. COSMO O. BONSOR, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Office—35, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

This Undenominational Institution is entirely dependent upon public benevolence, having ***no endowment whatever.***

It was founded in 1844 for the Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Fatherless Children of both sexes.

Orphans are received from all parts of the Kingdom, at any age between ***three months*** and eleven years, and are retained until they are fifteen.

1,917 children have already been admitted to its benefits, ***320*** of whom are still in the Orphanage.

Their requirements entail a yearly expenditure of at least ***£8,000,*** of which only ***£2,300*** is provided by annual subscriptions.

The large balance is dependent upon donations and legacies. Help from the benevolent public is therefore urgently needed and earnestly requested.

The Secretary will be pleased to give any further information.

J. ROWLAND EDWARDS, *Secretary.* [223

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Vice-Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
President—THE DUKE OF GRAFTON, K.G.
Honorary Secretaries—Messrs. GEORGE POCOCK and PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 10s. to 25s. per month.

There are at present upwards of 900 pensioners residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom upwards of £6,300 is annually distributed in pensions, paid monthly, through the agency of about 600 Honorary Almoners.

Elections take place in May and November in each year.

In addition to those Elected by the votes of Subscribers, not less than two are added at every election by rotation. Others are nominated from time to time to receive the "Thomas Pocock" and "James Templeton Wood" Memorial Pensions.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £20, if single, and £30 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion. They can also assist in the Nomination of a Candidate.

The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every £25 bequeathed.

The yearly report, containing the rules, accounts and all information, will be forwarded on application.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or Messrs. Barclay and Co.

JOHN C. BUMSTED, Esq., *Treasurer.*
W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.*

935, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON. [227

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. the DUKE of YORK, K.G.; H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G.
President—His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL, K.G., K.T., F.R.S.
Chairman and Treasurer—Captain ARTHUR B. HAWES.
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During the Skating Season, experienced Icemen are provided to prevent loss of life in the various waters about London; and Boats are in daily attendance, morning and evening, to prevent fatal results attending Accidents to the enormous number of Bathers in the Serpentine.

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The Society is known throughout all the civilised world, but the pecuniary support it receives is quite inadequate to its usefulness, and it is necessary to remind the inhabitants of London that during a severe winter the Society has to incur a large outlay in finding ice-boats, ladders and ropes, for the protection of those who venture on dangerous ice; also for the wages and equipment of Icemen.

Life Governor.....TEN GUINEAS. Annual Governor.....ONE GUINEA.

Donations or Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Capt. I. W. HOME, Secretary, at the Office, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.; or by Messrs. PRESCOTT, DIMSDALE, CAVE, TUGWELL & CO., Bankers, 50, Cornhill, E.C. [132

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

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Office—106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

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AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for each Half-a-Guinea; A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for Life for each Five Guineas. The ELECTIONS are held Half-Yearly, in the months of May and November.

The Hospital may be visited any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 12 and 6, by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

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Annual Subscriptions and other Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, or the Secretary at the Hospital, by whom all further needful information will be promptly supplied on application.

ROBERT J. NEWSTEAD, *Secretary*. [133

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President—The Right Hon. THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

The Hospital maintains 40 Beds for Free In-patients. Out-patients are seen Daily at 2; also on Thursday mornings at 10.30 and every night, except Saturday, at 6.30.

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J. DUNLOP COSTINE, *Superintendent*. [226

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL

For Stone, Stricture & Urinary Diseases, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

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Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and contains 24 Beds, and 2 Private Wards for Paying Patients.

The number of Patients treated during the last twelve months was 448 In-Patients and **4,637** Out-Patients, the latter being seen Daily, viz., Monday, 2 to 3 and 5 to 7; Tuesday, 2 to 3; Wednesday, 5 to 7; Thursday, 2 to 3; Friday (Women and Children only), 2 to 3; and Saturday, 4 to 7.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C., or by

IRWIN H. BEATTIE, *Secretary*. [134

ST. THOMAS'S HOME,

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

ALBERT EMBANKMENT, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.

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Resident Medical Officer—W. EDMUNDS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
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2. The Treasurer and House Committee of St. Thomas's Hospital may determine the Patient's term in the Home by a week's notice, or less if necessary, upon a certificate by the Resident Medical Officer of the Home that the Patient is in a condition to be removed.

3. For ordinary Medical and Surgical treatment, the Patients are to be under the exclusive Professional charge of the Resident Medical Officer of the Home; but they may, at their own expense, and subject to the Rules of the establishment, employ any legally qualified Medical or Surgical Practitioner whom they may think proper as consultant with the said Resident Medical Officer, under the ordinary usages of consultation.

4. The Patients must in all respects conform to the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Treasurer and House Committee of the Hospital, for the due government and management of the Home, and all matters incidental to their position as Patients therein and removal therefrom.

A Form of Application or Admission under these regulations may be obtained on application, either personally or by letter, to the Resident Medical Officer of the Home, who can be seen daily at 12 o'clock, or to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment, S.E. [135

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OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established A.D. 1751.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. *Treasurer*—EDWARD W. NIX, Esq.

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The Convalescent Establishment in connection with the Hospital is at St. Lawrence-on-Sea, near Ramsgate.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for Donations in support of this Institution, which has for so long a period afforded valuable assistance and alleviation in this the heaviest affliction which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon his creatures. A Governor's Qualification is 30 Guineas. A Subscriber of 10 Guineas, undertaking to contribute like amounts in each of the two years next following—so completing the requisite qualification—may be provisionally chosen a Governor, and be eligible at once to serve on the Committee.

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Treasurer—W. F. AINSWORTH, Esq. | *Chairman*—WILLIAM BIRD, Esq., J.P., D.L.

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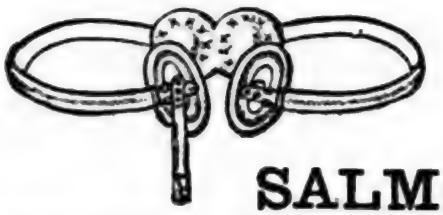
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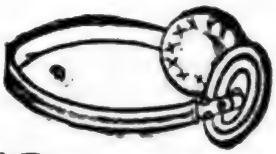
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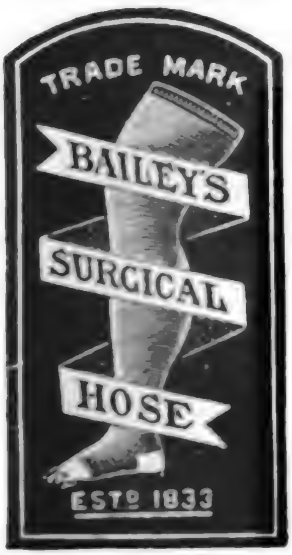
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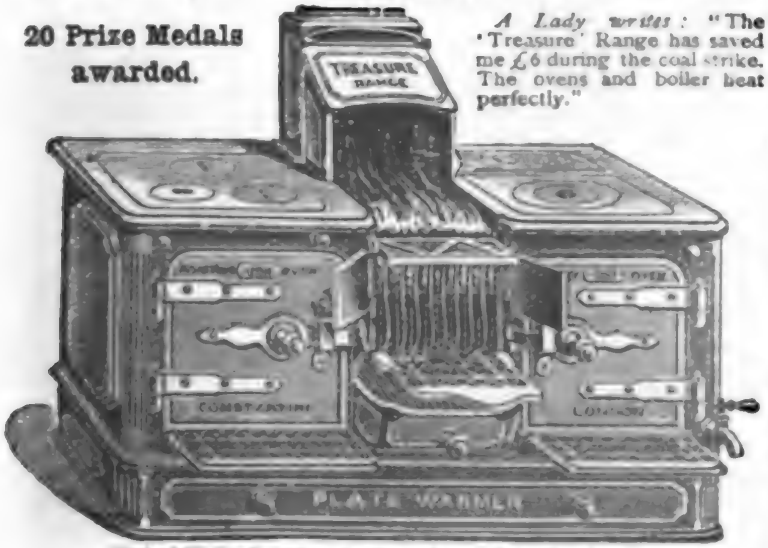
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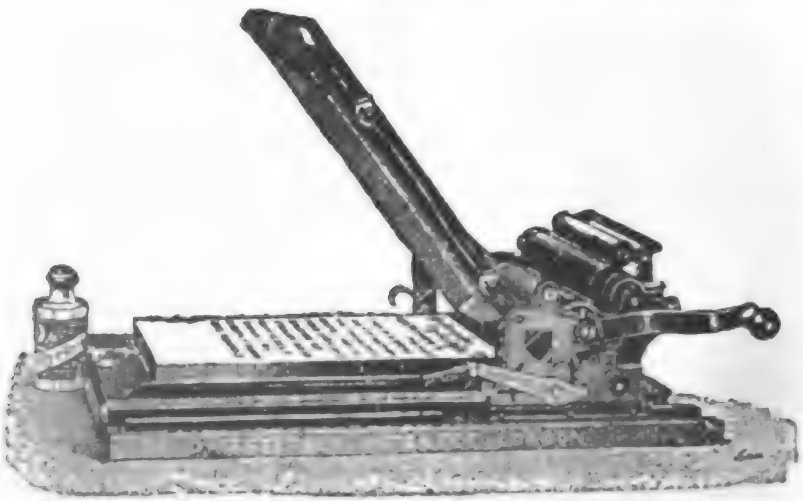
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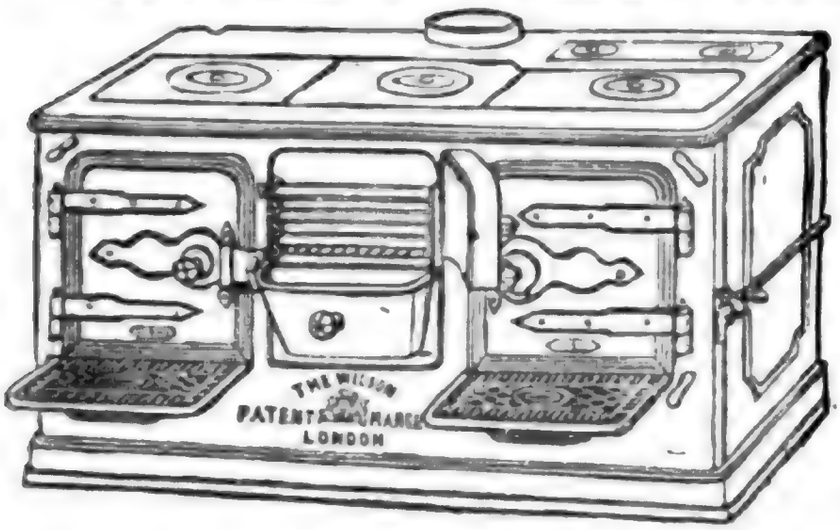
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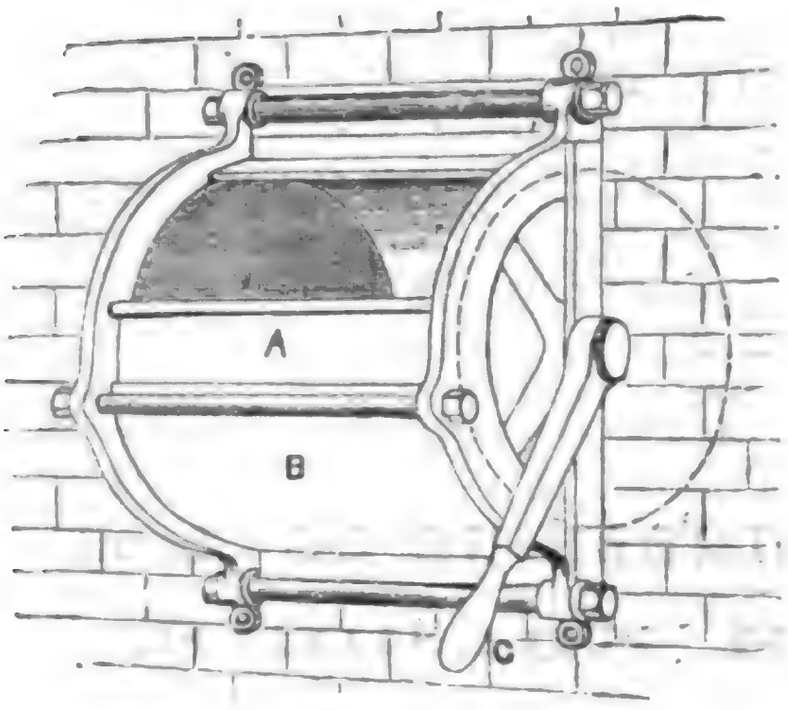
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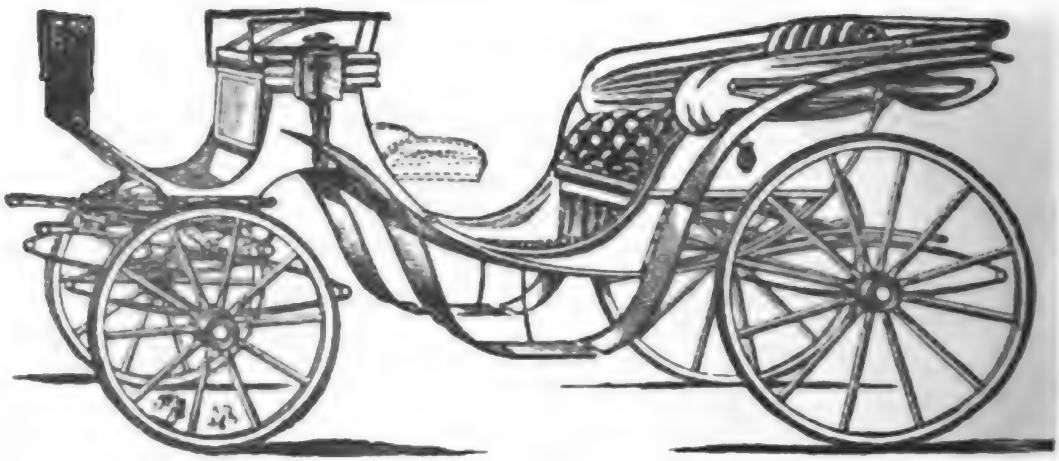
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